JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/.

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

SEVEN MILES FROM INVERNESS

In the Valley of the Nairn.

THE FAMOUS HISTORICAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF CLAVA

Including the Moors of Clava, Croygorston, and Cantray, 2½ miles of fishing in the Nairn.

And the excellently built LODGE, comprising drawing room, dining room, morning room, smoking room, usual offices, 4 principal bedrooms, 4 bachelor bedrooms, dressing rooms, and 7 servants' bedrooms.

GARAGES, STABLES, LODGES, ETC.

The Policies—an attractive flower and landscape garden, productive kitchen garden, woodlands, and valuable farm lands of Balnuran, Balloggan, Culdoich, Drumore of Clava, Drumore of Cantray, Sluggan and Croygorston.

IN ALL 7,000 ACRES

is to be offered for Sale by Private Treaty, as a whole, with immediate Vacant Possession of Lodge and Home Farm. Full details from Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel.: 21941/2/3), or Messrs. FRASER AND ROSS, 46, High Street, Inverness (Tel. 1250).

DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT

To be Let Furnished for the Winter with possibility of extension.

Two miles from Tetbury in unspoilt surroundings.

A CHARMING COTSWOLD HOUSE, WELL MODERNISED AND FURNISHED

Three reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms, cloakroom, modern kitchen premises, company's electricity, good water supply, central heating.

Small garden and orchard

2 ACRES

Details from the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel.: 324/5).

COTSWOLDS

½ mile G.W.R. Station.

GABLED RESIDENCE

Three reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, own electricity. *Water from bore-hole to house and fields.* Gardens.

21 ACRES

Modern cowhouse for 6, etc.

PRICE, REDUCED FOR QUICK SALE, £4,500 OR NEAR

(**300 ACRES** and two sets of buildings, including ties 40 cows, with water bowls and two cottages, can be had adjoining additional, if required.)

Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester. Folio 8550.

Preliminary announcement. By order of Executors.

"FURTHER BARTON," CIRENCESTER, GLOS.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT AND TILED RESIDENCE

in first-class order throughout.

Situate in its own grounds yet within easy reach of the town, Kemble Junction, and the V.W.H. Kennels.

Comprising: lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

MAIN WATER. OWN ELECTRICITY. MODERN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TELEPHONE.

Entrance lodge, charming grounds including lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, paddock.

Extending in all to approximately **12 ACRES.**

For Sale by Auction in the Spring, 1947 (with possession on completion) (unless sold by private treaty previously). For further particulars, appointment to view, etc., apply: Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel.: 324/5.

CENTRE OF THE HEYTHROP HUNT

Kingham Junction 2 miles.

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL FARMING ESTATE

Situated 550 feet up with good views.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Ten bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, electricity, good water supply, cottage, flat, ample buildings including cowhouse, milking parlour, etc., for Attested herd.

First-class land in good condition, **160 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

For further details apply to the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel.: 324/5.

OUTSKIRTS CIRENCESTER, GLOS.

WITH POSSESSION

In a rural setting, and a quiet cul-de-sac.

STONE-BUILT BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED RESIDENCE

Dining hall, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bed and dressing rooms (3 with basins), bathroom, compact labour-saving offices, completely up to date. Maids' sitting room. Outside boxroom and washroom (for dogs, etc.). Garage. Pretty, small gardens. Main services.

PRICE £5,750 OR REASONABLE OFFER. AUCTION LATER IF UNSOLD

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester. Folio 8505.

Eminently Suitable as an Institution.

PULL COURT, TEWKESBURY GLOS./WORCS.

A LARGE COUNTRY MANSION

Soundly built and in very good order. Thirty bedrooms, *3 bathrooms, 7 reception rooms.*

ELECTRICITY. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY. FIVE COTTAGES. STABLING. GARAGES. OUT-BUILDINGS.

Natural bathing pool. Fishing.

32 ACRES (CONTENTS WOULD BE SOLD)

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester. (Tel.: 324/5).

BROXBOURNE, HERTS

16 miles north of London.

SUBSTANTIAL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

In lovely country with wide views.

House with 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

MAIN GAS AND WATER. LOVELY GARDEN.

Land from **1 TO 65 ACRES** as required; also Cottage.

For Sale by Private Treaty now, or by Auction later.

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 6, Hanover Street, W.1. (Mayfair 3316/7)

WINKWORTH & CO.

Grosvenor 3121
2 (lines)

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

50 MILES SOUTH-WEST

of London, about 1 hour by frequent trains. High above sea level. Delightful south views.

A beautifully fitted

STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

in first-class order, ready for occupation without expenditure.

Luxurious bed bedroom suite, 6 other bedrooms, 4 more baths, 4 reception rooms (one 35 ft. long), 4 staff rooms.

POLISHED FLOORS. FITTED WASH BASINS. MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGES.

Highly diversified gardens and grounds with unique shrub gardens, woods, etc., in all

FOR SALE WITH OVER 30 ACRES

Recommended by WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

40 MINUTES SOUTH

of Town. Pleasant views. 500 feet above sea level. 40 minutes by rail o West End and City

A compact easily-run modern

RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN DESIGN

replete with up-to-date requirements.

Eight bedrooms (all on one floor), 4 bathrooms, 3 attic bedrooms, 3 reception rooms and salon 27 ft. by 24 ft.

FITTED BASINS. ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. POLISHED FLOORS IN MANY ROOMS. STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGES.

Well-kept gardens, with lovely borders, pasture and woodland.

PRICE £18,000 WITH 30 ACRES

View through WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

THE CHILTERNS

Between Berkhamsted and Chesham.

In completely rural surroundings, 300 feet above sea level. *London 30 miles.*
A charming half-timbered Period Farmhouse, restored and modernised.

Four reception rooms, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Annexe with staff suite of sitting room, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Main electric light and water. *Radiators. Modern* drainage. Telephone.

Two garages, stabling. Man's rooms.

Old-world gardens with lawns, rose pergola, orchard, kitchen garden.
ABOUT 2 ACRES. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (34,098)

SIX MILES WEST OF OXFORD

On outskirts of village overlooking unspoilt country. Close excellent bus route.
The delightful Period House is partly Elizabethan, partly Jacobean, is in first-class order and occupies a completely secluded position.

Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, music room, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, powder closet, panelled walls and Jacobean staircase. All main services. Telephone.

Picturesque outbuildings! *3 garages, stabling* and fine old malt house.

Cottage with 4 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom. **Second cottage available.**

Old-world stone-walled grounds, beautifully laid out and in excellent order. Fine lawns with specimen trees, rock and rose gardens, orchard, and kitchen garden.
ABOUT 4 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,029)

ADJOINING TWO GOLF COURSES

Fine position 300 ft. up within 100 yards of the Clubhouse.
Station 2 miles, Waterloo 35 minutes.

The attractive modern Residence is built of brick with cavity walls, and has tiled roof and casement windows with louvred shutters.

Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Main electric light, power, gas and water. *Modern drainage.* **Two garages (both heated). Excellent cottage with sitting room, 2 bedrooms,** bathroom, etc.

Nicely timbered grounds including rose garden with paved paths, rock and water garden with lily pools, flowering shrubs, heated greenhouse, and woodland.
ABOUT 2½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,077)

PENSHURST, KENT

DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT PART SURROUNDED BY LANDED ESTATES
300 feet up on a southern slope with lovely views.
Close to picturesque village. 4 miles main line. (London 45 minutes.)

Well-built and equipped **modern House, brick, white rough cast with tiled roof. Protected by woodland and approached by a long gravel drive.**

Accommodation on two floors only. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, 9 bedrooms and dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Companies' electric light, power and water. Modern septic tank drainage. Garage.

Excellent lodge.

The grounds are a feature and include stone-walled terrace, rock garden, formal rose garden, lawns, herbaceous borders, hard tennis court, lily pool. Orchard, kitchen garden, about 20 acres of woods and parkland, etc.
ABOUT 38 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (36,624)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:
"Nicholnyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

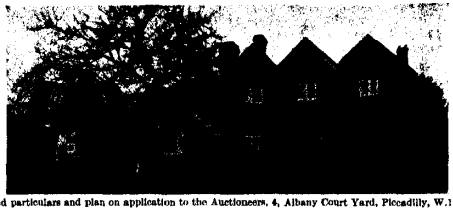
By direction of Miss Deborah Kerr.

SUSSEX "A PERFECT GEM"

GENUINE TUDOR FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE KNOWN AS "BASSETTS," MAYFIELD

Situated on high ground on the outskirts of this favoured village. The property has been skilfully adapted with all modern conveniences without losing the "old-world charm."

Five bedrooms with basins, dressing room, 2 reception rooms, loggia, bathroom, kitchen, central heating, main electric light and power, companies' water and gas. Garage. Outbuildings.



ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT GARDENS WITH PADDOCK

IN ALL ABOUT 5½ ACRES

which will be offered for Sale by **Public Auction (unless previously disposed of) at The Swan Hotel, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, January 17, 1947.**

Illustrated particulars and plan on application to the Auctioneers, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and Reading.

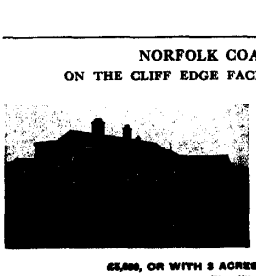
F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

NORFOLK COAST

ON THE CLIFF EDGE FACING SOUTH



Interesting old house off private road, near village. Six bed., bath., 2 rec. rooms, maids' room. Main electric light, central heating. Garage. Attractive gardens, pasture and arable, **11 ACRES.** *All in good* order. Low rates.

£5,000, OR WITH 3 ACRES £4,500

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

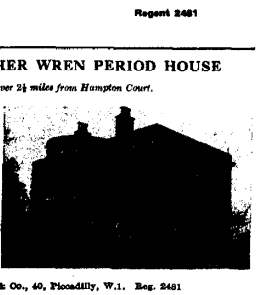
A CHRISTOPHER WREN PERIOD HOUSE

By the River 2½ miles from Hampton Court.

An unrivalled example of solidity in building with beautifully proportioned, lofty rooms and period features. Oak panelled lounge hall, 27 ft. by 20 ft., *3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms,* 3 bathrooms, central heating throughout. Garage. Private mooring on the river. The garden extends to about

ONE ACRE

PRICE £8,000



F. L. Mercer & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines) *Telegrams: "Selanist, Piccy, London"*

SURREY, NEAR WALTON HEATH

600 ft. above sea level facing south.

This charming Modern Residence

in excellent order throughout. Hall, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception.

Study offices.

Main electricity, gas and water. Garage.

Delightful garden, in all about **1 ACRE**

PRICE £7,250 FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.51930)

BERKS—SURREY BORDERS

Almost adjoining a golf course.

About ½ hour by car from the West End.

For Sale Freehold

A MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE EMBRACING EVERY LUXURY AND DEGREE OF COMFORT, WHICH WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SURPASS

Compactly arranged accommodation on only two floors.

Three reception rooms with electrically operated dividing wall. Cocktail bar. Sun terrace. Eight bed and dressing and staff flat of 3 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, shower bath, wash basins in bedrooms. Hidden panel central heating. All public services.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 10 ACRES

with small lake and bounded by a river with boathouse, and bridge to an island.

Strongly recommended by the Agents as one of the most luxuriously equipped houses now in the market, and which must be seen to be appreciated.

Full particulars: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.51976)

16 MILES FROM LONDON

In rural Herts. 2½ miles from a station.

THIS ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

In a delightful setting 300 ft. up and containing hall, dining room, oak panelled lounge, with beamed ceiling, sun lounge, 2 other reception, 7 bed and dressing, bathroom and offices. Co.'s e.l. and water. Central heating. Garages, stabling and good outbuildings. Picturesque cottage. Matured gardens and grounds together with 4½ acres woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 6½ ACRES **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R.2341)

Actually adjoining and overlooking the

WEST BYFLEET GOLF COURSE

For Sale Freehold

Modern and luxuriously fitted Freehold Family Residence, containing: Panelled hall, billiard and 3 fine reception rooms, oak principal and a secondary staircase, 12 principal and secondary bedrooms, 4 baths, workroom and bright offices.

Second floor rooms planned as complete self-contained flat.)

All public services. Central and domestic hot-water installations. Main drainage. Gravel soil.

Garages for 4 cars. Stabling. Useful outbuildings.

Well-wooded and inexpensive gardens and grounds of about **3½ ACRES**

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.28932)

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE

High and healthy position, wonderful views. 40 minutes from Town.

"THE BROWN HOUSE"

A comfortable Freehold Family Residence. Three reception rooms, 9 bed and a dressing room, 3 baths, offices.

Garages for 4. Cottage.

Main services.

Central heating.

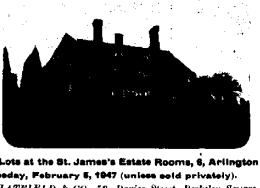
Charming terraced gardens, about 2½ acres.

Also

The Modern Bungalow **"WEMBLEY COTTAGE"** providing sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and scullery.

Garden. Main services.

Vacant Possession.



For Sale by Auction in two Lots at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1, on Wednesday, February 5, 1947 (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HOODLE HATFIELD & CO., 53, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUSSEX

Between Forest Row and East Grinstead.

For Sale Freehold, this charming Modern Residence

Exceptionally easy to run and in first-class order throughout.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s services. Central heating.

Garage and gardens about **½ ACRE**

PRICE £7,500

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.58065)

FRINTON-ON-SEA

Facing the sea and occupying one of the nicest positions in this much-sought-after residential Essex coast town.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE

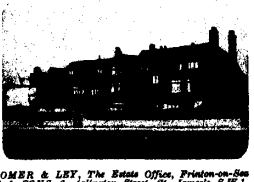
Four reception rooms, 7 principal and 5 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, complete domestic offices. Garage with flat over. Squash court. Hard tennis court. Fruit and vegetable gardens, and lawns about

1½ ACRES

MAIN SERVICES.

To be Sold.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



Agents: Messrs. TOMKINS HOMER & LEY, The Estate Office, Frinton-on-Sea (Tel. Frinton 19), or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (M.45461)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0061) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

Regent 4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

28b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

HEREFORDSHIRE

Situate in a splendid position about 2½ miles from Ross on Wye.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Built of old red sandstone and having principal aspects of South and South East

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7-9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices with staff sitting-room.

Main electricity. *Excellent water supply.*

SPLENDID COTTAGE

Two Garages, Stabling, Outbuildings.

Lovely old world garden with fine specimen trees, tennis court, prolific Walled Kitchen Garden, productive orchard, meadowland, etc. In all

ABOUT 13 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,766)

BUCKS

HIGH UP ON THE CHILTERN HILLS

Occupying a delightful position having due south aspect and commanding beautiful views.

SPLENDID REPLICA OF A TUDOR FARMHOUSE built under the supervision of an eminent architect.

4 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating. Garage.

Beautifully laid-out gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, lawns, flower gardens, kitchen gardens, woodland dell with ponds, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,779)

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

In lovely undulating country between Andover and Newbury.

THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE

known as

SUNNYMEADE

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT

Situate in the village with principal aspects of South and South-West and conveniently placed for excellent bus services to the surrounding towns.

Three reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, excellent domestic offices.

Main electric light and power.

Small walled-in garden with lawn, herbaceous border, vegetable plot, etc.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Star and Garter Hotel Andover, on Thursday, January 16, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. THEODORE GODDARD & CO., 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly W.1.

BERKS

BETWEEN TWYFORD AND WOKINGHAM

In a quiet rural position in a delightful old village about 7 miles from Reading and about 10 miles from Maidenhead.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

completely modernised and redecorated throughout.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Garage. Stable with loft over.

The gardens are well timbered, well maintained and include lawns, flower beds and borders, prolific kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,785)

HAYWARDS HEATH

Occupying an excellent position within convenient reach of shops, churches, schools and station.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER as above. (17 761)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1078-33

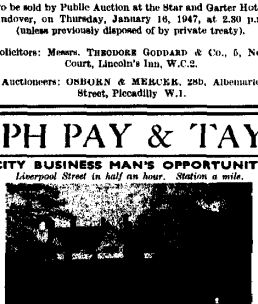
MOOR PARK

Three golf courses; station 4 minutes.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER, erected 1939, of mellowed red brick. Facing south, only 4 minutes from station and shops. *Three reception, lounge hall, kitchen (housewife's pride), 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (tiled).* All main services. Central heating. Garage (double). Attractive garden easily managed. WILL ACCEPT £7,850. Possession on completion.—Highly recommended by Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

CITY BUSINESS MAN'S OPPORTUNITY

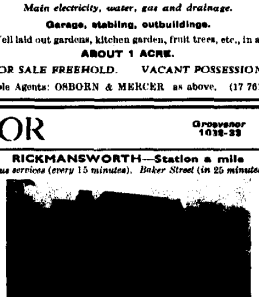
Liverpool Street in half an hour. Station a mile.



ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE OF METICULOUS CHARM. In quiet cul-de-sac away from main *road. Lounge (oak panelled), 3 reception, 9 bedrooms,* 3 bathrooms, all main services, power, central heating. Garages. Well matured gardens, tennis court, etc., bounded by small river. OVER 2 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £9,000 (OR OFFER) IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Personally recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above

RICKMANSWORTH—Station a mile

Bus services (every 15 minutes). Baker Street (in 25 minutes)



SUPERB SMALL (LABOUR SAVING) HOUSE erected only a few years ago. Lovely view over the Chess Valley. Magnificent lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 main *bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 staff rooms and bath. All main* services. Heating. Garage. Gardens of charm. Shady trees. NEARLY ¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION), to include all fixtures, fitted carpets, curtains, etc. Individually recommended by Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above).

OXFORD 4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING NORTON 39

NORTH COTSWOLDS

Stow-on-the-Wold 2½ miles

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Enjoying fine, open, rural views on all sides

3 sitting rooms; 6 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms. Main electric light; main water supply; central heating; telephone. Garage and farm buildings. Small garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

BETWEEN OXFORD AND HENLEY

Oxford 12 miles

MODERNISED OLD VILLAGE HOUSE (PART GEORGIAN)

Entrance hall; 2 sitting rooms (one 24 ft. long); 6 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms. Main electric light; main water supply; telephone. Garage and outbuildings. Garden, kitchen garden and small paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF OXFORD

Enjoying superb uninterrupted views

CHURCH FARM, WOLVERCOTE, NEAR OXFORD. CHARMING 16th CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

3 sitting rooms; 5 bedrooms; bathroom. Main water supply; gas; main electricity available. Ample outbuildings, including fine barn and detached playroom. Cottage. Garden, kitchen garden and productive orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

For Sale Freehold (by Private Treaty or by Public Auction in January, 1947) With Vacant Possession Upon Completion

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

OXON-BUCKS BORDERS

London 40 miles

GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

On outskirts of small village

Lounge hall; 4 reception rooms; 7 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms; 3 bathrooms. Main electric light; ample water supply; telephone. Stabling, barns and garages. Gardens, orchard and paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

164, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

HERTS

ELIZABETHAN, WITH 8 ACRES

Delightful Residence, modernised and in perfect repair, contains a wealth of exposed oak timbers. Tudor fireplaces and other period features. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bed., bath, also 2 attic rooms, excellent offices. Main electric, Co.'s water. Picturesque range of outbuildings. Double garage. Gardens, orchards and parklike pasture.

8 ACRES. FREEHOLD IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Owner's Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152).

WEST SUSSEX GEM

Fascinating Black and White 16th Century Cottage-Residence full of lovely old oak with main electricity and Co.'s water. Two reception. 3 beds, bath, together with buildings and nearly

6 ACRES GRASS

FREEHOLD £5,950

Just the type so much in demand but so difficult to find. Admired by all.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

GENTLEMAN'S ATTESTED FARM NEARLY 160 ACRES

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS

Exceedingly attractive Farm (about 160 acres grass) holding lovely position with good views. Superior residence (3 rec., 5 bed., bath). Co.'s water. E.L. available. Two good cottages. Good buildings with milking parlour. Co.'s water everywhere. Excellent condition. Price £8,500. The Attested Dairy Herd and Dead Stock optional. Immediate possession.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152).

GENTLEMAN'S FARM

Home-Berks Borders (35 miles London). Fully Attested Dairy Farm **160 ACRES.** Residence of character, with main electric light, Co.'s water and gas for cooking. Three rec., 4 good bed., bath. Modern brick buildings with steel tubular stalls and drinking bowls for 24. Main water and electric light. Nice cottage with bathroom. All in excellent condition. **FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.** Seldom such a property offered in this favourite part, and should be seen at once.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152).

Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

NORFOLK. 10 Miles Sea.

BARGAIN PRICE £3,750

RECENTLY MODERNISED RESIDENCE

in old-world village.

Possession one month.

Nine bed, dressing rooms, 2 bath., 3 rec., married couple's flat, main electric light, central heating, electrically pumped water. Stabling, garage, walled garden, paddock with hard court.

11 ACRES. THATCHED COTTAGE IF DESIRED

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SURREY

An extremely well-placed residence in healthy pine and heather country.

Fine lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact offices with servants' hall, main electric light and power and water. Modern drainage.

Garages and stabling. Pair semi-detached cottages. Finely timbered pleasure grounds, kitchen garden, etc.

in all about 10 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Illustrated particulars of the Joint Agents: Mr. W. G. F. SWAYNE, F.A.I., 3, Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex (Seaford 2144), or Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. (Grosvenor 1553).

HOLT NORWICH

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130 MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

STOWMARKET CAMBRIDGE

SOUTH-WEST NORFOLK

In an area famed for shooting and convenient for Newmarket.

AN EXCEPTIONAL FAMILY RESIDENCE, completely modernised. Main electricity and water. Twelve bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, parquet floors throughout, 2 cottages, garages, timbered riverside grounds. **41 ACRES £7,750.** IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION of all but one cottage.—Full particulars from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel.: 24289, 2 lines.

NORFOLK

In the favourite coast resort.

A TRULY DELIGHTFUL FAMILY RESIDENCE. Seven bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, main services. In a secluded position on charmingly laid out gardens. Garages for 2 large cars, chauffeur's flat. **£5,650 FREEHOLD.** EARLY POSSESSION by arrangement.—Full particulars from R. C. KNIGHT AND SONS, Land Agents, Holt, Norfolk. Tel.: 126.

NORFOLK

Under 1 mile from the sea at a favoured part of the coast and in good sporting country.

A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE dating from the sixteenth century. Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, garages, stabling. Two cottages. Woodland and pasture. **14 ACRES. FREEHOLD.** IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.—Full particulars from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel.: 24289, 2 lines.

SOUTH NORFOLK

In a secluded position on the outskirts of a small town.

A FINELY BUILT ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, own water supply, main electricity, septic tank drains, large garage. Well laid out timbered gardens. **1 ACRE. FREEHOLD. £6,500.**—Full particulars from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel.: 24289, 2 lines.

NORFOLK-SUFFOLK BORDERS

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE in lovely timbered grounds. Three reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, compact domestic quarters, main electricity, septic tank drainage, ample water, garages for 2 cars. Pleasure and kitchen gardens. Vinery. **1 ACRE** of orchards. **IN ALL APPROXIMATELY 5 ACRES.**—Price and full particulars from R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Market Place, Stowmarket. Tel.: 384/5.

SUFFOLK

In the favoured Woodbridge district.

ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE. Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, modern drainage, gardener's cottage, double garage, hard tennis court. **ABOUT 7 ACRES IN ALL.** EARLY POSSESSION.—Full particulars: R. C. KNIGHT AND SONS, Market Place, Stowmarket. Tel.: 384-5.

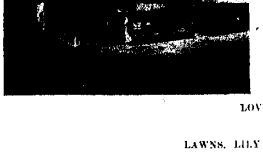
URGENTLY REQUIRED: MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE. NORFOLK-SUFFOLK. Twelve bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 or more cottages, **50 OR UP TO 500 ACRES.** Principals or solicitors please communicate with R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel.: 24289, 2 lines), or Market Place, Stowmarket, Tel. 384/5.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1 (Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1. (Regent 4685)

ON THE SUSSEX AND HAMPSHIRE BORDERS



High up with glorious view.

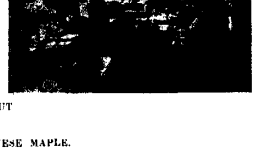
FOR SALE

This beautiful Country House on 2 floors only and with modern comforts including radiators in nearly every room and oak floors.

Accommodation includes:

Entrance loggia, hall with fine staircase, very fine drawing room, dining room, morning room, sun parlour, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

TWO COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.



LOVELY OLD GARDENS, ORCHARD AND WOODLAND OF ABOUT

7 ACRES,

LAWNS, LILY PONDS, ROSE GARDENS, FINE TREES INCLUDING JAPANESE MAPLE.

Most strongly recommended by MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. Regent 4685.

58, GROSVENOR STREET, W.1 **J. TREVOR & SONS** Tel. Mayfair 3311 (10 lines)

CATERHAM, SURREY

Eminently suitable as a residence, school or convalescent home.

A fine well-modernised and comfortable country house standing in excellent grounds extending to approximately **10 ACRES.**

20 BEDROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BATHROOMS.

Thermostatically controlled oil-fired central heating. Built-in compactum cupboards to the principal bedrooms.

Lodge. Two cottages. Range of heated greenhouses. Stabling. Loose boxes.

FREEHOLD PRICE £18,000

FRINTON-ON-SEA, ESSEX

A WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE

with garden of approximately **1½ ACRES** leading to sea front.

Fine spacious reception rooms including billiards room and dance floor.

11 BEDROOMS, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS.

Central heating throughout. Fitted hand-basins in all bedrooms. Large garage.

FREEHOLD. PRICE £30,000.

Listed as an Ancient Monument.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A 18th-Century Hunting Lodge in the heart of the Cotswold Country.

The exterior has been completely restored under the supervision of an eminent authority.

5-8 BEDROOMS, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS.

Well-stocked grounds of approximately **1 ACRE.**

A certain amount of work will have to be carried out to the interior so offering an ideal opportunity for any prospective purchaser to provide a home to suit his own individual requirements. **FREEHOLD. PRICE £2,500.**

Full particulars of J. TREVOR & SONS.

HASLEMERE (Tel.: 680/1) **CUBITT & WEST** HINDHEAD (Tel.: 63)

Also at Farnham, Effingham and Dorking.

HASLEMERE

IDEAL MODERN EASILY RUN RESIDENCE

Station 5 minutes. Due south aspect.

IN REALLY EXCELLENT ORDER. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.

Six bedrooms, studio (or bedroom), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, staff sitting room. Central heating and all main services.

2 ACRES (part paddock). GARAGE.

Owner forced to move and will accept very reasonable price for quick sale.

Apply Owner's Agents: Messrs. CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (680/1).

WEST SUSSEX

In the village of Fernhurst and 3 miles from Haslemere station.

LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE, CONVERTED INTO 4 FLATS, FOR SALE

Suitable for INVESTMENT or to run as SERVICE FLATS. Would also make an excellent small COUNTRY HOTEL. The Flats can be sold immediately with vacant possession. No standard rentals.

AVAILABLE WITH 2-3 ACRES. Four garages and stabling.

Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (Tel. No. 680/1).

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

SURREY

Only 15 miles from London.

A SUBSTANTIALLY BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE
modernised and in first-class order throughout.

Seven bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. SWIMMING POOL.

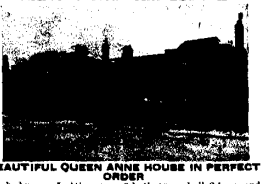
Summer house. Exceptionally attractive gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Apply Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1

HANTS. Near ALRESFORD



BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER

Six bedrooms, 5 attic rooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 2 large and 2 small sitting rooms. Main electric light. Central heating. Good domestic offices. Aga cooker. Charming gardens and grounds.

TO BE LET FURNISHED UNTIL NEXT MAY
Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

IN THE SURREY HILLS

Secluded in lovely country, miles Merstham, London 19 miles.

A PERIOD HOUSE OF CHARACTER COMPLETELY MODERNISED

On two floors only. Seven bedrooms (all with fitted basins and fitted cupboards), 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern domestic offices, Aga cooker, all main services. Small farmery. Hard tennis court.

IN ALL 4 ACRES. PRICE £14,000.

WITH POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

Further particulars and photographs from Owner's Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

36, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Mayfair 0016)

LANARKSHIRE

Glasgow 38 miles, 1 mile station.

ADMIRABLE for a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or NURSING HOME

Thirty-four bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, main hall, billiards room, complete domestic offices, garages, etc.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

Partial central heating.

Two cottages.

Swimming pool.

EXCELLENT GROUNDS OF ABOUT 40 ACRES
PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD
Apply Sole Agents: EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

SURREY

12 miles from Town.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

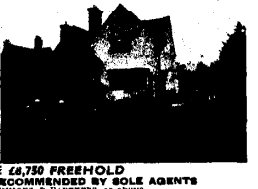
Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, hall and loggia.

Garage.

Small well-maintained garden.

MAIN SERVICES.

In good order throughout.



PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD
INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED BY SOLE AGENTS
EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

CHEAM, SURREY

30 minutes to City & West End by Southern Railway

MODERN LABOUR SAVING AND ARCHITECT DESIGNED DETACHED HOUSE

6 BEDROOMS. 2 RECEPTION ROOMS. LARGE LOUNGE HALL.

CLOAKROOM AND USUAL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

PARQUET FLOORS.

VACANT POSSESSION.

CENTRAL HEATING DETACHED GARAGE

FREEHOLD £6,900 (Subject to Contract).

For further Particulars apply: Farebrother Ellis & Co., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

(EN. 9344/5/6

20, LOWNDES STREET, S.W.1
And BRANCHES

CORRY & CORRY

SLOane 2076 & 3249

NEAR WOKING, SURREY

ARTISTIC TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

Facing S.W. surrounded by commons.

6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, cloakroom.

Main services, garage, stabling, attractive cottage. Beautiful grounds, vinery, stles, etc.

£7,750 FREEHOLD

CHALFONT ST. GILES, BUCKS

PICTURESQUE PERIOD RESIDENCE

In beautiful beech-clad Chilterns, only 25 miles from Town

6 beds, 3 reception, bathroom, sun lounge. Oak panelling, brick fireplaces, central heating. Cottage, 2 car garage, squash court. Picturesque old-world grounds.
11 ACRES £11,500 FREEHOLD OR £10,000 WITH 5 ACRES FREEHOLD

DEVONSHIRE

Overlooking Bideford Bay, close to Westward Ho!

A STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Newly decorated with extensive views. 2 miles station, adjacent golf course.
6 beds, 4 reception, 2 baths. All main services. Garage. Cottage available.
2½ ACRES. £4,500 FREEHOLD

KINGS LANGLEY, HERTS

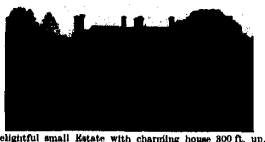
IMPOSING RESIDENCE amid **2 ACRES** with uninterrupted views.
5 beds, 3 reception, bathroom, sun lounge.
All conveniences, central heating, 2 garages. Beautiful terraced grounds with swimming pool, sweeping lawns, sunken garden, etc. **£6,500 FREEHOLD**

23, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor 1441

WEST SUSSEX
Easy reach Horsham. 1 hour London.

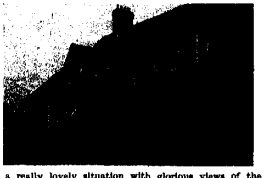


Delightful small Estate with charming house 300 ft. up. With lovely views. Twelve beds, 4 baths, 4 reception. Electric light. Central heating. Home farm, 3 cottages. Well-timbered gardens, park land and pasture. All in hand.
VACANT POSSESSION.
70 ACRES. £16,000
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS
Delightful position. Half an hour London.

Charming small modern house of great architectural merit. In perfect order. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, fine music room, 30 ft. x 24 ft. Heated garage for 2. Main services. Central heating. Beautiful gardens.
FOR SALE WITH 4 ACRES, £12,500
Recommended by Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

1 MILE SUSSEX COAST



In a really lovely situation with glorious views of the Downs and a long stretch of coast line. Charming modern house. Oak floors, basins in all bedrooms, main services. Six beds, 2 baths, 4 reception. Delightful garden.
FOR SALE WITH 2 ACRES
or any area up to 100 acres if required.
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

THE ESTATE HOUSE, MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES
F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead 2033/4

"ERMITAGE" MAIDENHEAD THICKET
A LUXURIOUS HOME, BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED

Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, model white tiled offices.

Companies' main services.

Attractive garden of
NEARLY 1 ACRE.

Garage and Stable.

For Sale privately or by Public Auction in January.
Strongly recommended by CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., Estate House, Maidenhead.

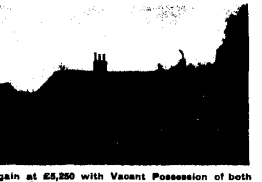
NEAR BOGNOR REGIS
A short walk from the sea.
A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD COTTAGE AT PRESENT USED AS TWO RESIDENCES, BUT EASILY CONVERTED INTO ONE

One cottage with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, and garage.

Other cottage with 2 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms and garage.

Full of old oak beams and character.

All companies' services.



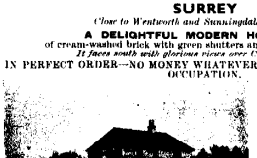
Owner going abroad. Bargain at £5,250 with Vacant Possession of both Cottages.
Inspected and recommended by CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., Estate House, Maidenhead.

SUNNINGHILL, BERKS.

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A.

ASCOT 818

SURREY
Close to Wentworth and Sunningdale Golf Course.
A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE (1930)
of cream-washed brick with green shutters and blue-green tiled roof.
It faces south with glorious views over Chobham Common.
IN PERFECT ORDER—NO MONEY WHATEVER NEED BE SPENT BEFORE OCCUPATION.



The accommodation comprises: 8 bedrooms, all with washbasins, 3 bathrooms, attractively tiled in colours, heated linen cupboard, 3 reception rooms, with oak floors. Domestic offices are ultra modern with stainless sinks and fitted cupboards. Staff sitting room. Laundry. Central heating. Co.'s water, electricity, gas and power.

Garage for 3 cars. Gardener's flat with bathroom

7 ACRES. Very Highly Recommended.

Price Freehold £30,000, open to reasonable offer.
Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Ascot 818.

LONGCROSS, SURREY
AN ATTRACTIVE CREAM-WASHED HOUSE WITH A CHARMING OUTLOOK
Close to a station and omnibus route.
Accommodation comprises: 6 bedrooms (4 with washbasins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Cooking by electricity.
Companies' gas, electricity and water. Electric power in all rooms.
Cow sheds, piggeries, stabling, garage for 3 cars. Excellent cottage with 2 bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room and kitchen.
7 ACRES, including charming garden and meadowland.
PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000
Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Ascot 818.

ON SWINLEY GOLF COURSE
FREEHOLD FOR SALE
A VERY PICTURESQUE THATCHED HOUSE
standing on high ground with a beautiful view. ¼ mile from omnibus route and 1 mile from Ascot Station.
Accommodation comprises: 6 bedrooms, 3 modern bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Excellent domestic offices with servants' hall.
Electric power and anthracite stoves.
Companies' gas, electricity and water. Modern drainage.
3¼-4 ACRES of beautiful garden.
Also an attractive Thatched Cottage with 3 bed., bath., sitting room.
Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Ascot 818.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1
Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

OXFORD 12 MILES, outskirts lovely old village. Charming **MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE,** lounge-hall, 3 good reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms. Annexe of 3 rooms. Seven-roomed cottage, double garage, etc. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Lovely gardens with trout stream. Tennis lawn. Kitchen garden and 2 paddocks. **NEARLY 3 ACRES. £16,000 FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,939)

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, 550 ft. up, with gate to golf course. **MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE,** 4 reception, 4 bath, 11 bedrooms (7 h. & c.). Billiard room, 37 by 18 ft. All main services. Central heating. Double garage. Nicely laid out grounds. **2½ ACRES. £15,000.** Freehold possession end March.—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,423)

E. SUSSEX (NEAR COAST). Rural position with delightful views to sea. **SUPER MODERN BUNGALOW,** in excellent order, carriage drive, 2-4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 4-6 bedrooms (2 h. & c.). Main electricity and power. Telephone. Two garages. Greenhouses and frames. Beautiful gardens, lawns, rock garden with pond, productive kitchen garden and orchards, about **3 ACRES. £7,000 FREEHOLD.** Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,890)

COTSWOLDS. CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernised hall, 3 reception (one panelled), 2 bath, 8 bed. Electric light. Central heating. Co.'s water. Telephone. Garages, stabling, 2 cottages. Simple grounds, kitchen garden. Good land and buildings (with [illegible] and water) for **ATTESTED DAIRY CATTLE. 200 ACRES.** More land available.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (16,693)

S. W. SANDERS, F.V.A.

SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS, F.V.A.

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH. Tel.: Sidmouth 41

SIDMOUTH
Only in the market through unexpected breakdown in negotiations.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY. "BICKWELL HOUSE"

Modern, delightful position, easily run, with good cottage and grounds of **4½ ACRES**

The Residence, which has central heating and all main services, contains 3 reception rooms, 4 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maid's sitting room, good offices (Aga cooker), cloakroom. Garage for 2 cars.

Offered Freehold with Vacant Possession.
12,000 gns.

EAST DEVON
Sidmouth 6 miles. Exeter 10 miles.
MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH 2 ACRES
On high ground. Magnificent views. Main lighting and good services. Two reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, cloakroom. Garage 2 cars, with workshop and other useful sheds.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. **FREEHOLD £5,500**

Telegrams "Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

By direction of Mrs. Clare Sheridan.

BREDE PLACE, NEAR RYE, SUSSEX

Battle 5 miles. Hastings 8 miles.

IN THE SAME FAMILY SINCE 1600 AND FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET.
FOURTEENTH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE WITH TUDOR ADDITIONS

Of historic interest, in good order and commanding fine views. Approached by carriage drive, contains great hall and lounge hall, drawing room, study, 14th-century chapel, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating and all main services. Lodge, old-world topiary gardens. Garage.

Farmery with about **40 ACRES** of agricultural land.

ABOUT 62 ACRES IN ALL

VACANT POSSESSION OF RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.

GERRING & COLYER, Rye, Sussex, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Sq., W.1

By direction of Mrs. G. Pelham-Clinton. *With Vacant Possession of both Lots.*

TREBLES HOLFORD

Bishops Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset.

CHARMING MODERNISED STONE AND THATCHED FARMHOUSE OF XVth CENTURY WITH MODEL HOME FARM

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms (7 with basins), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Mains water and electricity. Garages. Stables. Gardens. Home farmhouse and model dairy buildings.

ABOUT 17 ACRES

DEAN'S CROSS FARM, LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE

Small dairy and mixed farm, with modern farmhouse buildings.

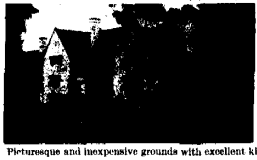
ABOUT 74½ ACRES

To be offered in two Lots by Auction (if not sold previously) at the Wyndham Hall, Taunton, on January 15, 1947.

Particulars (price 2/-). Solicitors: LAYTON & CO., 38, King William Street, E.C.4. Joint Auctioneers: RIBBON, HOBGOOD & MOORE, Wivelscombe, Somerset. Tel. 205 and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

BETWEEN BANBURY & WARWICK

Kineton 4 miles. Banbury 9 miles. Leamington 10 miles.
On outskirts of picturesque village.



In faultless condition, 9 bedrooms, 4 bath, including separate servants' accommodation, 2 reception and sitting hall. Labour-saving offices.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

Main electricity, excellent water supply

Esse cooker.

Picturesque and inexpensive grounds with excellent kitchen garden, first-class stabling and garage for 3 cars.

15 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (51,589)

ELM GROVE, KINGSCLERE

FOR SALE, VACANT POSSESSION

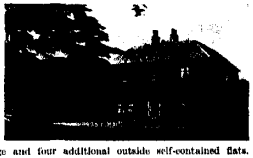
Between Newbury and Basingstoke. Close to the Downs, on bus route.

Highly suitable for private occupation, hotel, special school or other institution.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE standing in **26 ACRES** of parkland and pasture.

House used for offices during the war. Some rooms made into four flats.

Reconversion easily effected for private accommodation. All main services.



Partial central heating. Lodge and four additional outside self-contained flats.

Excellent fitted cowshed and other out-buildings, garages and stabling. All well maintained and capable of immediate occupation.

PRICE £15,000

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square W.1. (60,145)

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

'Phone: Cheltenham 53439 (2 lines)

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM
42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

'Phone: Shrewsbury 2081 (2 lines)

NEAR TORQUAY. £8,000

DELIGHTFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE of character with **4½ ACRES.** Five bedrooms, bath, lounge hall and 2 rec. rooms. Main electricity and water, small cottage. Attractive gardens with stream. POSSESSION.—Write, CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, *Cheltenham (as above).*

A CHOICE SMALL ESTATE IN THE NORTH COTSWOLDS

NEARLY 200 ACRES. Lovely modernised House of character. Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, Aga cooker, electric light and central heating. 3 cottages, excellent stabling, etc., and model farm splendidly equipped. All in hand. **£85,000.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

TAUNTON DISTRICT. £6,950

STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN HOUSE near good village, 3-4 rec., 7 bed., and 2 bathrooms, main electricity and water, central heating. Garage 6 cars. 14 loose boxes. Old matured grounds. **4½ ACRES.** POSSESSION.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

NEAR ROSS-ON-WYE. £5,000

CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE, 3 rec., 6 bed (1 h. and c.), 2 bath., elec. light, central heating, garage, stabling, etc. Lovely old garden and orchard. **¾ ACRE.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, 1, Imperial Square, Cheltenham.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD. £6,750

COMFORTABLE MODERN HOUSE. Lovely country. Three excellent reception, 6 bed., 2 baths. Compact offices. Main electricity, central heating. Garage and buildings. About **9 ACRES.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above)

WINCHESTER DISTRICT. £6,800

MODERNISED RECTORY with old-world grounds. Lounge hall, cloakroom, 3 large reception, 6 bed., bathroom. Main electricity, excellent water. Two garages *stables, lovely surroundings.*—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

WILTSHIRE. £7,000

MOST DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY, secluded in good village, near old market town. Elizabethan house, 3 rec., 5-7 bed., bath, Aga cooker, main electricity and water. Cottage and extensive buildings. Lovely gardens and paddocks **3½ ACRES.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above)

GENTLEMAN'S FARMING PROPERTY OF 220 ACRES ON DEVON-CORNISH BORDERS IN LOVELY COUNTRY

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE with 6 bedrooms, bathroom, electricity. Splendid buildings, cottages and first-rate land, with fishing. VACANT POSSESSION. **£16,000 FREEHOLD.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

BRIDPORT, DORSET COAST. £6,500

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE with sea views, 1 mile town. Lounge hall, 3 good reception, 7 bed., bathroom, all main services. Large garage, good gardens and paddock, **3 ACRES.** *Low rates.* POSSESSION MARCH.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

WEST MEON HOUSE, Nr. PETERSFIELD

HAMPSHIRE. LOVELY WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE of character, with fine old grounds, etc., about **15 ACRES.** Ten bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, main electricity, central heating. Cottage. Ample buildings. POSSESSION. **£12,750 FREEHOLD.**—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

JAMES HARRIS & SON

WINCHESTER

Tel.: 2451

WITH POSSESSION MARCH 25, 1947

HAMPSHIRE

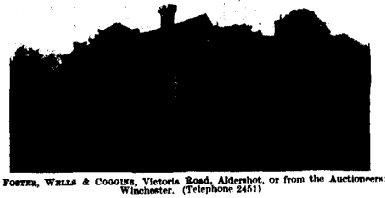
About 5 miles from Winchester

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

HENSTING FARM
FISHERS POND

MODERNISED PERIOD FARMHOUSE

3 reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.



GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES

EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS.

TWO WELL-BUILT MODERN COTTAGES

WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

172 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION EARLY IN 1947.

Particulars from the Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. FOSTER, WELLS & COGGINS, Victoria Road, Aldershot, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester. (Telephone 2451)

BOURNEMOUTH
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I. F.A.I.
B. STODDART FOX, F.A.S.I. F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, F.S.I. F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

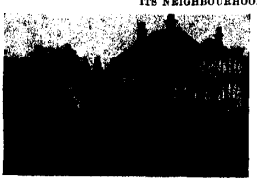
LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.S.I. A.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES. A. KELVINGTON

DORSET

About 2 miles from the popular Ferndown golf course. 9 miles from Bournemouth.

CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD



A very soundly constructed Residence, beautifully, appointed and in excellent condition throughout.

Five bedrooms (4 with basins, h. and c. supply), well-fitted bathroom, 3 good reception rooms, maids' sitting room, garden room, good kitchen and domestic offices.

Companies' electricity, gas and water, part central heating, efficient hot water supply.

Double garage. Greenhouse. Tool and store sheds

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION APRIL, 1947

Beautiful grounds in perfect condition and laid out with fine lawns, flowering shrubs and ornamental trees, numerous fruit trees in full bearing, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, and delightful walks, etc., the whole comprising an area of about

2 ACRES. PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

"RED TILES," WARSASH

Overlooking the Hamble River and Southampton Water

A MAGNIFICENTLY APPOINTED MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Designed in the Spanish style, containing 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 w.c.s, loggia, entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen.

Excellent garden of about **½ ACRE**

Main water and electricity.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be Sold by Auction at the Royal Hotel, Cumberland Place, on Tuesday January 14, 1947, at 2 p.m.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 2 and 3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton
Messrs. Bramish & Co., Pier Street, Lee-on-Solent.

BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

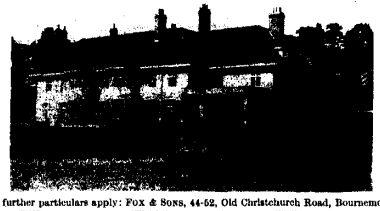
In delightful rural country about 10 miles from Bournemouth. Commanding magnificent views to Purbeck Hills.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

THIS WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

facing due south-west and containing

Eleven principal bed and dressing rooms (many with basins h. and c.), 4 bathrooms, servants' rooms, magnificent double drawing room, dining room, library, flower room and garden vestibule, kitchen and excellent domestic offices.



Central heating throughout. Main electric lighting and water. Parquet flooring to principal rooms.

Stabling with good flat. Bungalow. Cottage.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE ROSE GARDEN WITH YEW HEDGES, TENNIS COURTS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, GOOD GREENHOUSES, VINERY, PIG AND OTHER HOUSES, ORCHARD, ETC., the whole covering an area of about

40 ACRES

PRICE £28,000 FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Suitable for Scholastic, Private Hotel or Institutional purposes

SWANAGE, DORSET

Occupying an elevated position overlooking the town and bay.

Valuable Freehold and Leasehold properties comprising the imposing and well-positioned Residence,

DURLSTON COURT

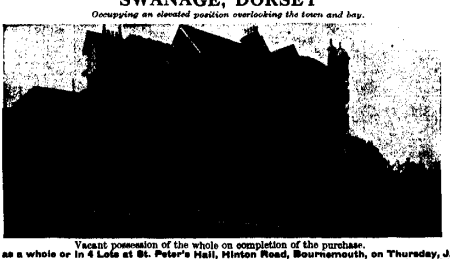
(formerly a Boys' School)

24 bedrooms and dressing rooms, 5 fitted bathrooms, 2 ablution rooms, linen room, 3 reception rooms, large school room, theatre, 6 school rooms, large ablution room and changing room, excellent offices.

Also

TWO FREEHOLD RESIDENCES

known as **"MAY CROFT"** and **"NETHERCOURT,"** situated in Park Road.



Electric light, Companies' gas and water. Main drainage. The above three properties adjoin and have a total frontage of about 255 ft. to Park Road.

A detached kitchen garden and orchard of just over **½ ACRE**, having a frontage of about 220 ft. to Park Road, forming an excellent building site with garage.

An enclosure of land (formerly a playing field), oval in shape, having frontages to Durlston Road and Peveril Road, **ABOUT 1½ ACRES.**

A SPORTS GROUND in Bon Accord Road, with main services available, most suitable for future Building Development, just over **2 ACRES.**

Vacant possession of the whole on completion of the purchase.

To be Sold by Auction as a whole or in 4 Lots at St. Peter's Hall, Victoria Road, Bournemouth, on Thursday, January 23, 1947 at 2 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wrightman, Pedder & Co., Barclays Bank Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

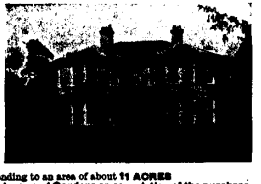
SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

Occupying a very nice position about 500 feet above sea level and commanding magnificent views over the Downs.

The well-constructed and comfortable Freehold Country Residence **"ST. DENIS."**

Seven principal and servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, cloakroom, kitchen and excellent offices. Companies' gas and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Garage 3 cars. Stabling. Heated greenhouses, outbuildings.

Charming secluded grounds with lawns, flower gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, excellent paddock.



The whole extending to an area of about **11 ACRES**

Vacant Possession of the Residence and Gardens on completion of the purchase.
To be Sold by Auction at the Town Hall, Shaftesbury, on Saturday, January 11, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
For full particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

IN A SOUTHERN COUNTY

MODEL PIG FARM OF AN ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE CHARACTER

Superior brick-built tiled roof piggeries, slaughter house, mixing room with automatic mixer, etc. Excellent 5-roomed Bungalow Residence.

30 ACRES OF GOOD ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND

The piggeries have a superficial floor area of about 35,000 square feet and are capable of carrying 1,500 head of stock.

Price for Freehold Property, all dead stock and loose effects (no live stock included)
£12,000

Full particulars from Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6300 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams: "Homefinder," Bournemouth.

ESTATE OFFICES

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR USE AS PRIVATE HOTEL, NURSING HOME OR SCHOOL

NORTH DEVON

Occupying a unique position, right on the sea front, commanding magnificent views.

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT AND WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE

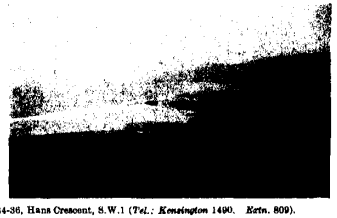
Three reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, maid's sitting room.

All main services. Two garages. Two large store rooms (could be converted into living quarters). Matured gardens with hard tennis court.

In all about 1 ACRE

Freehold 10,000 guineas

VACANT POSSESSION.



Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. W. C. HUTCHINGS & Co., 121, High Street, Ilfracombe; and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 809).

WITH DELIGHTFUL SEA VIEWS ON THE KENT COAST

Excellent Riding Stables for five horses with games room over.

In all about 4½ ACRES

PERFECTLY SUITED FOR RIDING SCHOOL.

Exceptional opportunity to secure this excellent building at an attractive price of

ONLY £7,000 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 820).

KINGSTON AND ESHER c.5

On high ground within easy reach of main line station.

MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

complete with every modern convenience. Three reception, 7 bed, 4 bath, all main services. Central heating. Grounds disposed in lawns, flower beds, fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

In all about 2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 828).

PLEASANT PART OF HANTS c.3

About 4 miles Fordingbridge.
Within easy reach of River Avon.

A CHARMING COTTAGE

Probably dating back to 18th Century

Oak beamed hall, sitting room, old tavern room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light and modern conveniences. Delightful gardens. Orchard.

In all about ¾ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

HARPENDEN c.2

Near common and station.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

Beautifully built and fitted and in splendid order. Lounge hall, 3 reception, really fine billiard room, 30 ft. x 21 ft. (fully equipped by Thurstons), 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

All main services. Two brick garages, chauffeur's room.

Gardens of great beauty, fully maintained.

In all about 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Joint Agents: MARRIN & POLE, 88, Mariott Place, Reading, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 809).

UNSPOILT PART OF ESSEX c.4

Handy for Chelmsford.

GENUINE BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE

with 2 large reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, complete offices. Garage. Central heating throughout. Co.'s water. Picturesque gardens in good order.

In all about ¾ ACRE

ONLY £4,950 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806).

BLETCHLEY AND LEIGHTON BUZZARD c.2

Situate in a quiet village, with glorious views.

MODERN COPY OF TUDOR HOUSE

Two reception, 4 bedrooms, all with h. and c. basins, tiled bathroom, 3 w.c.s, modern labour-saving kitchen. Main water and electricity. Independent hot water. Garage.

Gardens and grounds, small paddock and arable field.

In all about 2 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,500

VACANT POSSESSION

Property ready to step into.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 809).

SALISBURY (Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NURSING HOME, OR PRIVATE HOTEL

CLOSE TO BOURNEMOUTH

Within a few minutes' walk of buses, shops, etc.

ATTRACTIVE TURRETED RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Garage. Ornamental garden, orchard and kitchen garden of over **2 ACRES**.

All main services. Possession on completion.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

Further particulars from the Agents: Messrs. WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

CORFE MULLEN, DORSET

ATTRACTIVE 17th-CENTURY THATCHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Recently rethatched and redecorated.

Three reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bath., etc., central heating, main electricity, gas and water.

Pleasant well-stocked garden bounded by stream, about **1½ ACRES**

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Further particulars from the Agents: Messrs. WOOLLEY AND WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- *per line.* (*Min.* 3 *lines.*) *Box fee* 1/6.

AUCTION

SALE OF UNIQUE OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE: COTTAGE, FARMERY AND 31 ACRES "WARRS FARM," WHEDDON CROSS, W. SOMERSET, sheltered sunny position on Exmoor. Entirely modernised: 4 reception, 6 bed., 2 bath., modern e.l. plant; central heating. Excellent Cottage, Farmery and approx. 31 acres grassland. Would make ideal guest house. Immediate possession. TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION JANUARY 22 (unless sold by private treaty). Particulars of Agents: **C. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Minehead, or Solicitor: H. J. Hurford, Minehead.**

TO LET

HANTS. Close to Beaulieu River and deep water moorings, adjacent New Forest, *Solent views. Furnished one or two years* (chance of unfurnished lease). Naval officer appointed abroad offers comfortable House, 6 bedrooms, modern amenities, garage 3 cars, nearly 3 acres. Country location with open surroundings. Six guineas acceptable.—Particulars and photograph from RUMSEY AND RUMSEY, Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth ('Phone 7080).

SHROPS.-MONTGOMERY BORDER, FACING SOUTH. Part Country House, comfortably furnished, six months or longer, large sitting, 2 principal, 2 smaller bedrooms, 2 w.c.s, bath, kitchen, etc. Fishing.—BURY, Gunley, Chirbury, Montgomery.

WANTED

BUCKS, BERKS, SUSSEX PREFERRED Daily reach London. Wanted, with early possession, House, 2-3 reception, 4-6 beds., main water, elec. essential. Garage. One acre garden or field. Max. price £4,000.—Box 2.

HANTS, DORSET, SOMERSET, GLOS. (PARTICULARLY COTSWOLDS), OXON OR BERKS. Urgently required. Retired London business man will pay very good price for small Country House in peaceful surroundings with early possession and in good condition; 5-7 bed.; inexpensive garden and paddock.—Details to H. P., c/o F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

LONDON WITHIN 40 MILES. Unfurnished Flat in large country house, 6 rooms and offices. Good rent offered.—Box 3.

LONDON WITHIN 50/100 MILES. Country House with modern conveniences, 5-8 bed., 3 acres (preferably more).—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

SURREY OR KENT. Required, House of character (nothing modern), minimum 5 bedrooms, 3 reception and grounds not less than 2 acres. Early possession essential.—Details and price, please, to M. H., c/o MOORE 8, The Parade, Carshalton.

FOR SALE

BICKLEY, KENT. In a delightful position commanding fine views over surrounding countryside and within easy reach of station (25 mins. to Town), a most solidly built and beautifully fitted Residence of unique character, containing 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms and dressing room, 4 bathrooms. All modern conveniences including central heating. Grounds of about 6 acres, part woodland, with large garage and two cottages. Price £10,000 Freehold; additional woodland up to 12 acres in all if desired.—Apply: BAXTER PAYNE & LEPPER, Chartered Surveyors, Opp. Old G.P.O., Bromley, Kent. RAV. 2234.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX. On the outskirts. Ideal for London business man (London 55 mins.). Extremely well-appointed modern Residence in pleasant rural surroundings, 8 bedrooms, 3 *bathrooms, 3 reception rooms*, excellent domestic offices; main services; garage and stabling. Cottage. Prolific kitchen garden, meadow land. In all about 15 acres. Price £10,000.—Sole Agents: KING AND CHASEMORE, Horsham ('Phone: Horsham 111.)

FOR SALE

KENT HILLS. 600 ft. up, near Wrotham. Charming and economical Miniature Estate of special interest to a keen gardener. Genuine 17th-Century Cottage with wealth of old oak in a remarkable state of preservation. Aga cooker, independent boiler, electric light. Old oast carefully converted into garage with radiator. Housekeeper's cottage and gardener's cottage. 1½ acres of perfect gardens with rare plants and shrubs, grass tennis court, lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, fruit. Meadow if required. The perfect property for gentleman retiring or as an ideal rural retreat. Freehold. Possession.—Owner's Surveyors: PRALL & PRALL, F.S.I., 53, Spital Street, Dartford.

LONDON. Modern Freehold House of exceptional character near Chessington Avenue, N.3. Imposing frontage covering ¼ acre of ground, brick-built double garage, tennis court, large lounge hall, spacious morning room leading to sun loggia, dining room leading to superb billiards room (or bridge room, etc.), oak panelled walls, plastic ceilings, etc., parquet floors and central heating; 5 large bedrooms all fitted with pedestal basins. Price £12,000.—H. COLLINS & COMPANY, 26, Sackville Street, London, W.1. Regent 5577.

MENDIPS (on a spur of). Overlooking sea. £8,500. Architect's Country Home in 6 acres perfectly equipped, 4 reception, 7 bed, 3 baths. Prolific in fruit and flowers. Three *garages.* To view apply: HUGHES, 2, Downfield Road, Bristol.

PICTURESQUE DEVON. Modernised thatched Cottage. Sea and country views. Close Slapton Sands. Fresh water fishing, yachting, riding, etc. Four beds (2 h. and c.), 3 reception, bath, e.l. and p. Perfect condition. Vacant Possession. Freehold £5,000 or near offer.—VICTOR NEWTON & CO., Fairfax Place, Dartmouth. Tel. 78.

RUTLAND. In good hunting district, on main bus route, frequent services. Gabled stone-built House with delightful fully modernised interior, lounge hall, 4 reception, 4 principal bedrooms and 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, housekeeper's room and 3 servants' rooms; main electricity and water, central heating. Garage, stabling. Two cottages. Attractive gardens, well-timbered parkland, about 72 acres. For Sale Freehold. —LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Gros. 3056).

SCOTLAND. ANGUS. For Sale, Colliston Castle, Arbroath. A typical and unspoilt example of 16th-century castle, modernised and retaining original characteristics. Hall with vaulted roof, 3 public rooms, business room, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga cooker, *electric light, central heating, ample offices.* Cottages, grounds and parks extend to 52 acres.—Full particulars and orders to view apply K.1156, WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, or 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Luxuriously fitted low-built detached Modern Residence. Built to special requirements lady of title. Fitted in a manner unobtainable to-day. Three principal bedrooms each with own bathroom, 4 other bedrooms, 2 other bathrooms, 3 charming reception rooms, lounge hall, maid's sitting room, butler's room and bathroom, sun balconies, built-in cupboards throughout. Central heating. Garage (3 cars), delightful garden (floodlit). Service lift. Lease 70 years at £65 g.r. Vacant.—Keys Sole Agents: ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND, 8, Wellington Road, N.W.8. Tel.: PRI. 0071.

SUSSEX DOWNS. 3 miles from Eastbourne and 5 miles from Seaford. 400 ft. above sea level, facing due south. Picturesque and artistic modern Freehold Residence at Friston, East Dean. Commanding magnificent view over Downs and English Channel. Carriage drive. Two reception rooms, study, cloak room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and compact offices, all on only two floors. Oak joinery; *central heating; fitted lavatory basins.* Companies' services. Main drainage. Garage for 4 with flat over. Paddock for 4 and saddle room. Delightful pleasure grounds of about 8½ acres. To be sold with vacant possession. £25,000 or near offer.—Sole Agents: Messrs. FOLSHOM, Railway Station, Eastbourne.

FOR SALE

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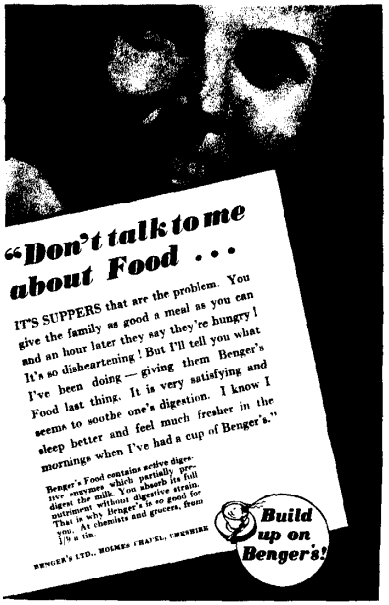

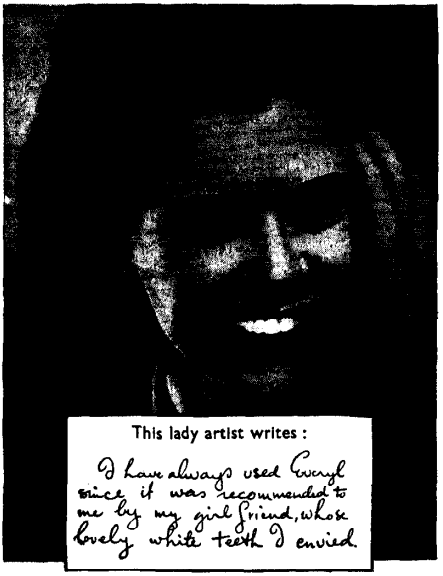

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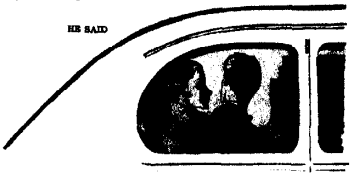

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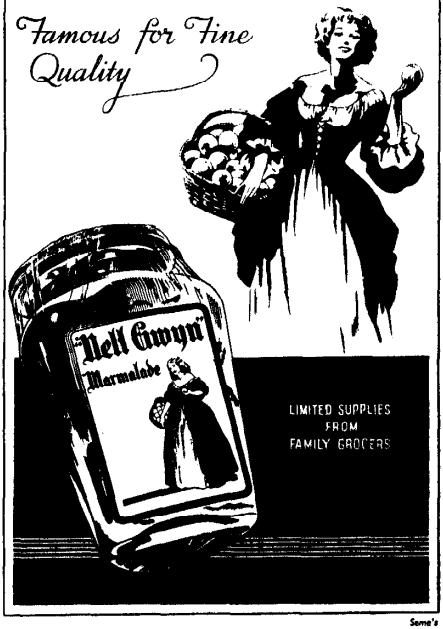

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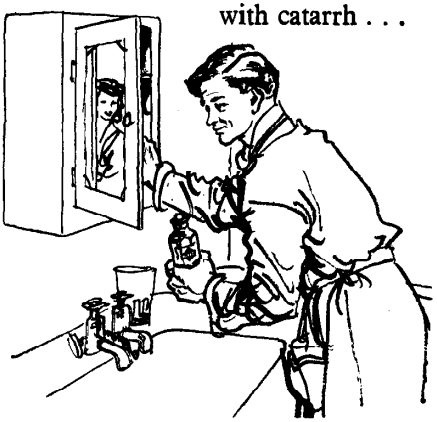

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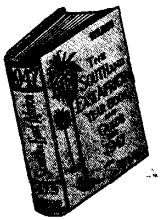

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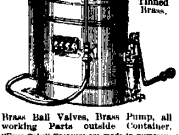

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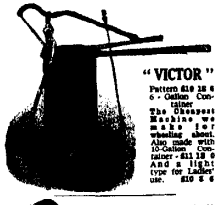

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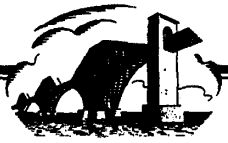

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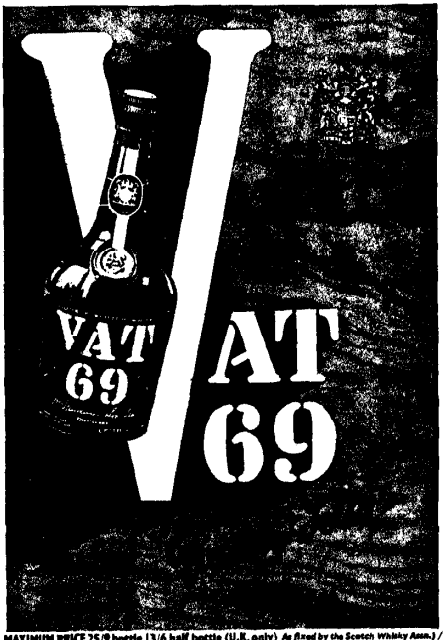

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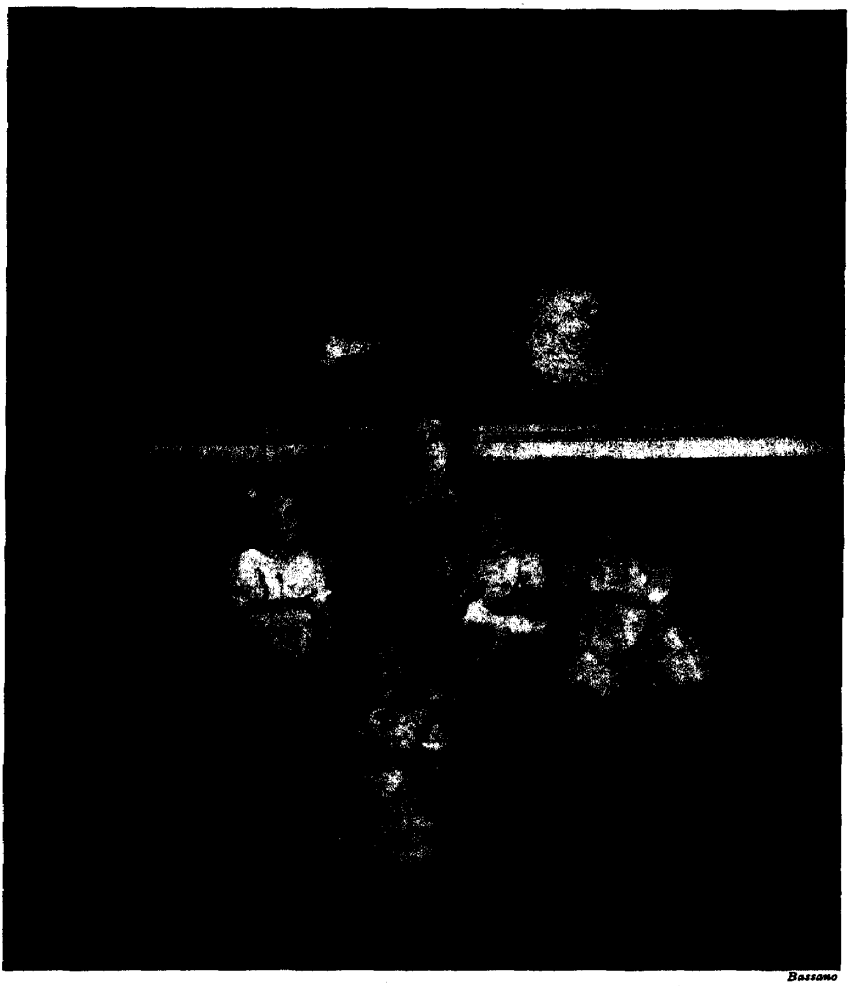
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2607 JANUARY 3, 1947



Bassano

BARONESS HAWKE WITH HER FOUR DAUGHTERS

Lady Hawke is the wife of the ninth Baron Hawke. The picture below which she is seated with her daughters, Annabel, Caroline, Lavinia and Cecilia, is Wylie's famous portrayal of the Battle of Quiberon Bay, in which the first Lord Hawke defeated the French in 1759

COUNTRY LIFE

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FIFTY YEARS OLD

THIS is a birthday number. Fifty years ago, on January 8, 1896, there was published from Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, the first issue of COUNTRY LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A birthday is an occasion on which it is human to hope that one's friends will spare one a moment's thought and offer their good wishes. We trust our readers will bear with us, therefore, if to-day we devote this page, usually occupied with the affairs of others, to glancing briefly at the story of COUNTRY LIFE as far as it has gone. Times change, and papers naturally change with them, but we hope that this journal still stands to-day, as it originally stood, for a certain way of life; for an interest in certain things which is deeply rooted in the hearts of the English people; for a love of beauty and the open air and our own countryside.

In fifty years history can grow a little dim, but the beginning of COUNTRY LIFE can be definitely attributed to a conversation between Mr. Edward Hudson and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Riddell, and to the plan they then evolved to which Sir George Newnes soon afterwards became a party. Its purpose was to produce a weekly illustrated paper on certain lines which should aim at the highest possible quality in paper and printing, and should make the best possible use of half-tone blocks. These pioneers had already made an experiment to guide them in RACING ILLUSTRATED, and to look at its old files is at once to recognise the germ of COUNTRY LIFE. Its scope, as the title implied, had been a narrow one, and the new enterprise, built to some extent on its foundations, had a much wider base and a wider appeal.

In their first number were to be found in embryo many of the features now and for so long familiar. The ladies had not yet earned their unquestioned claim to the frontispiece, for this position was given to Lord Suffolk. In the next three numbers, however, it was successively graced by Queen Alexandra, Queen Victoria and Queen Mary, then Duchess of York, and the ladies have never since been dethroned. Racing still occupied a large space, but it had companions in the fields of sport, in hunting and in golf, then for many years written by an early and valued friend of the paper, Mr. Horace Hutchinson. Baddesley Clinton was the first of the long series of "Country Houses" and already, though filling far fewer pages than to-day, there were the illustrated advertisements of houses which have come to be regarded as a most engaging part of the paper itself. Gardening was soon to follow.

To the lines of that first number COUNTRY LIFE has largely adhered ever since. Naturally some features have receded in importance while others have come to the front, and this last is particularly true of the architectural article. The account of Baddesley Clinton was relatively short, but within two years three numbers were needed to do justice to Castle Ashby. Nor has COUNTRY LIFE concerned itself only with the "stately homes of England," for at a later date there began another long series on the "Lesser Country Houses of To-day." The stream of beautiful houses, whether great or small, has never since run dry, and COUNTRY LIFE is proud of the title, given it by Lord Runciman, of "the keeper of the architectural conscience of the Nation."

It must always be hard to determine whether opportunity has been created or has merely been seized. When COUNTRY LIFE first appeared the Victorian taste in ugliness had had its day, and people were coming to aspire after new standards in domestic architecture. They had begun to admire not only the great palaces but those smaller but equally beautiful houses, the homes of the modest squire, in which our country is so rich. COUNTRY LIFE was perhaps lucky in being born at the time of this renaissance in taste, but we hope it will be judged to have made good use of its fortune.

There is another respect in which the paper may perhaps be said to have both created and seized its chance—that of Natural History photography. Technical improvements in instantaneous photography had made many people realise the fascinating ardours of the chase as pursued with a camera, and the unique reward of pleasure to be gained from depicting the hidden and intimate life of birds and beasts. The pioneers of this new art were attracted to a paper which could do their efforts the fullest justice. They and their successors have ever since remained firm friends of COUNTRY LIFE and have constantly enriched its pages with the fruits of their devoted enterprise, their triumphs of victorious patience.

In this field, which COUNTRY LIFE has made so particularly its own, it was responsible, in 1935, for an exhibition in which the progress of Natural History photography could be traced from its early beginning to its ultimate achievements. And, apropos, there may here be mentioned other exhibitions of which it has been the sponsor: that of British Deer Heads in 1913, that of British Industrial Art, generally called the Dorland Hall Exhibition, in 1933, and, the last before the war, in 1937, the Loan Exhibition showing British Country Life through the Centuries.

This last was undertaken in aid of the National Trust, an old friend and ally, and perhaps, in this regard, COUNTRY LIFE may preen itself a little on the part it played by its appeals in rescuing the beauties of Box Hill, once in gravest danger from the builders and now safe for all time. In answer to one of the appeals an Englishman in South America, who remained anonymous, sent with a generous subscription some memorable words: "I am not a wealthy man and I work very hard for every thousand pounds I earn, but I want to help decent things to be done in England." COUNTRY LIFE likes to think that it has helped some decent things to be done in England, and that it has always set its face against deliberate commercial spoliation or, what is perhaps commoner but equally fatal, mere ignorant vandalism in the countryside.

In the course of these fifty years COUNTRY LIFE has been through two wars, and this must be a severe ordeal for a paper which has always dealt with essentially peaceful things and with a way of life which a war temporarily wipes almost out of existence. It has pulled through and it has, we may trust, done more than that. It has brought to those serving and far away a little restful time of surcease, and memories of pleasant happy things in England which they were helping to save and which they so passionately looked forward to enjoying again. It was, by the way, a war-time enterprise of COUNTRY LIFE to buy the Goodings estate in Berkshire to associate the paper more closely with agriculture and to make a connecting link between the experimental station and the farmer actually doing his job.

In telling briefly its story COUNTRY LIFE is naturally and rightly silent about those who to-day control its fortunes, but no such reticence ought to be observed as to those, now no more, who gave it its first shape and impetus. There are many faithful friends whom it would be pleasant to name if there were space. As it is, there are at any rate two names that cannot be left out. First there is that of Mr. Edward Hudson, the founder of the paper and its unquestioned leader till his death in 1936. It is hardly possible to imagine a man having a more touching and whole-hearted affection for the creature of his brain than Mr. Hudson had for COUNTRY LIFE. A man by nature rather inarticulate, he was incapable of expressing in words his complete devotion to the paper, but he made it clear by every action of his life. He was not by upbringing a countryman, nor had he to begin with any particular knowledge of architecture; but he had a naturally fine taste and a love of beautiful things combined with intense energy. He absorbed knowledge quickly and formed a happy alliance, of benefit to both, with a great architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. As a result his mind became an unique storehouse in which was to be found complete in every detail the images of all the loveliest houses of England. And though architecture was his chief love his enthusiasm ranged over every subject with which COUNTRY LIFE was concerned. No pains could possibly be too great to be taken on its behalf, and he left behind him an example to be followed, and a mark never to be effaced.

With his name must be coupled that of Mr. Peter Anderson Graham, who came to the paper as editor in almost its earliest days and remained for hard on thirty years. A man very different in interests and character from Mr. Hudson, he yet made his most admirable complement. He had the instinctive knowledge of the born countryman, he was well versed in agriculture, he was the master of a pure, dignified and simple prose style. Above all he loved literature and had a gift, almost amounting to genius, for the discovery of new young writers of real merit, many of whom owed their first step forward to his kindly help. He will always be affectionately remembered by those who worked under him. Of those two friends, as of many others here unnamed, COUNTRY LIFE can to-day say gratefully:

And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continually,
Greater than their knowing!

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE other morning a thoughtful neighbour rang me up to say that I should probably be interested to know that a big salmon was to be seen spawning in one of the many small streams that flow down from the high land of the New Forest to the River Avon. The particular brook, which is about six yards wide and of an average depth of eighteen inches, is in time of flood something of a nuisance. For some distance it flows alongside a country lane, which in one place crosses it by means of a ford, and here immobilised cars with flooded carburettors are not an unusual sight during the short-lived spates, for there are always optimists who will persuade themselves that water is only three inches deep when it is nearer three feet.

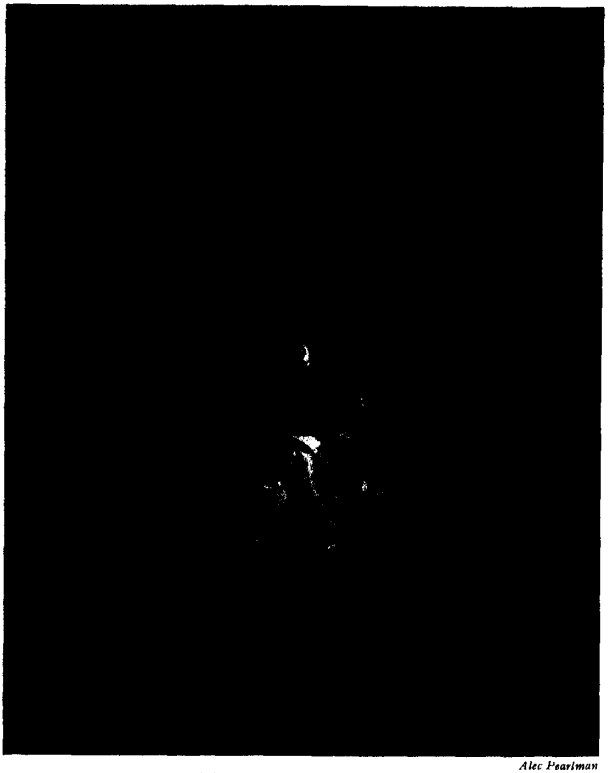
There is nothing very remarkable in a salmon making her way up a small moorland stream in search of a suitable gravel bed for spawning, and quite a number of fish every autumn make the mistake of thinking that a stream provides a goodly flow of water permanently, when actually all they are meeting is a flood that will run off in a matter of hours. As the water of this small brook is particularly clear in normal times, and as there are no deep holes where a big fish could hide, I felt that this would be a good opportunity to watch the spawning operations of the salmon, which are always interesting; but when I arrived it was too late. There was no sign of a salmon in any of the deep runs, but along the bank, and converging on one spot, where I detected a few scales, were the footprints of the illicit fish queue, who had paraded, drawn their ration and departed.

* * *

THE tactics of the intelligent cock pheasant, who has no intention of presenting himself as a target to the assembled guns, have always amused me, though later on in the season, when it is a matter of "cocks only," with the birds not too plentiful, my amusement is sometimes slightly tinged with disappointment. Recently I was posted as No. 6 gun at the far end of a long narrow spinney, and immediately the beaters assembled at the top end of the wood, and some considerable time before the beat started, two cock pheasants came whizzing down the outside of the spinney straight at me. Owing to the height at which they were flying I could not take them as they were coming towards me because some stray pellets might have reached the beaters, and there was no chance later, since immediately they detected me behind the hedgerow in front of them they braked heavily, stopped dead in a matter of a couple of yards, and plunged headlong into a small isolated bush. When the beaters arrived some ten minutes later there was not a trace of them, though, so far as one could see, there was no possible line of retreat that they could have taken unseen.

* * *

LATER on in the day at a similar wood I obtained a good view of an extremely clever old cock who could have passed with honours in an examination for judging distance and who, from the tactics he adopted, must have been a survivor from several shooting seasons. There were two guns standing about 120 yards apart in a close-cropped meadow on the flank of the spinney, and, immediately the beaters entered the top of the wood, a cock pheasant ran out from the hedgerow encircling it and, seeing the guns in front of him, slipped back under cover to take stock of the situation and work out his line of retreat. A moment later I saw him as a glint of bronze and scarlet in the undergrowth coming cautiously down the hedgerow, and evidently counting his paces carefully. Then, when he was exactly halfway between the guns, and just out of shot of both, he ran deliberately between them in the open for some 300 yards, and disappeared in a big broccoli patch in a cottage garden. There could be little doubt that this old warrior knew the approximate range of a shot gun, that it is always advisable to run rather than fly and also that the best form of sanctuary on a shooting day is a cottage garden in the vicinity of a school.



Alec Pearlman

BALING HAY: A WINTER TASK

* * *

AT the present time the headquarters staff of the British forces in Egypt, and certain of the units in the country, are moving to Faid and other places on the Suez Canal where temporary hutments were erected during the war for troops guarding the waterway and for Italian prisoners. It is here that, but for the war, our troops in Egypt would have been stationed (in barracks that were never built) under the Treaty of 1936, which stipulated that our forces should be moved from Cairo and Alexandria to the Canal Zone. Now that this Treaty is in the melting pot, with a revised edition awaiting agreement and publication, the units will presumably occupy these hutments until 1949, when all British troops will move from Egypt, after a sojourn of over sixty years, to some area in the Middle East the location of which has not yet been decided.

Various newspapers tend to write off Faid as an insalubrious stretch of desert to which our unfortunate troops are being exiled, but, as a denizen of deserts, I would not condemn utterly any place on the Suez Canal. Faid is not exactly desert; there is a wide tract of intensely cultivated land alongside the Sweet Water Canal and ample good water from the same source, and the place is situated on a first-class metalled highway, so that the pleasant little town of Ismailia is within easy reach to the north, and the larger, but not so pleasant, town of Suez only forty-five minutes' run to the south. The climate on the whole is preferable to that of Cairo; Faid obtains the benefit of the cool breezes from the Great Bitter Lake, which, since the Suez Canal admitted tidal sea water to it, is not so bitter as it was in the past.

* * *

FROM time to time I have read accounts of the various wild flowers that have established themselves on bombed sites in the heart of London, but I do not recollect having seen any mention of bracken, which, I believe, propagates itself originally by means of spores, and afterwards by creeping roots. While looking at some derelict areas in the neighbourhood of Cheapside, where the explosion of heavy bombs has exposed cellarage that judging from the brickwork dates back to Tudor times, I noticed several fronds of bracken growing on the heaps of rubbish and broken bricks, and, since they were to be seen in several different corners, it was obvious that this unlikely growth for an urban region had established itself well. Near by a pair of linnets were inspecting this recently opened-up moorland area with a view presumably to pegging out a claim as a building site, and I am wondering, considering the variety of birds that has been seen on the bombed wastes, whether there is any record yet of partridges having sent out an exploring expedition.

ENAMELS AND FANS

Illustrated by Examples from the Collection of Her Majesty Queen Mary

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

FAMOUS artists created the jewelled and enamelled *bonbonnières* and snuff-boxes of Carolean days, the rich possessions of enchanting ladies and their proud cavaliers. When the ritual of snuff-taking was introduced to England various metals from gold to pewter and engraved brass were employed in the creation of small containers for the precious dust. Soon the intimate character of this personal accessory brought to the rich the finest work of goldsmith, jeweller and enameller. At the same time *bonbonnières* of precious metals came into existence as gifts for women. They were known as sweet-meat boxes and closely resembled snuff-boxes.

These delightful little boxes were most frequently decorated with paintings in enamel, but few names of artists who lavished their skill on this work are recorded. They were so costly as to be beyond the purse of all save the wealthy, but early in the eighteenth century the technique of decorating less expensive boxes of white enamel with delicate coloured pictures was being developed in France. The base consisted of thin hammered copper coated with silver by means of an intermediate layer of green enamel. The object was enamelled over this as if it were of silver throughout.

This technique successfully launched, the enamellers experimented towards a still cheaper method, the application of enamel directly on to copper. But they were forestalled by enamellers in England, probably in South Staffordshire, where records have been found proving that snuff-boxes were being decorated with enamel at least as early as 1748. This was five years before Stephen Theodore Janssen began to entrance fashionable London with painted enamel *objets d'art* made at his factory at York House, Battersea.

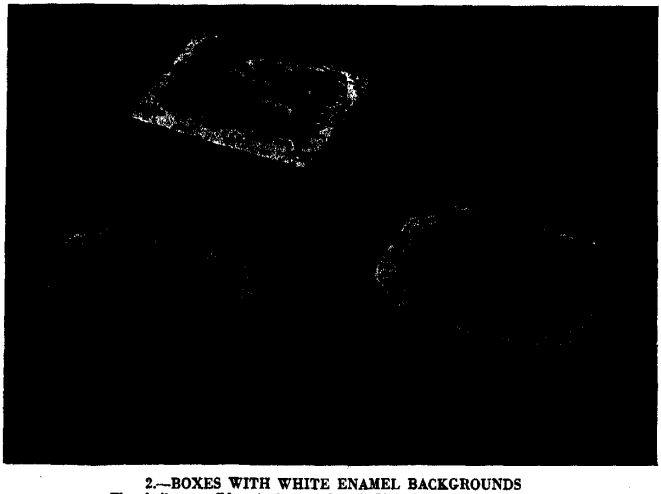
Her Majesty Queen Mary has graciously permitted several examples of Battersea enamels from her small collection of this purely British craft to be reproduced in colour in COUNTRY LIFE. They illustrate to perfection the lovely background tints—*bleu-de-roi*, turquoise, rose pink, apple green—featured in so many Battersea productions and the full-colour decorative panels enclosed in gilded borders. The delicately painted miniature landscapes and figure groups compare favourably with decorations by renowned enamellers on the jewelled boxes of earlier periods. The story of Battersea and South Staffordshire enamels was told in COUNTRY LIFE of May 26 and June 2, 1944, but the following additional details may interest collectors.

1.—BOXES WITH GILT-EMBELLISHED PINK ENAMEL BACKGROUNDS
The birds on the toilet box (*left*) are an uncommon feature

Copper plates for enamelling were, according to Robert Dossie, writing in 1758, "beaten to a proper thickness and then passed betwixt a pair of fine steel rollers very closely set, and drawn as thin as possible to retain a proper tenacity." When the metal had been rolled into sheets about 4/1000th of an inch thick, it was hammered or stamped to the required shape. Before use the pieces were cleansed with acid until quite bright. Fairly flat pieces, such as medallions and box lids, were strengthened by being given a definite curvature.

Thermal expansion was overcome by applying the enamel thickly and evenly to both sides of the copper, which was held expanded between the two surfaces of enamel. Successive firings actually increased the size of the piece. The metal was but a fragile skeleton supporting enamel of much greater thickness. After firing the article was, in effect, a piece of opaque white glass which could be coloured, gilded or printed upon like porcelain.

The white enamel base used at Battersea contained tin and was



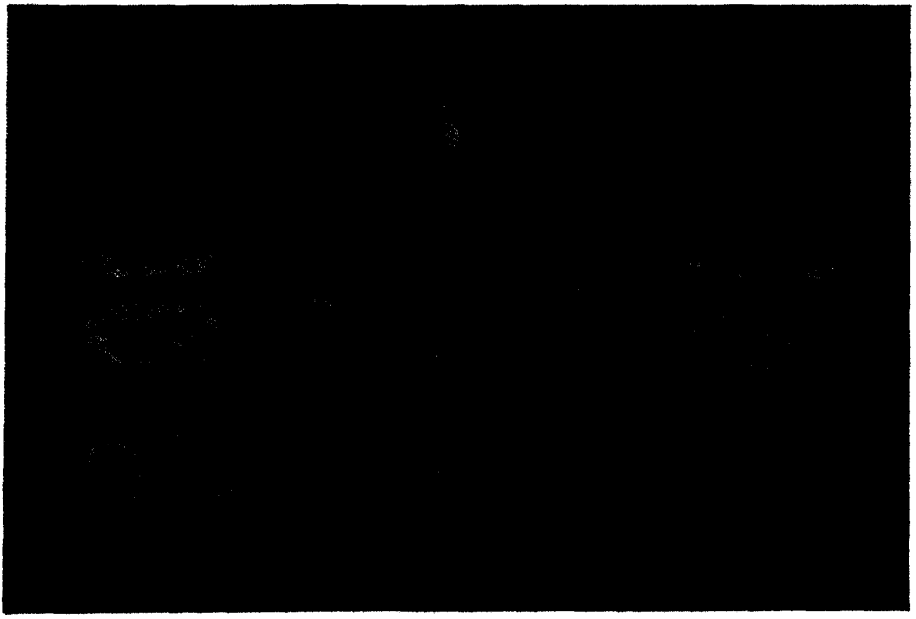
2.—BOXES WITH WHITE ENAMEL BACKGROUNDS
The shallow snuff-box is decorated with *L'Après Diner* after Lancret

3.—TWO BOXES AND AN ETUI WITH RICH BLUE BACKGROUNDS
Gilt Rococo work surrounds the figure subjects and floral bouquets

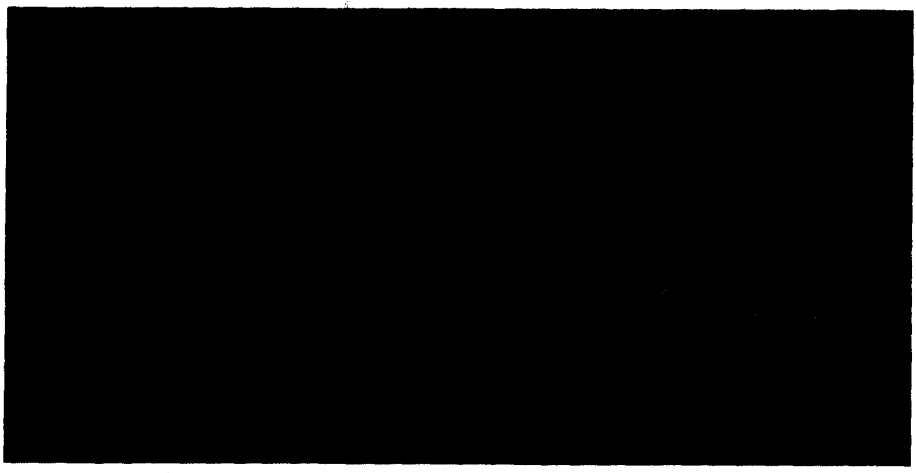
probably prepared by Benjamin Bowles of Southwark, who, three years later, was supplying white enamels to clock-dial makers and others. Because of the tin content Battersea enamels have soft, creamy-white backgrounds, usually thick, warm and brilliant like the soft-paste porcelain already being made at Bow and Chelsea. This was an ideal background and excellent surface for the hand-painted decorations applied in full colours. The richly coloured painting of a macaw and fruit on the *étui* shown in Fig. 4 is typical of Battersea about 1753 and porcelain of a slightly later period.

The oval enamel plaque of George III (Fig. 6) is after the portrait by Thomas Frye, manager of the porcelain works at Bow. The portrait was not painted until 1761, the origin of the excellently painted enamel thus becoming a subject of speculation. As, however, "a great variety of blank enamels of various sizes" were advertised in the Janssen sale, plaques among them, it seems reasonable to assume that some of these reached Bow, where they were eventually decorated by porcelain painters. Suitable stoving facilities would be available. This would account for the many resemblances noticed in decorations on Battersea enamels and Bow china.

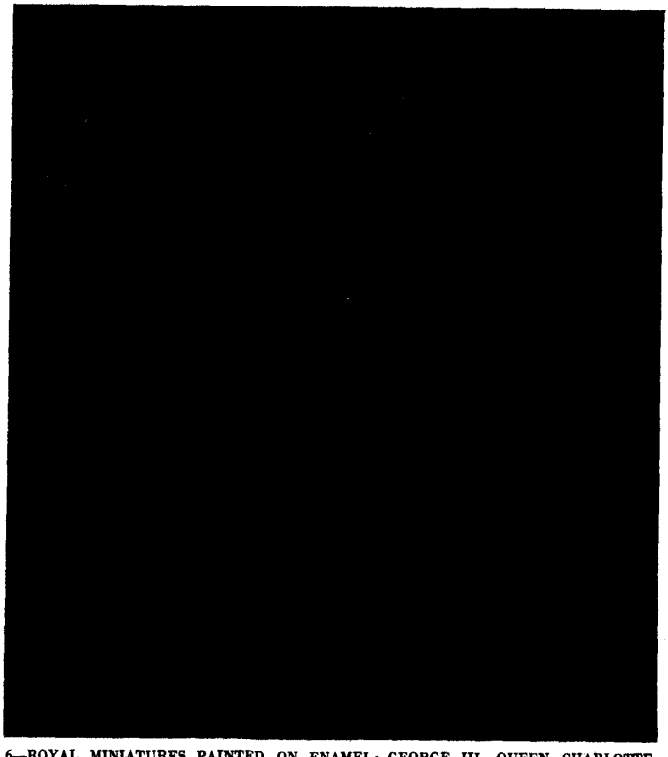
Janssen found difficulty in making the enamel adhere to sharp curves, but this he overcame by binding all edges with thin



4.—GILT-BORDERED TAPERING ETUIS WITH PAINTED PANELS
The middle example has a chased metal mount and is suspended from a châtelaine



5.—ETUIS (*left and right*) AND (*middle*) TEA-CADDY, DECORATED WITH PASTORAL SCENES AND GOLD ROCOCO SCROLL-WORK. THE ETUIS HAVE PARTICULARLY DELICATE METAL MOUNTS



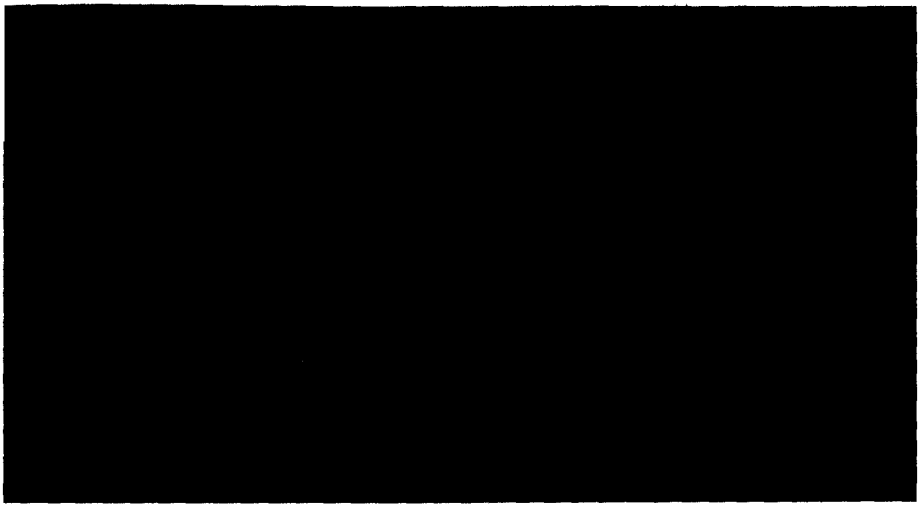
6—ROYAL MINIATURES PAINTED ON ENAMEL: GEORGE III, QUEEN CHARLOTTE AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND

copper frames, double-gilded by a dangerous and laborious process necessitating the use of mercurial chemicals. Box corners were lap-jointed, the metal being so thin that seams and joints were easily concealed beneath the thick enamel. Some of the Staffordshire enamellers tied each box corner with a slender copper wire drawn through two holes pierced in the sides. The existence of this tie cannot be guessed without removing the enamel.

It has apparently passed unnoticed that Taylor of Birmingham was a contemporary enameller known as a prolific maker of decorated enamel snuff-boxes by 1754, in which year he employed five hundred workers. Bishop Pococke, writing from Wolverhampton early in 1757, remarked that "the people of Birmingham enamel in great perfection and cheap." It seems probable, therefore, that the industrial enterprise of Birmingham enamellers was responsible for the failure of York House, high artistic achievement being too costly to compete with factory methods. Taylor's early style of decoration remains at present unknown. It is certain, however, that his enamel base was supplied by Thomas Rogers of the Amblecote Glass-house near Stourbridge.

This enamel was merely flint glass opacified with ten per cent. of arsenic. Dazzling white, this brittle ware possessed poor powers of adhesion to the curved surfaces of metal and was incapable of giving long service in good condition. Rogers supplied the dense white enamel to South Staffordshire enamellers in the form of thick blocks until 1768.

Articles of decorated enamel on a copper base were also made at Canton contemporarily with late Battersea productions, to which



7.—HIGHLY DECORATED FAN IN THE STYLE OF CHARLES II, WITH A CLASSICAL SCENE AND FRETTED PEARL STICKS

they bear a great technical resemblance. Canton enamels were usually painted with designs of the *famille rose* type, first on white and later on coloured grounds. To the Chinese this enamel was known as "foreign porcelain," the inference being that the process was imported from England.

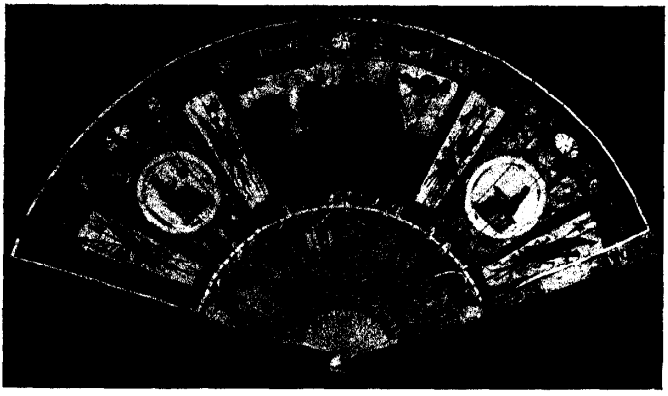
Painted fans of the same period rivalled in beauty the enameller's art. These dainty little implements have had a long and honourable history. They have been used not only for the solemn purpose of cooling the face or keeping flies off sacred images or ancient potentates but more romantically for enhancing demure flirtations, speaking words for maidens discreetly tongue-tied and ending petulant or promising gestures with graceful periods. Whole rituals have been built up for their use.

Yet so ephemeral have they proved that the survivors of 18th-century fans are jealously guarded and greatly prized. Deservedly prized as works of art, many bear the touch of notable painters. Equally precious for their historical significance, they reflect with unrivalled vividness the period that gave them honour—the court life, the etiquette, the fashions and customs and a hundred passing whims of decorative fancy.

Some good examples of 18th-century fans are in the collection of Her Majesty Queen Mary. Those illustrated here show to perfection the lavish ornamentation of the period.

The folding fan first received fashionable recognition towards the end of the sixteenth century, when carried by that most exquisite of kings, Henry III of France. In 1588 court etiquette required "in the king's right hand

8.—FUNERAL FAN DEPICTING THE CORTEGE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. THE FRETTED IVORY BRINS ARE WIDELY SPACED IN THE EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE



9.—FAN SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD TO LADIES ATTENDING THE BALL AT HOLYROOD HOUSE AFTER PRESTONPANS. PROBABLY FRENCH

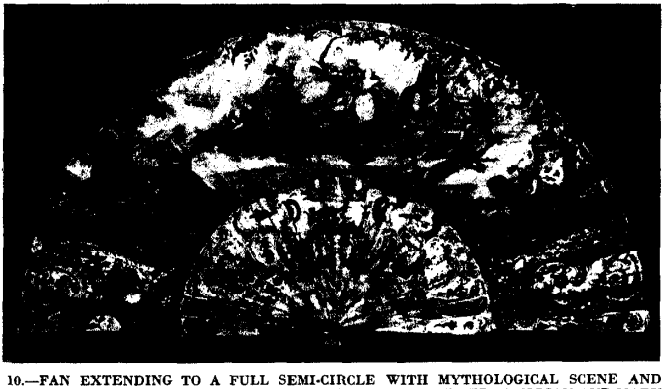
an instrument which could be folded or unfurled by a slight touch of the finger." This "instrument" was called the *éventail*, its leaf delicately cut from vellum in patterns rivalling the finest lace. With its seven to ten ivory blades the fan was large compared with later creations, for it served as a parasol "to prevent sunburn and to be refreshing to the complexion."

Gentlemen of Henry's court carried similar *découpé* fans of vellum or of taffeta edged with gold or silver lace. As might be expected, the elaborate cutting of these fan leaves in vellum, paper and other materials became a favourite pastime among the dilettantes of the day, in England as well as France. The leaf was then cut with a series of slits, through which blades shaped to an ornamental profile were inserted.

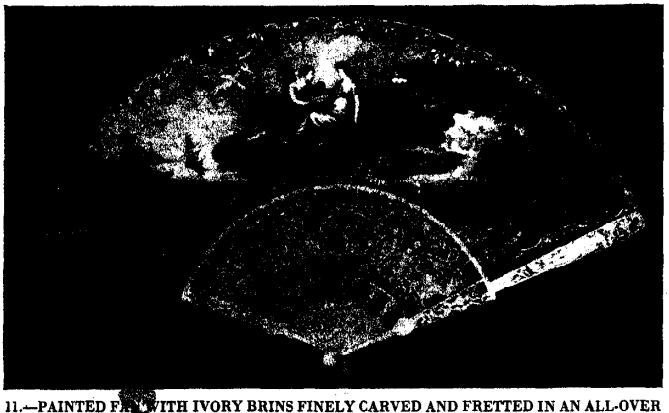
Queen Elizabeth is generally considered to be the godmother of the *éventail* in England, importing large numbers from France. The fan was the symbol of her royal friendship, foreign envoys refusing to depart without receiving one from her hand as token of greeting to "her princely cousin" abroad.

Elizabethan and Jacobean folding fans or "fans with pleated leaves" had parchment leaves or mounts and were still decorated in imitation lacework. They usually opened to extend about one-third of a circle, the mount covering the upper two-thirds of the shouldered blades or sticks. These varied from fourteen to eighteen in number, increased after the Restoration to twenty-four or twenty-six and had fallen to eighteen or twenty-one by the middle of the eighteenth century.

The fan did not really come into its golden age until the glittering Restoration years. Until about 1675, fan leaves were in the *découpé* style, their decoration including the intricate miracles of *point de France*, the needlepoints of Alençon and Brussels, for fan sticks had become



10.—FAN EXTENDING TO A FULL SEMI-CIRCLE WITH MYTHOLOGICAL SCENE AND FLOWERS, THE PEARL BRINS PAINTED, CARVED AND FRETTED. WILLIAM AND MARY



11.—PAINTED FAN WITH IVORY BRINS FINELY CARVED AND FRETTED IN AN ALL-OVER DESIGN. THE SUBJECT OF THE CLASSICAL SCENE IS PROBABLY DIDO AND ÆNEAS

sufficiently elaborated to carry the flamboyance of lace pattern. They were made of tortoiseshell trimmed with gold and precious stones, or of Levantine mother-of-pearl carved and engraved with mythological subjects.

Later in the reign of Charles II fan leaves became rather simpler in design and of more delicate workmanship. Pastoral subjects, particularly those garden-party scenes famous for the colouring of verdure and costume, were predominant. Richly coloured portraits of fashionable beauties and their cavaliers were also popular. Sticks of the more sumptuous fans were now ornamented in colour or with elaborate carving and were important factors in the beauty of the design. As a rule, the sticks of early Restoration fans were single, with wide spaces between them; later they touched each other. In this detail as in many others the distinguishing characteristics of periods are often mixed, to produce many confusing

hybrids, whose dates are very difficult to assess.

The ever-growing diameter of the pannier skirts, the spreading length of the lace ruffs, influenced the fan, which grew to resemble a portable firescreen. Such cumbersome articles became so unyielding to graceful and expressive handling that fan-makers endeavoured to lighten their weight without changing the imposing proportions. This was achieved by filigree work on the ivory, tortoiseshell or pearl fan blades, inspired by the delicate trellis and fret found on Chinese porcelains and lacquers, which had become fashionable decorative accessories during the last decades of the seventeenth century. Inevitably the result was that leaves of undoubted beauty were mounted on blades too extravagant for perfect harmony.

Women costumed in gorgeous gowns of rich brocades came to regard fans as essential accessories. Fan leaves of vellum or parchment were now painted in bright, rich colours. Subjects of decoration were for the most part classical scenes (Figs. 7, 11) since this was the heyday of the neo-classical style, not only in painting but in literature and other arts. A great many of the women pictured on the fans were clothed in classical costumes which, although not historically correct, were different enough from the dress of the day to show that they belonged to the heroic age. Decorations were usually spread over the whole leaf and the long narrow sticks each bore a separate design painted in brilliant colour. Superior artists and unbounded patronage left little to be desired.

Vellum was frequently used for the leaves or mounts, but those of the finest fans during the eighteenth century were made of "chicken-skin," this being the term for the best portions of frangipani kid skin after receiving special treatment to make it extremely thin, delicate, supple yet enduring. No grain is visible in this skin until it is held to the light, when a slight mottling can be seen.

For a time during the middle years of the eighteenth century silk and satin leaves were thought "newer" than vellum. Several eminent artists and a host of feminine imitators decorated these, lively designs being enclosed in frames of spangled embroidery. Fans scintillated with these gay little sequins whenever dress embroidery favoured the fashion, as happened several times during the century. Ovals, stars and crescents of thin, burnished metal outlined the designs which were worked in chain stitch. There was even a brief vogue for decorating these fans by applying all sorts of happy little painted vellum motifs; vellum leaves were similarly decorated with motifs cut from silk. The majority were attached with gold and silver spangles.

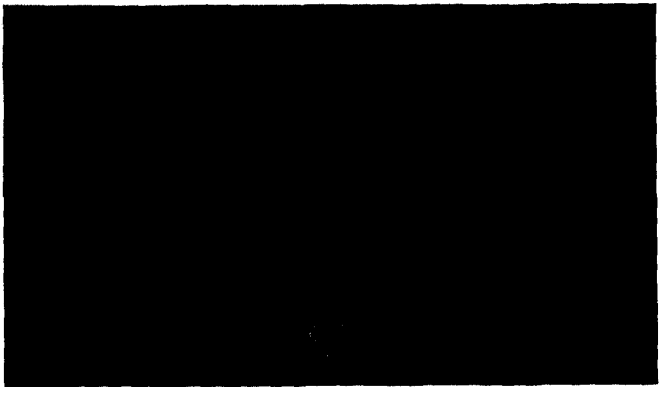
With the rapid changes of fashion in the leaves came changes in the blades. Madame Pompadour was largely responsible for the vogue for ivory blades which came in during the late 1740s. The brins were usually finely fretted in all-over designs. Two fine specimens from Queen Mary's collection are shown here (Figs. 7, 11). The ivory was found to be a fine foil for incrustations of gold ribbons and bows conspicuously studded with diamonds and pearls.

The cabriolet fan had a distinct phase during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, its name being taken from the light two-wheeled carriage introduced in 1755. This fan had two or three narrow leaves in place of the usual broad mount, the intervening spaces on the sticks usually displaying a perforated design. The top leaf was twice the depth of the others. At first scenes were painted upon the leaves, fashionable persons driving the new cabriolet being included in the most popular designs. The illustrations include a two-leaf example in Queen Mary's collection (Fig. 13).

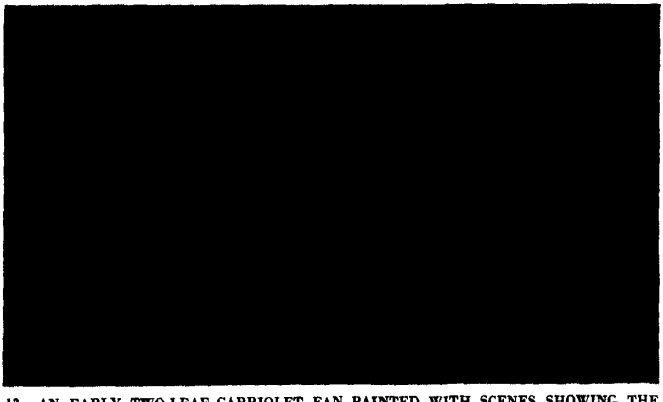
Contemporary with the cabriolet was the medallion type. Leaves of finely woven silk were completely painted over and expert miniaturists employed to decorate them with pastoral and other subjects, one or three to a fan and each enclosed in a cartouche. Detail was displayed quite as finely as in paintings on chicken-skin. Occasionally the silk was mounted on fine gauze. The medallions were supplemented by designs of flowers, festoons, musical instruments and other popular trophies. These fans, with their narrower sticks of ivory or mother-of-pearl, fourteen to sixteen in number, superseded the all-over paintings, but although handsome they could not compare with the regal fans of the previous hundred years. Later, tiny cameos and Tassie medallions were inserted into the sticks, many of which were richly overlaid with embossed gold or silver work, often in the form of a cartouche extending over six or eight of the brins. The rivet was often jewelled.

In the expensive fans great care was taken to set the appropriate jewels in the rivet mounts. The delicate white kid betrothal fan required a pure white sapphire; a waterscape was mounted with opals and the more sophisticated fans with diamonds or pearls or rubies, rivalling the frames of old miniatures.

Fan-makers of the eighteenth century became such lovers of their craft that, according to a contemporary copy of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "they often return at night to gaze upon the wonderful carving, the opalescent pearl sticks, the painting, the work that makes up their days, at times actually bemoaning that in heaven there will be no more making of fans."



12.—A FINELY FRETTED IVORY FAN WITH EXQUISITE PAINTING IN MINIATURE ON THE SMOOTH SURFACE. *Circa* 1780



13.—AN EARLY TWO-LEAF CABRIOLET FAN PAINTED WITH SCENES SHOWING THE FASHIONABLE TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGE IN ENGLISH AND ORIENTAL STYLE. *Circa* 1755

THE GHOST OF HASTINGS HOUSE

By LADY BRAID-TAYLOR

HASTINGS HOUSE, Calcutta, gives the impression that it is a peaceful house. Built in 1780 by Warren Hastings himself, when he was Governor-General in India, it is a square-shaped, old-fashioned building on two floors. Its chief feature is a number of vast pillars of pseudo-marble, which uphold the ceilings of the lower part of the house, but these are now mostly hidden by plaster and whitewash. It has huge, 12-foot doors and windows, eight to each room, yet their number is hardly noticeable on account of the loftiness of the rooms.

The house is made up of five oblong sections, and each section is divided into rooms running directly through the house from back to front and joined by communicating doors. The first and second sections together comprise a large bedroom overlooking the terrace, a dressing-room, two bathrooms and a small writing-room. This suite takes up one-third of the width of the house.

The third section, which also contains a double room, takes in the drawing-room, known as the "ghost room," and the dining-room. The landing and staircase are in the section beyond that, and the fifth section contains another bedroom and bathroom and a pantry. When my husband and I lived in the house, we occupied this top part only.

I am no sceptic, nor am I a believer in the occult; in fact, until I went to Hastings House, I had not given much thought to ghosts or to any other supernatural phenomena. My great-grandfather had lived there in the time of Warren Hastings, as one of his aides-de-camp; but whether this relationship had anything to do with my subsequent experiences I cannot tell.

The story relates that on New Year's Eve every year, just before or after dinner—some say at both times—a coach and four horses drives up to the porch. Warren Hastings is seen to alight and walk up the staircase to the drawing-room, where he opens every drawer and cupboard in a vain search for a certain document which, if found—so it is said—will re-prove his innocence and wipe out the pain and ignominy of Burke's cruel impeachment of 1787. He does not find it; and after a little while the coach with its grim passenger drives away until a year later, when the sad affair is enacted all over again.

January 1 and April 20, which was the day we arrived at Hastings House, were too far apart for me to give any thought to this story. I had heard the legend some years before, but had never really credited it; neither do I to-day, for nothing untoward occurred on New Year's Eve while I was there. Nevertheless, as we passed through the gate and the sentry saluted, an unaccountable feeling of foreboding came over me and I thought the atmosphere became evil. Yet the house itself was beautiful, set in gardens and with a park of 30 acres peopled with beautiful trees more in keeping with an English countryside than with an Indian setting. It was a feeling I had never before experienced.

We had breakfast, and afterwards I followed the butler round the house to see if all our furniture and baggage had arrived. It was a sad morning, for old family glass, most of our furniture, and many of our most treasured possessions had suffered in transit; indeed, practically everything was in smithereens. Naturally, I was much upset, and the day was spent in viewing the damage and arranging for the collection and disposal of the débris.

About 5 p.m. there was a storm, and in a few moments the compound and the lake were as one large pool, the telephone was broken, the electricity fused, and utter darkness reigned. I wished, for the millionth time that day, that I had not had to go to Calcutta! At last, exhausted and saddened, I retired to bed.

I had been asleep for perhaps an hour, when I experienced the most petrifying sensation I have ever had. Something was clutching at my throat and choking me. I tried to call my husband, but could not utter a sound, while every hair of my head seemed to stand on end, and my skin felt tight and as if it did not fit my body. I was sufficiently conscious to feel if my own hand had caught my throat in a nightmare, but no, I was lying on my back with my hands to my sides. After what seemed hours, but was, I suppose, only a few seconds, I was able to speak. Needless to say, my husband, a sane Scotsman, pooh-poohed any idea of ghosts and attributed my discomfort to a nightmare. I remember feeling very angry.

The next night, disliking the idea of bed, I retired a little later. Once more I had that terrible sensation, only this time the Something was shaking me by the shoulder. Too terrified to sleep, I went into the adjoining room and wrote letters, but they were disjointed, incoherent efforts, and I began to wonder if I were going mad. But eventually I pulled myself together and, my fright having abated, I went back to bed and slept soundly.

As the house was in dire need of painting, we had ordered the decorators in on the morrow, and I felt the most suitable room on which to begin was my bedroom. Accordingly my husband and I transferred our quarters to the other side of the house.

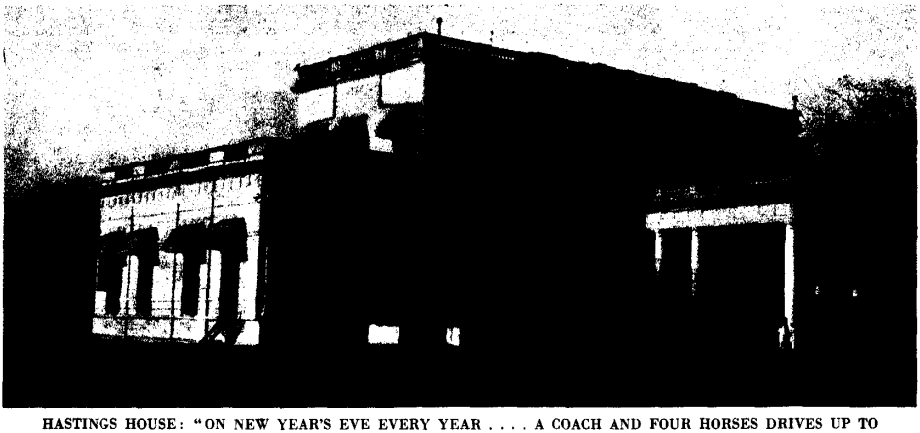
Some five days later we were still in our temporary bedroom. The wire netting was old and defective, with the result that bats used to come into the house, and as one was flying tiresomely near my bed, I got up and decided to write letters again in the room next to the one that was being painted, and which, in consequence, was empty of furniture. No sooner had I settled down to write than, to my amazement, I heard pushing and trundling, groans and creaks, which sounded as though a quantity of furniture was being pushed round the empty room. My first reaction was that thieves had broken in, for there was no way of securing the doors, but even as I opened the door I knew that I should find nothing. The room was quite empty and the noise had ceased! I began to like the house less and less.

Next day the painting was finished and I began to move my clothes back from the wardrobes of our temporary bedroom to their original cupboards. I put out the electric lights when I had finished and went into the drawing-room, but, discovering that I had dropped my handkerchief, I returned to fetch it. To my surprise every light was ablaze.

The butler was near at hand and I upbraided him for the waste of electricity. He smiled; he was a nice, fatherly old man. "*Memsahib*," he said, shrugging his shoulders, "it is the *Shaitansahib* (devil). No one will come near the house at night because of him. My brother (another servant) and I have worked here for 14 years and we have seen him many times. In uniform he comes, and they say he is the old Viceroy-Sahib, Warren Hastings. The chauffeur will never take the car down the drive to the garage after midnight. Yes, I expect it was the *Shaitansahib*; he has done it before."

I gave up. A modern ghost indeed! I told him he was a stupid old man to believe in such things, that I did not, and that I would be very angry if I found the lights on again.

Some days later my husband had to go on tour. I felt that now was my chance of saving my reason, for by this time fright had a strong



HASTINGS HOUSE: "ON NEW YEAR'S EVE EVERY YEAR . . . . A COACH AND FOUR HORSES DRIVES UP TO THE PORCH"

grip [illegible] hen my husband left, I would slee[illegible] Hastings House; it was either tha[illegible] to cure my nerves, or I should hav[illegible] the house altogether; and I was not [illegible] erson.

[illegible] my mind off my self-imposed or[illegible] cepted an invitation to dine and da[illegible] rpo's restaurant. The food was e[illegible] here was a good band, and alto-g[illegible] as an amusing party and a good [illegible] for whatever the night might have [illegible] ndeed, the evening was so successful [illegible] thrown off entirely the remembrance [illegible] bats, nerves, or whatever had been [illegible] of my discomfiture. At least I had [illegible] arrived home. Then, for a moment, [illegible] very frightened and hated seeing the [illegible] r put out the lights. But I took a [illegible] ld of myself and went upstairs to bed. I was very tired and fell asleep in a few moments. But before doing so I remember looking at the watch by my bedside. The time was 2 a.m.

I was awakened by a shriek, followed by peals of diabolical laughter. Never shall I forget the sound, but at least it seemed real and not in the least ghostly. I switched on the light and looked at my watch. I had been asleep for only 10 minutes. Then I flung on my dressing-gown and went round the house to find

TIME AND TIDE

LOVE, it is nearly night. The ebbing tide
Has swept the last low lustre from the shore ;
The West has nothing now to show where died
A giant fiery sun an hour before.
Dark is the heart's tide, too : how dark and still,
While no wind stirs, and waves are small and slow!
Yet, like an indrawn rhythm of the Will,
Some unnamed Force can make the strong tides flow.
Words fail to put my thought into their frame ;
Poor words, that break upon the trembling lips ;
They only work brief magic with your name
That is the beauty of all homeward ships !
Waves, hours, are pilgrims each ; not one can stay.
Moon sinks, tide turns. . . . Love, it is nearly day !

VERA I. ARLETT.

out if someone had been playing a joke on me, or if indeed someone had got in with intent to burgle and was mad into the bargain. There was no one to be seen. My unearthly friend—I don't think now that he was an enemy—was just playing up again. I went back to bed and lay shivering until the dawn broke and my fear was mastered. For mastered it was. Never again did I suffer any personal inconvenience at the hands of the ghostly visitor. I feel that he or she wanted to make sure of something, perhaps to see if I were friend or foe, and I do not think it meant any harm, although harm and trouble came to everyone connected with that house.

The most incredible happenings occurred while we lived there. The minds of two people became temporarily unhinged; people thought, said and did things they would never have thought, said, or done anywhere else—things that were totally foreign to their natures. Guests received bad news by telegram, or something upset their plans, and it was almost always the person or thing you valued most that was affected.

I had come not to mention my own odd experiences when one day an old friend came to tea. We passed through the bedroom to the terrace beyond, where tea was in readiness. After a moment or two he said, "Tell me, why do you sleep in the 'ghost room'?" I laughed and corrected him, saying that the "ghost room" was the drawing-room. An odd, firm, obstinate look came into his face and he answered, "But I have *slept* in this room, and something came and laughed like a hyena at the foot of my bed." No one likes to be thought fanciful or hysterical, and to have a senior Indian civilian, who was neither, corroborating one's story was indeed comforting.

Various friends who came to stay later, and who slept in this bedroom, experienced the same choking feelings, hair standing on end, and the "tight-skinned" sensation. They were ordinary, normal people and had neither been told, nor had they heard of the presence of ghosts. Here it should be recorded that women invariably were the sufferers, and that no man ever complained of a ghost while we were at Hastings House.

I have heard the coach and horses drive up many times, but never saw them. The sound has been attributed to the acoustics of a near-by railway station, but even my sceptical husband owned to hearing horses, though, being prosaic, he ascribed the noise to loose ponies in the compound combined with the echo from the station.

Some time after my return to England, my great step-aunt died, and, being the only person really interested in it, I was given a small picture of Hastings House that she had painted in 1893. Six months after her death, my husband came home on leave, and at dinner the first evening he referred to my peculiar experiences and added that he had found a story of Hastings House in a book in some old library in Calcutta.

This book mentioned that the bedroom had possessed a fireplace and, since my husband thought that the stories might have originated from noises in the chimney, he and a friend had looked to see whether or not there was a blocked-up chimney but could find no trace of one. Hardly able to contain my excitement, I fetched my painting of the house, and there, on the roof above our bedroom was a chimney-stack. It does not exist now.

I became extremely attached to the house; in fact, I can honestly say I loved it, but I shall never go back there. It brought so much bad luck. I have known many people who have lived there, some for short periods, others for longer ones, but I cannot remember any to whom association with it did not bring some worry or sorrow. Perhaps it is a mere coincidence; perhaps there is more in it than that. To me it will always be full of interest and memories and I should like to think that one day that restless atmosphere will be one of peace and contentment, bringing happiness and good fortune, instead of sorrow, to the souls who have lived there, both in this life and in the past.

Two and a half years after I had left Hastings House for good, as I thought, I returned, just before Christmas, with my baby son aged two and a half. My husband's dressing-room had been converted into a night nursery, and at midnight on Boxing Day, when my nannie was out, I heard the baby crying. It was unusual, for he generally slept soundly. He was wide awake when I went into him and much inclined for conversation, and I thought if I told him to go to sleep it would take longer than if I listened to him until he was tired enough to sleep of his own free will.

We talked, he in his baby way, and I trying to understand, and then he said, "Mummy, send that man away." I thought he was half asleep and was murmuring in a dreamy way, but he repeated his request more forcibly and, not wanting to excite or annoy him, I said, "All right, but which man?" He pointed to the wardrobe and said, "That one, Mummy—the one dressed like a soldier in red and white, with his tail folded back." A few more questions were sufficient to satisfy me that he was accurately describing a soldier dressed in the *Directoire* uniform of Warren Hastings's time.

A COUNTRYWOMAN'S NOTES

By EILUNED LEWIS

THE best gardeners, no doubt, order their annuals before Christmas, but I have never yet been able to settle to a seed catalogue before January, and have a great belief in the beneficent power of a nurseryman's list at a time when "the New Year, reviving old desires" makes us all long for scent, colour and warmth. Shakespeare wrote of "old December's bareness everywhere," but the first month of the year has far fewer compensations for austerity, even though peace has now restored bowls of Dutch hyacinths to our houses and pyramids of cut flowers to the London street barrows. The latter, in any case quite horribly expensive, are of no interest to the countrywoman who continues to cheat the dismal season with all sorts of subterfuges. This winter, among her successes was the drying of larkspur blooms which proved that they can, better than most dried flowers, keep their charming colours without developing an appearance of Victorian fustiness.

In the garden a carpet of *Erica carnea*, at its best in January, can be a help and comfort, and at a recent Show of the Horticultural Society in Vincent Square a nurseryman, who obviously shared the countrywoman's passion for colour in winter, unfolded a plan for planting crocuses under the heather. He was a plain man, but his eyes shone at the thought of the golden cups pushing up through the wine-dark blossoms.

* * *

YET it is the hope and promise of the seed catalogues with their "profuse flowering" use of the English language, which, after all, quicken our imaginations, as, pencil in hand, we sit with our feet on the fender and turn those neat and ordered pages, dreaming of "petals flushed salmon pink, deepening to cerise," and "enormous blooms, freely borne in sixes and sevens." How, one wonders, conjuring up the thought of a bed of tobacco plants, glimmering in the soft dusk of a summer's night, does the seedsman decide whether to call them "deliciously fragrant" or simply "very fragrant"?

On the subject of annuals, I was pleased to see that an eminent writer on gardening matters holds that there is much virtue in late sowing, since by such means the annuals are there to gladden our eyes when the best of the herbaceous plants have finished flowering. Being by nature dilatory I have accidentally achieved this good arrangement in the last two summers when the May-sown seeds have produced a delightful profusion (how the jargon sticks!) of larkspur, cornflower, godetia, mignonette, Miss Jekyll's love-in-the-mist and other old favourites to follow in the train of the stately border plants. Expatiating on this to a friend, cultivating, as one might say, the flower of self-complacency from the seed of procrastination, I was reminded that only a wet season had saved me from very different results. Had May and June been dry, instead of exceptionally wet, my flowers, like the seeds in the parable, would have been scorched and withered away.

* * *

RE-READING this parable of the Sower and considering afresh its terrifying penetration of human nature, it struck me, for the first time, that there was no uncertainty about the quality of the seed. The Word fell impartially on stony places and the way side, on good ground and among thorns; it was *environment* that either wrecked it or brought it to fruition, "some thirtyfold, some sixty and some an hundred." From this thought it is but a short step to contemplation of the Curtis Report and the sheaf of opinions it has produced in the columns of *The Times* and elsewhere.

Human seedlings, throughout this country, are struggling to grow and bloom in soil that, alas! is all too often stonily unfitted or choked with evil thorns. Nor should we be unmindful of the many good seeds which fell by the way side in the wake of those great armies that came to our help in the first years of the war. Because they passed this way there is a fresh, vigorous, though often unacknowledged, strain in many English country places, and these fatherless children are now growing up, to what future?

The young plants are sturdy and thriving; we need not question the goodness of the species, though they may not be listed in any accepted catalogue of good garden stock, but they need all the care of the nurseryman and gardener if they are to come to perennial bloom. Our English garden can do with every flower we can produce. Let us see that the seedling bed, the frames and our broad garden borders are properly tended to give every tender plant its chance.

MR. SHOVELBEAK

By D. WATKINS-PITCHFORD

ON April 20, 1945, on a day of wind and promise and glorious sun, I put up a wild duck out of some reeds on the fringe of a lake. I almost trod upon her and I knew she had a nest. The reeds, thick and green with new growth, but barely two feet high, were searched, but though I knew there must be a nest very close, it took me some time to find it. Then I spied it—a deep cup lined with down, in which lay three warm buff eggs.

On May 5 I went again to visit it. No duck flew off and the reeds had grown out of all recognition. It took much longer to find the nest, and when I did so I saw at once that the duck had deserted. The three eggs were still there, but cold as stones. How they escaped the rats and the crows I do not know. The duck, startled at my approach, had never come back to her eggs, and they had lain for fifteen days and fifteen nights, hidden, cold, rained upon, forgotten.

At home I had a broody hen, an absurd puffed-up squeaking ball of feathers which brooded a china egg. I took the three duck eggs and making a nest put them under the hen, thinking as I did so of the curious ways of chance into which some read a purpose where no purpose exists. I wondered, too, if the eggs would be fertile, whether the spark of magic life within had flickered, wavered, died out like a match-end.

* * *

On May 31, in the middle of the morning, I put my hand under the clucking hen and felt half an egg shell and something wet and warm. Two of the eggs had hatched; the other was addled. I moved the hen to a small pen on my lawn to which was attached a wire run, and I carried the two damp babies in my warm hands, each peeping urgently. Later that afternoon both escaped from under the hen; they squeezed through an amazingly small aperture between the hen-run and the hutch and dived into my garden pool, where they rushed about like fluffy torpedo boats. A wild chase ensued and it was only with the aid of my wife and a butterfly net that I retrieved them and put them back with the hen, which had by now rubbed her neck feathers bare in her anxiety. From then on they settled down, though I let them out occasionally on to my little pool, where they caught flies. I fed them on biscuit meal and a few hours after they were born they shovelled it down and seemed to appreciate the mixture. Three days later I looked into the pen and found one baby stiff and dead. Whether the hen had trodden upon it or whether a rat had killed it I do not know. Both the hen and the remaining duckling were walking over the flattened body with fine unconcern.

The remaining duckling grew quickly and was very attached to the hen, as she was to it. I noticed its head had always been much darker than the other duckling's and I hoped it would be a male. We called him Mr. Shovelbeak, for luck. He ate well and heartily and soon his wing quills were sprouting. Feathers first appeared on his back and then on his flanks; the last of the down was on his rump. By July 27, he was fully fledged and I clipped one wing.

His foster-mother, now past laying and her work in life judged to be complete, was heartlessly eaten by myself and my wife. The duck, lonely for a day, soon recovered and decided to adopt us instead. He appreciated worms and became very attached to us, bobbing and bowing when he saw us come near. I let him loose now upon my pool and he sipped the water as if it were the rarest wine. He also uprooted and ate several water plants which I had purchased, and he ruined the clarity of the pool. So I made him a pond of his own in the pen, and there he could puddle as much as he wished. I still hoped he was a male. In this little pond he would turn a complete somersault, wag his tail like a dog, and hunt for snails under the ground-ivy that grew in the run. Snails were a great delicacy and he liked them better than worms; he took both from my fingers.

He would sit as close to me as he could and look up at my eyes with his intelligent little brown eyes. Ducks have twice the brains of a hen and are lovable creatures. I loved my duck. On October 10 I noticed, on looking at him very closely, a single glinting emerald feather on his head. He was a drake.

The leaves fell. The birches in his pen shed their soft yellow shield-shaped leaves; some nights the wind was turbulent; the swallows had gone. A restlessness was observed in my little Shovelbeak. I caught him sometimes gazing at the sky and I wished I had not clipped his wing, that he could fly free and away into the twilight sky. Yet I was afraid for him. Even if he had the power of flight he would surely fall a victim to a gunner. He was so trusting. He had never known the fear of man; you could see that in his eyes.

One windy afternoon, on October 20, I glanced through my study window and saw Mr. Shovelbeak sitting like a little image carved in stone. I went out to him, but he never moved. He seemed frozen, his eye unwinking, his head curiously turned towards the big sycamore on the far side of the pool. Mystified, I returned to my room and watched through the window. Then I saw the cause. A grey-barred bolt shot out of the sycamore, battered for an instant on the wire of the pen and went like an arrow up the garden with a cloud of finches on its tail. It was a hawk. The wire had saved my duck but he was very frightened, too frightened to move or even look at a snail I offered. For a full hour he sat like that, a little frozen image, the horror of the hawk still in his mind. Then, in an instant, he roused himself and was the same little duck again. He had remembered the countless escapes by his forbears, escapes from hawks for hundreds of years, yet he did not know why he was so afraid. Escapes from hawks by many a lonely mere and pool, both here and overseas, for mallard are great wanderers; escapes are remembered, are passed on from generation to generation.

By November 6, he was in full plumage, glorious with his head of metallic green, his little jaunty drake's tail curled up at the ends, his finely pencilled flanks, his bright legs and greenish bill. A fine figure of a duck indeed.

The restlessness was still with him on those autumn nights. At twilight he would pace about and quack loudly; during the day he was content and preened himself. As the sun set he felt the pull of the sky as surely as we feel the pull of the earth on our heavy bodies. He wanted to be up and away over the dusky sad landscape. He was lonely, too. So I got him a wife, a portly runner duck which was a foolish clumsy creature with an eye like boot-buttons and a pouch between her legs. They were frightened of each other at first. The duck had come from the New Forest and was supposed to be a great layer.

After a while they became friends. The restlessness left Mr. Shovelbeak, the nightly quackings stopped. The winds came and the rain, the last leaves fell, the birches were bare—a far cry from the spring day when I found the eggs. A whole generation of birds and beasts and insects had been born, had grown, and gone out into the wide windy world, some to perish, some to live. That early winter of 1945 was mild and gentle with little frost. And then just before Christmas, a week before, there was the period of full moon. The nights were keen and brilliant.

Looking out of my window at the moonlit garden I could see quite clearly the duck pen and the wire and Mr. and Mrs. Shovelbeak. One night I thought I saw something move in the dark cavern of shade under the ivy arch. At first I thought it was a cat and then the creature came out into the open close to the wire and I saw it was a large rat. It may have been the rat that had killed the other duckling. I fetched my gun. The creature was still there, moving about in the moonlight. Rats appear to move on wheels, not legs. I quietly opened the window and fired, frightening the ducks a good deal and rousing the village, for I had used my twelve-bore. The rat, of course, was dead.

Somehow the ducks were restless, unusually so. It may have been the rat episode, or perhaps they sensed a danger of which I was not aware. Yet soon a subtle anxiety was communicated to me and I too felt dire events impending. I had come to love my merry little Shovelbeak. These hard frosty nights with a bright moon might tempt a fox, a hungry fox whose nose was keen. It might overcome its natural fear of man and raid the duck pen, for I did not shut them up at night; the wild duck would have been unhappy.

I did not tremble for the runner duck, but my wild mallard I prized. I liked to see the winter sunlight shining on his neck and head; it was as beautiful as a butterfly's wing in all its lustre. Sometimes if I woke I would get out of bed and go to my dressing-room window, which overlooked the garden, and would peer out at the frosty greenish world and the two little figures in the pen. A light snow fell on December 21, and the seasonable cold was in accord with the times. Carol singers cater-wauled in the village street and the Post Office window was gay with holly, coloured paper and cotton-wool snow. In the farm-house kitchens there was much plucking and singeing, for the Feast of the Human Stomach was close.

* * *

On the twenty-second I looked out of the window and saw no familiar figure behind the wire and heard no welcoming quack. A horrid fear seized me. I ran downstairs and out into the snow. A few feathers lay by the wire, the gate to the pen was slightly ajar. The ducks had vanished without trace. Some fox, I thought, had stolen on them in the small, chill hour while I slept warm and safe in my bed. I searched for a spoor and found it. It was the spoor of a human fox, not a wild red fox (who had a right to my drake if he had the courage). Big hob-nailed prints were clearly visible in the snow. A strange low thief had come; there are human foxes in every rural community. Mr. Shovelbeak, seeing a dark mass approach in the moonlight, would have quacked a greeting and then... I can picture what followed very well.

There was a vacant horror stamped upon the deserted pen; evil was imprinted there where foul murder had been done. The Sergeant came, big and blue, clad in a thick warm coat. He went down on one knee and measured the hob-nailed spoor, his breath coming in little puffs on the wintry air. Notes were taken in an official book. "There's been a lot of this petty thieving goin' on, Sir, just now." He departed, wishing me a happy Christmas. The murderer was never traced.

UNSTABLE HEART

THE cold hill and the hedgerow
Are wound and webbed in veils.
Lost is the Cotswolds' pensive blue
And Severn's dragon scales.
Rooks to their frosty turrets fly.
"Home! Home!" The sun is set.
O golden hills of Capri!
The light is on you yet.

With Traveller's Joy beruffled
The road winds up and down;
To right and left the meadow-lands,
At either end a town—
A town demure and undisturbed,
A grey church, old and grave.
Oh! The wild path of Tragara
That goes to Mithras' cave!

Four walls against the gloaming,
A gate, a bush of sage;
And I would sit me down to rest,
And think upon old age.
You roses of Ravello!
You wind, that blows from Greece!
Why do you haunt the gypsy heart,
And steal away its peace?

MARY-ADAIR MACDONALD.

EXCURSIONS IN UNFAMILIAR WALES

Written and Illustrated by W. A. POUCHER

A REFERENCE to the map will show that almost the whole of Wales is mountainous. Much of it, perhaps, is not so rugged as Snowdonia, nor so high as some of Snowdon's satellites, but it is nevertheless resplendent with beauty of line and colouring. Since much of this ground is rarely visited it is comparatively unknown. The hills and valleys of south and mid-Wales will thus satisfy the seeker after solitude, not only in the high season but throughout the year.

Consider first the Black Mountains, whose vast solitudes consist mainly of high whale-back ridges separated by long winding valleys, and which, in their dim recesses, enclose the fine ruin of Llanthony Priory. The southern section of this area is accessible from Abergavenny, and the northern from the sequestered village of Hay. All these hills afford typical moorland walking; their broad crests are covered with heather, bent and sedge, and although there are patches of boggy ground they are almost completely devoid of rock. Their topography and elevation are such that the floors of the valleys cannot be seen from the crests of the ridges, but they disclose wide vistas of the surrounding country and grand distant prospects of the Brecon Beacons, away to the west. The valleys are decked with stately larches, wild flowers carpet the fields and hedgerows in the spring, and in the charming Vale of Ewyas the stream leads the wanderer farther and farther into the fastnesses of the group, past Llanthony Priory and many a strange little cottage, until he finally reaches its source in the ridge that connects every one of the other ridges of the range. If to these joys are added the ascents of the outliers, such as the Sugarloaf, Blorenge and the two Skirrids, there is plenty of ground to explore in solitude during the happy days of a holiday that may well prove to be priceless.

THE HEDGE

TEXTUR'D, tapestried hedge
To winter's pattern wrought;
Dark ivy and pale sedge
In a deep tangle caught.

Shot with the gleaming fronds
Of crystal-pointed moss,
With bents and grey ash-wands
Woven in rare criss-cross;

And every ruddy leaf
With hoar-frost trimmed,
In silvery relief
Against its fellows limned.

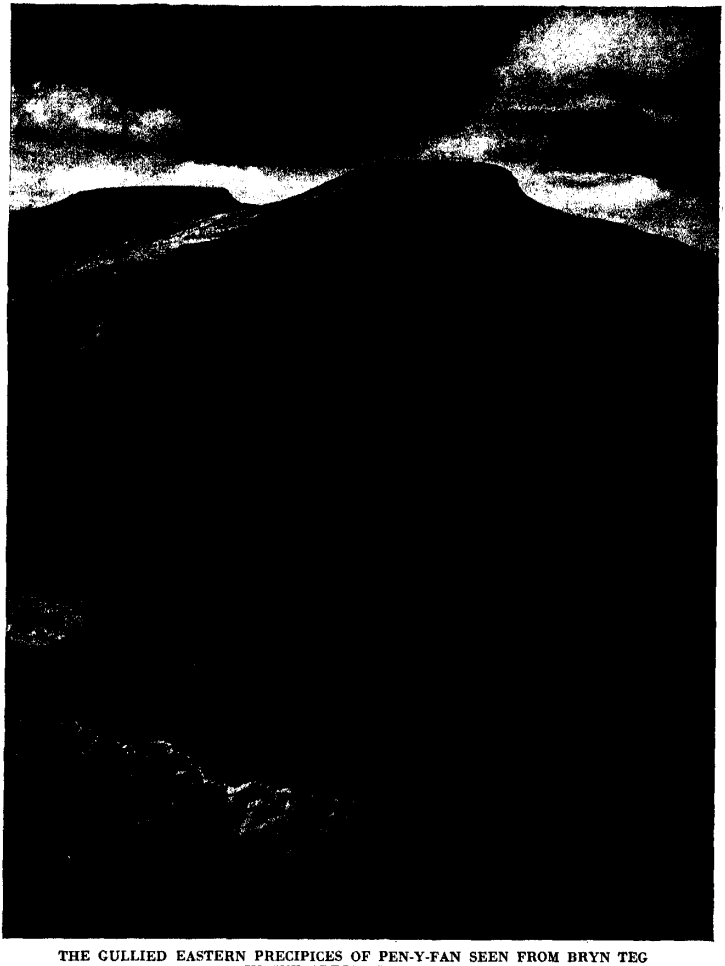
Out of this chill net-work
Shall there break spring's glamour?
Under these dry stalks lurk
Whitethroat and yellow-hammer?

MARY MOORMAN.

Not far away the Brecon Beacons are strung out in a long line that ends with Carmarthen Van, the Black Mountain, and when they are seen from the north they provide an attractive picture of graceful contours, dominated by Pen-y-Fan, whose precipitous north-eastern face may be dimly seen from the neighbourhood of the county town of Brecon. The guide-books direct the climber to the Storey Arms, whence he may walk up the gentle moorland slopes to the west of the peak, but those who go this way will miss its striking beauty. The best course is to take the by-road outside Brecon that leads in a southerly direction to Pant, which lies at the foot of the valley that comes down from Pen-y-Fan. From this hamlet you rove over the open hill-side and take a direct line for Bryn Teg, which stands to the east of the dominating peak and is characterised by a curious rounded arête whose ascent is easier than it looks. The walk up to it is charming because the broad grassy ridge is decked with tiny rock-girt pools and reveals the vast gullied precipices of Pen-y-Fan on the right all the way. These riven slopes are hundreds of feet long and display their strange horizontal strata of red rock to perfection, their vivid hues being accentuated by the little bright green mossy ridges between them. Here you will seldom encounter another human being, but you will have company in the sheep grazing on the sparse grass and the curlews calling constantly overhead.

On attaining the small summit of Bryn Teg you will notice that the ridge drops steeply to a little col, and then rises again along the edge

THE BIRD ROCK, IN THE DYSYNNI VALLEY, NEAR TOWYN, MERIONETH, SEEN FROM THE WEST. CLIMBERS ASCEND THE RIDGE FROM THE ROAD TO THE SUMMIT



THE GULLIED EASTERN PRECIPICES OF PEN-Y-FAN SEEN FROM BRYN TEG IN THE BRECON BEACONS

of the precipices of Pen-y-Fan, to end at the cairn on its commanding summit. If, on reaching it, you descend to the Storey Arms, you will traverse the adjacent flat top of Carn Du, but in any event you should visit it and look down upon the great cwm far below, even if you return to Brecon by way of Pant.

Plinlimmon is our next important eminence, and to get to it from Brecon we may enliven our journey by passing through the enchanting Elan valley. Strong walkers will not hesitate to take this route because they will first follow some of the beautiful stretches of the upper Wye and then enter the lovely glen whose reservoirs so splendidly display its narrow sections. The lower part is well wooded; it is frowned upon by lofty crags, and the waving branches of the graceful birch at the water's edge add a note of charm to the whole scene. Higher up the valley the hills become bare and forlorn, but their sweeping lines suggest desolation and wild beauty, and as soon as the walker leaves the road he will discover solitude in plenty all the way to Plinlimmon.

This vast mountain, one of the three chief heights of Wales, is usually regarded with disdain by the climber, and looked upon as a sodden weariness by the cynic! It is really a high moorland plateau, whose topography has little character because it is completely devoid of imposing rock scenery but has nevertheless attained considerable fame as the source of three great rivers—the Severn, the Wye and the Rheidol. Plinlimmon is the only mountain I know in Britain that has stakes driven into the ground to guide the pedestrian safely to its summit. There are two such routes; the longer starts from the Duffryn Castell Inn and follows the crest of a broad ridge all the way; the shorter goes from Eisteddfa Gurig, a sequestered hamlet on the crest of the pass over to Llangurig, and first follows a desolate valley before taking a direct line over the swelling moorland for the cairn. The ground is often waterlogged and dense mist is not uncommon, but the wayfarer might do worse than cross this hill on his way to the more shapely peaks of mid-Wales.

These are compactly arranged in a gigantic circle the edges of which touch Dolgelly, Bala and Harlech. Those who make their headquarters at the former town should first visit the Bird Rock, which is a conspicuous object in the Dysynni Valley when seen from the coast road to the north of Towyn. It is of particular interest to the ornithologist because it is one of the few inland places where cormorants breed, but it is also attractive for the climber by reason of its striking little rock ridge which rises from the road and ends on its summit.

Cader Idris is, of course, the main attraction in this area, and although its great lateral ridges sprawl to the south and are well seen from Talyllyn, it is the precipitous northern cliffs overhanging Dolgelly that draw the climber throughout the year. There is some climbing here, but it is not very popular owing to the shattered and insecure nature of the rock. The walk along the crest of the ridge, however, is one of the finest in the country, because it so clearly reveals the hills and valleys to the north, and on a clear day discloses the distant summit of Snowdon. The most cherished ascent is by way of the Foxes Path, an unpleasant stretch of scree that runs up to the summit of the mountain from the lonely lake of Llyn-y-Gader, but the finest route, which leads into the very fastnesses of the great peak, starts from Talyllyn and, after threading the wild confines of Cwm-y-Cau, keeps to the lofty ridge all the way to Pen-y-Gader. The scenery is fine throughout, and I have delighted in it every season of the year. The best way to return is along the eastern section of the summit ridge, over Mynydd Moel, and then down to the crest of the pass leading from Dolgelly to Talyllyn, but those who have no transport available will doubtless choose the shorter route by the Foxes Path which ends at Llyn Gwernan.

The Arans are the highest peaks in mid-Wales and the cairn on Aran Mawddwy stands nearly fifty feet above that on Cader Idris. When seen from the west these tops appear

BOTTLE GLASS

THE little window is so old
That half her stories are untold,
Who knows in what first hundred years
She shut her heart to winter's tears,

Or when her passion was begun
For the intrusion of the sun?
No diamond laid upon her breast
The date of that first, warm unrest.

Now she is old, and love of him
Is blurred a little and grown dim;
And he looks deep into her gloom
And drowns in a forgotten room.

JILL FURSE.

merely to dominate an extensive stretch of billowy moorland, but when one catches sight of them from the east their real grandeur is apparent; for their slopes on this side are precipitous and embellished with small rock buttresses between which scree gullies fall to the base of the cliffs. Nor is this all; for the lonely little lake of Llyn Craig-dyfi is held firmly in the grip of the hillside below and forms the source of the great river Dovey.

The traverse of the two peaks is a splendid excursion and should be made from Cwm Cowarch by way of Hengwm and Dyrysgol, where a tiny pool on the latter's summit makes an enchanting spot at which to rest after the ardours of the ascent, and where the eastern façades of the two mountains are first revealed. Once the summit ridge has been attained the going is easy: the ground is strewn with great boulders and throughout discloses wide vistas of the Berwyns to the east and the other hills of mid-Wales to the west. The descent from Aran Benllyn is along an undulating ridge with fine views of Bala Lake ahead all the time, and when you pick up your car at the village of Llanwchllyn I shall be surprised if you have encountered more than half a dozen other walkers throughout the day.

The Rhinogs rise behind Harlech and are the most rugged hills I have climbed in the whole of Britain. They stand at the northern end of a long chain that starts at Barmouth and stretches away to the Vale of Ffestiniog. The summits of Diphwys and Y Llethr are higher than those of the Rhinogs,

THE ROMAN STEPS, NEAR LLYN CWM-BYCHAN, LOOKING TOWARDS BWYLCH TYDDIAD

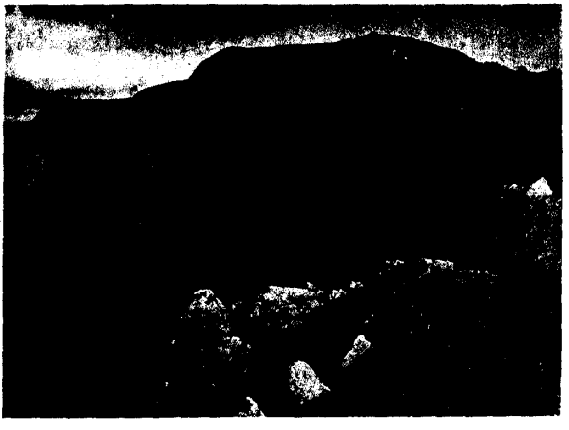
A DISTANT VIEW OF ARAN BENLLYN, FROM THE POOL ON DYRYSGOL

but they are not such good viewpoints, because the latter reveal finer prospects of Snowdonia. Known as the Harlech Dome, this section is resplendent with lakes and wild tarns which, for sheer grandeur of setting, are hard to beat anywhere. Perhaps the most striking of them is Llyn Hywel, which lies at the foot of the gigantic scree slopes of Rhinog Fach on the north, and into which dip the amazing long line of slabs that sweep down from the summit of Y Llethr on the south. A track follows the crest of the ridge all the way over the tops and for some distance keeps to a stone wall, but woe betide those who leave it to descend the steep shattered declivities on the west, because they are covered with large boulders and scree, all of which are hidden beneath waist-high heather.

Two narrow, sinuous and gated roads penetrate the group: one of them goes to Llyn Cwm-Bychan, and the other to the farm at the head of Nant Col. The former is the best approach to the Roman Steps, but those who do not possess an observant eye will miss their best section. It starts behind a dilapidated stone wall which encloses the entrance to the pass, and the track is some distance away to the left of the approach. The pass narrows considerably as it rises eastwards, with the buttresses of Rhinog-Fawr overhanging it on the right. The crest discloses a surprisingly extensive view and reveals the wide valley of Trawsfynydd far below.

The Arenigs stand on the northern borders of mid-Wales and are easily reached from the town of Bala. Arenig Fawr is the higher, but if the ascent is made from Arenig Station, 1,000 feet of climbing is saved.

The best and most interesting route takes in Llyn Arenig Fawr, but it involves a considerable detour to the east. This lake is frowned upon by a few isolated rock buttresses and is surrounded by heather slopes where sheep search diligently for the rare patches of succulent grass. The walk engirdles much of the lake and then passes to the left of a conspicuous terraced buttress. On gaining its crest the cairn on the summit of the mountain is revealed on the distant skyline to the west. This is a serrated ridge and its usual traverse goes over the peak and then descends by way of the strange hummocked ridge to the south, ending, after much moorland walking, at the village of Llanuwchllyn which stands at the head of Bala Lake.



THE TERRACED PRECIPICES OF PEN-Y-GADER THE SUMMIT OF CADER IDRIS

CURLEWS AT NIGHT

Written and Illustrated by ARTHUR BROOK

"THERE WERE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BIRDS IN THE POOL THAT NIGHT"

BURIED away in the heart of the Welsh hills is a small pool to which a number of curlews resort for sleeping purposes in early spring and again during the late summer. In spring they begin to congregate there from the time they arrive in the hills to breed at the beginning of March until they have paired off in early April. In late summer they gather at the pool again before migrating back to the sea.

I first discovered this dormitory at the end of March, 1935, and a hide was constructed in heather near it. On April 3 I went in hiding, having fixed the camera and flashlight apparatus at the pool's edge, and took my first flashlight picture of the curlews at 9.30 p.m. The weather had been very dry, and as I was returning home across the hill just before midnight the whole place was lit up by a very large heath fire on an adjoining hill. I needed no light for my cycle, and the sight was spectacular in the extreme. Fierce flames backed by huge clouds of smoke with puny figures attempting to put out the fire reminded me of a scene from Dante's *The Inferno*.

On April 7 I paid another visit to the curlew pool. It came on to rain very heavily about mid-day and continued until the following morning. I went into the hide at the same time as before—6 p.m. The curlews did not begin to arrive until just before dark, but they settled down for the night almost immediately. I let off the flash at 9.35 p.m.

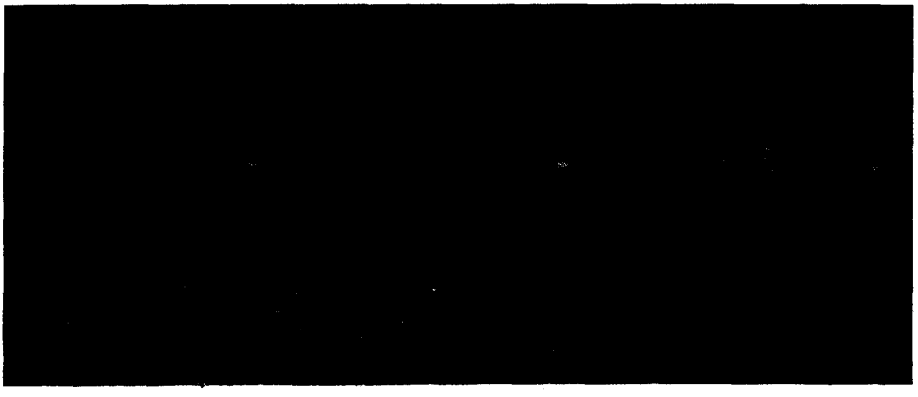
The following year I visited this pool on March 15. The curlews began to arrive just before dark, and continued to do so for some time after night had fallen. I took a flashlight picture of them at 8.45 p.m. There were a considerable number of birds in the pool that night —probably 500. I can count 202 on the negative.

Some of them must have come long distances to sleep there. They do a lot of bathing and preening before settling down for the night. Their liquid bubbling note is uttered constantly, and a certain amount of squabbling goes on. I have heard this liquid note of theirs at the sea-shore in winter as they follow the tide out and in.

The curlews left the sleeping pool, or dormitory, as I call it, during the first week of April for their chosen breeding-grounds. At the end of the third week of April we had deep snow on these hills and many curlews' nests were destroyed. Owing to this nearly a hundred of the birds returned to the pool at night, and continued to do so until the end of the first week in May.

March, 1946, found me once again at the curlews' dormitory. I took up my position in the hide some time before darkness fell. Cock grouse were busy having spars round it—not serious fights but mere skirmishes. Curlews began to arrive singly, in pairs, and in small numbers—nothing like the numbers of a decade before. Most of them did not come in until it was dark—I heard more arrive than I saw. A badger waddled down to the pool for a drink; I could see its silhouette, and hear it grunting and grumbling. It was quite a distance from the nearest sett. Belated curlews kept arriving until I took a flashlight picture at 10.50 p.m. On August 10 I went there again. A few curlews came in and I took a photograph at 10 p.m.

My next visit was on August 13. I heard several teal alight, but they kept at the other end of the pool. Curlews arrived in small numbers, and judging by the noise they made, were more numerous than on August 10. I took a photograph at 11.30 p.m. I went to the curlew pool again on September 1. We had had very heavy rain, and the pool was bank full. Somewhere a greenshank was calling. I thought the curlews had migrated back to the seashore, as none began to arrive until well after dark. They kept coming in until after midnight, and judging by the noise they made were more in number than at any of the previous visits during 1946. I could hear them calling from high up in the sky, then a swish of wings as they came down to the pool. At times a curlew or two would answer from the pool as they heard the call of the incoming birds.



CURLEWS AT A POOL AMONG THE WELSH HILLS SHORTLY BEFORE THEIR MIGRATION BACK TO THE SEA

CURLEWS IN FLIGHT OVER THE SEA AT NIGHT.

They were not so noisy as in the spring; the water was deeper than I have ever known it, but curlews are quite at home in deep water. I took a flash picture at 12.15 a.m., which shows that they were not asleep even at that late hour.

September 6 was the date of my next visit. The curlews came in earlier than on the 1st. Some passed over the pool, high up, calling as they flew. There were quite a number in the pool—I had waited for upwards of half an hour after hearing the last bird arrive and was thinking of taking a picture. All was quiet when, suddenly, up rose the whole bunch and away they went. What had given them the signal, for I heard nothing? I thought they might come back, as each time after I flashed them they would return to the pool, and when I packed up in the darkness I would hear them dropping back into the water. It soon became obvious that this was the take-off for the migration back to the sea.

Those hills will know the curlew no more until the spring, when the arrival of the first curlew will be eagerly awaited. I know of many small pools in these hills, and have visited them by night but no curlews go there to sleep. I wonder how many pools there are scattered about the country which are used by curlews for like purpose.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

By A. C. HILTON

IT was interesting to learn from an aged villager of a method of setting wheat which had almost died out when he was a boy, but which he could just remember having seen done once. Of additional interest was a specimen of one of the implements used which he discovered among a pile of odds and ends in a corner of a granary loft. It will be seen upon looking at the photographic illustration that it somewhat resembles a crowbar. In point of fact, it is made of iron, and is known as a setting-iron. Besides being interesting, its history is also informative, and a description of its employment is given in the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, published in 1797.

It would appear that its use was particularly successful on ploughed-up clover stubbles, and that the method was first practised about 1780. The clover stubble was manured and then turned over by the plough in an extended flag or turf ten inches wide. Men, called dibblers, next arrived upon the scene accompanied by women, boys and girls known as droppers.

Each man had two setting-irons. Each stood alongside another and, with an iron in each hand, stepped backwards along the turf, making holes about four inches apart each way, and an inch deep. Into these holes the droppers dropped two grains of wheat, which quantity was deemed sufficient. In this way the field was set. One dibbler and three droppers could set one acre in two days if weather conditions were favourable. To prevent the depredations of birds and vermin, and damage by frost, the grains were buried at the close of the day by using a horse to draw a gate, bushed with thorns, over them.

The method came to be highly favoured, as the grain germinated evenly and so gave a good opportunity to keep it clear from weeds, either by weeding or by hand-hoeing. Not only was it favoured because of this advantage, but also because of its economy when corn was dear.

On Sir Thomas Beevor's estate, Hethel Hall, Norfolk, in which county the method was first tried, it was calculated that the produce was two bushels per acre more than from wheat which had been sown, or broadcast. In addition, the crop gave much less small corn, so that it always fetched a higher price, usually to the amount of two shillings a quarter. Incidentally, the saving to the farmer and the public was calculated to be not less than six pecks of seed-wheat in every acre, a saving which, if nationally adopted, would of itself afford bread for more than half a million people.

The farm labourers, too, were in favour of the method, as it represented a second harvest for them. A labourer could earn as much as five shillings a day as a dibbler. Out of this he was expected to pay sixpence each to the droppers accompanying him. As, frequently, the droppers were his own children, he felt himself well off. He could discharge his rent and maintain his family without having to apply for parish relief. By no other labour could he earn the same amount of money so easily.

His earnings were, of course, less in an unfavourable season, and on the lighter lands dibbling was prevented altogether if the weather kept too dry. The soil merely filled up again as the irons were withdrawn. Again, on a heavy, stiff clay, during a wet season, the holes could not be properly covered by the bushes drawn over them. However, on the whole, seasons were suitable for the method.

When the use of the dibbler had been fully tested, the method was regarded as one of the greatest improvements in husbandry during the eighteenth century, and one of the wonders of the age. Apparently the whole idea was the result of the curiosity of an unnamed person over some grains of wheat. He dibbled them in his garden and observed how much better were the resultant plants than those of a field which had been broadcast.

A small farmer, living near Norwich, took up the idea in 1780, and set about half an acre by dibbling. A few others, noting the result, also attempted it, but for several years these pioneers were the butt of their neighbours' scorn and laughter. Better crops, however, and the economy in sowing, gradually led to its adoption by others. At length, the whole idea was published in the Norwich papers and its widespread adoption recommended. The recommendation was effective. Numerous farmers set aside an acre or so for experiment, and when the advantages were apparent, more and more land was set in the same way.

Indeed, one of the largest occupiers of land in the county set close on sixty acres in one year. The crops were so successful that the following year he set three hundred acres and permanently adopted the system. His decision led to a more widespread use of dibbling by the East Anglian farming community, and by the beginning of the nineteenth century few farmers practised the broadcast method if labour was forthcoming for dibbling.

It is interesting to note that Jethro Tull had long since invented his drill. His invention, however, was not generally adopted till long after his death, and then only by the richer landowners. His drill conveyed in due quantity the seed to the ground, planted it at the most suitable depth, and then covered it with soil. The even regularity of the rows allowed the farmer to hoe the crop, either by hand or by horse-drawn machine, and thus keep down the weeds.

Hence, the practice of dibbling may be regarded as the link between broadcasting on the one hand and the drill on the other.

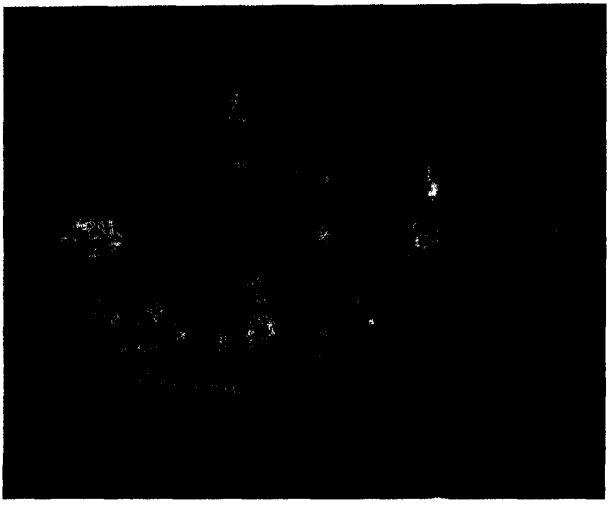
FIFTY YEARS OF TASTE

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

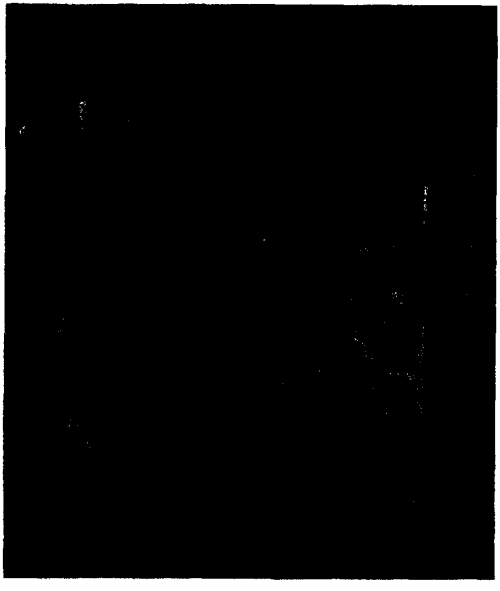
AS ILLUSTRATED IN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOMES

THIS fiftieth anniversary number of COUNTRY LIFE is an apt occasion for surveying some of the changes that have taken place over the half century in country houses as illustrated in this journal; changes on the nature of which, it can be claimed, these weekly articles have had considerable influence. In no similar period has the whole character and conception of houses been so greatly transformed. One could trace that transformation from the point of view of the social significance or the economic condition (a depressing aspect) of country houses; or the evolution of their architectural form—which has been often done before. A very interesting aspect would be to trace the development of their appreciation, from romantic Jaco-bethan to Regency classic. Appropriately enough the country house illustrated in the first number of COUNTRY LIFE was that perfect example of the Tennysonian moated grange, Baddesley Clinton. But I have been long awaiting this occasion for turning over the back numbers in order to discover a, to my mind, more revealing, because more intimate, and much less explored, aspect: the developments during these particular fifty years in the internal furnishing and decoration of country houses. And incidentally to ascertain to what extent COUNTRY LIFE has actually recorded the current trends of domestic taste from William Morris to the M.A.R.S. Group.

I was not sure that the record was sufficiently complete to bear this test. COUNTRY LIFE has always primarily concerned itself with the historical aspect of domestic architecture, and during the earlier years of its career only illustrated exteriors. The great country seat, which has been COUNTRY LIFE'S special subject, has maintained a tradition of its own, in which, though contemporary taste expressed itself in the internal vegetation and furnishing, the solid background dating from the time the house was built was generally maintained. Moreover, *The English Gentleman's Home*—to quote the title of a book published in 1864 by Professor Robert Kerr, from which further quotations will be made—even when newly built tended to ape the historic tradition and to stand aloof from the innovations of æsthetic theory. Morris and the architects whom he inspired were primarily concerned with the homes of the middle-class, to which COUNTRY LIFE for long paid little attention.



1.—DINING-ROOM, FRANKS, KENT. From COUNTRY LIFE, 1897



2.—THE HALL, HEWELL, WORCESTERSHIRE. 1884-92

However, by limiting our enquiry to the larger country houses but making excursions where necessary into the smaller ones, I found that COUNTRY LIFE has, in fact, recorded remarkably faithfully the main developments in domestic taste. Indeed, the photographs available record developments that, because they took place inside "the English gentleman's home," are apt to be passed over by text books on the history of architecture and decoration dealing only with the work of professional practitioners.

One result of this line of approach is to establish the strength of this primarily aristocratic country house tradition which, by no means static, has run parallel to the ideals and ideologies affecting the middle-class home, and, while sometimes influenced by it, has in return continually exerted a magnetic pull on successive innovators in England. Thus the real theme of this retrospect is the development of the country house tradition—which COUNTRY LIFE'S weekly articles have served greatly to popularise—and its interaction with the æsthetic and practical results of the revolution initiated by William Morris.

Broadly speaking, the country house tradition has stood for Renaissance standards and a certain air of dignity. It was originally wholly classical, and, in the "battle of the styles" won a rearguard action under Lord Palmerston against Gilbert Scott's Gothic design for the Foreign Office. Even during the reign of the "castellated mansion" the Renaissance basis of the country house tradition was expressed in Nash's *Mansions of England in the Olden Time*. In the 'sixties Robert Kerr accurately yet cheerfully epitomised the phase of its lowest decadence:

> Our age—this omnium gatherum era—has a very notable style of its own: (it is) the style of miscellaneous connoisseurship, of instinct superseded by learning, a state of things characteristic of our age as of no other, which has its inconveniences but it is not to be lamented. . . . It may be taken as a rule that an English gentleman will require his house to be

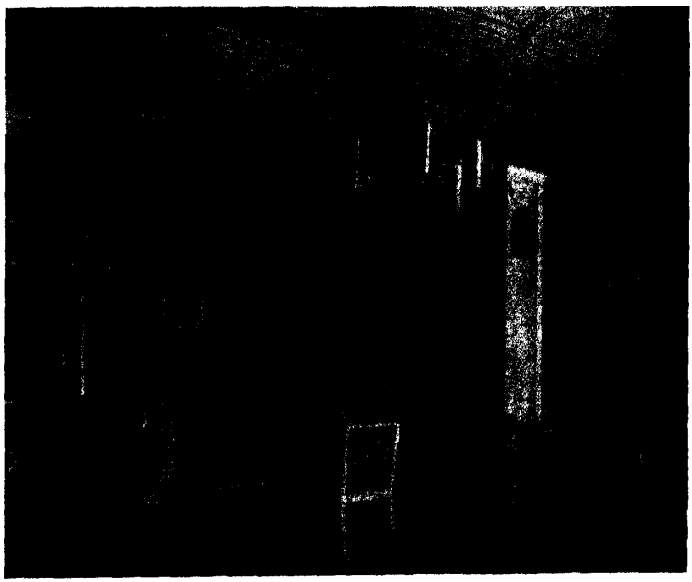
3.—WILLIAM MORRIS'S GREEN ROOM, KELMSCOTT, OXFORDSHIRE

designed with due, but not undue, regard to the quality of Importance. The whole of the interior arrangement must be governed by the same principle: solid value for money spent.

A combination of "miscellaneous connoisseurship" with "solid value" exactly describes the effect of the dining-room at Franks, Kent (Fig. 1)—an old house done up by a connoisseur of the period—taken from COUNTRY LIFE of March 20, 1897. The article says:

> Within the house the decorations are most beautiful. Richly hued panelling covers the walls, the ceilings are marvels of decorative skill. Furniture is of many styles—but all characterised by the finest taste—extraordinarily rich in its carving and inlays, old tapestry, fine statuary, pictures and portraits by famous artists, bronzes and a whole world of beautiful things. . . . The owner has added a suite of richest Alhambraic rooms.

Yet this bad dream of a room, in which the materials of the country house tradition, as derived from Nash's *Mansions*, were put together insensitively, was evidently considered an exemplary specimen in COUNTRY LIFE's first year. But by 1897 the reaction to Wardour Street fustian was already well under way, taking two forms.



4.—MORNING-ROOM, CLOUDS, WILTSHIRE. Philip Webb, 1880-92

5.—DINING-ROOM, OLD PLACE, LINDFIELD, SUSSEX. C. E. Kempe, c. 1890

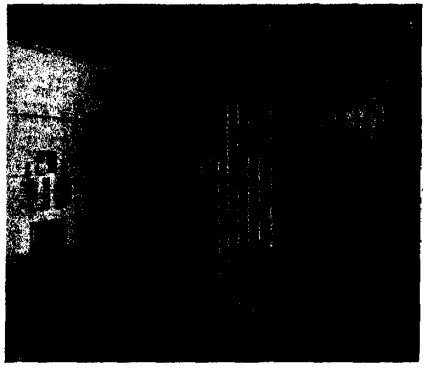
6.—LIBRARY, CHESTERS, NORTHUMBERLAND. Norman Shaw, 1891

7.—THE GALLERY, MUNSTEAD WOOD, SURREY. Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1896

One form was a return, at the large country house level, to classicism, in the Italianate shape represented by Dorchester House, and to quote a recently illustrated example, the gardens of Powerscourt—corresponding to Alma Tadema's painting. In our field of enquiry it is exemplified by the richly artistic hall of Hewell, Worcestershire, built and largely designed by the 1st Earl of Plymouth, 1884–92 (Fig. 2).

The other form was, of course, the Arts and Crafts movement—linked with Pre-raphaelitism and the æsthetic vogue—generated by William Morris's revolt against machines and his ideal of a society happy making beautiful things by hand. To him the lesson to be learned from Gothic architecture was the fatal results following a cleavage between the so-called "fine arts" and the "arts not so fine." Thus he began designing and producing textiles, wallpapers, rugs and furnishings, which during the nineteeth century had lost contact, through factory production, with "moral rightness" and structural honesty. In Philip Webb he found an architect imbued with exactly his convictions of the absolute worth of conscientious craftsmanship, who built the Red House, Bexley Heath, for him in 1859, using only plain brick and slates. For all its simple virtues, it is very ugly and awkward, but it lit a candle.

Later, Morris found his ideal union of fine craftsmanship and traditional virtues in the old houses of the Cotswolds, and so insensibly came within the magnetic field of the country house tradition. In the home he made for himself in the old Kelmscott manor house, the criterion of its furnishings was not whether they were old or new, Gothic or classic in



8.—LIVING-ROOM, HOUS'HILL, NITSHILL, RENFREWSHIRE. C. R. Mackintosh, 1904

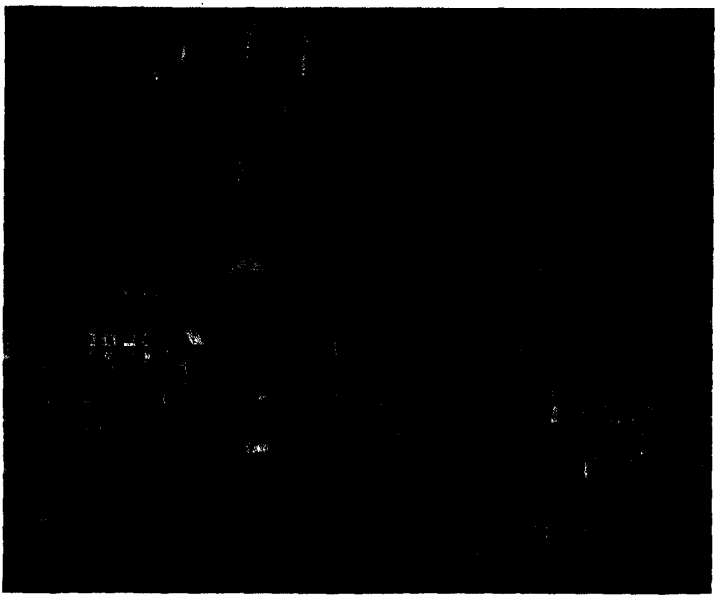
origin, rare or common, but whether they were of honest craftsmanship and therefore intrinsically beautiful. And there must be space for their form and colour to be enjoyed. The Green Room at Kelmscott, for example (Fig. 3), with its woodwork painted that colour but predominantly blue from the "Kennet" chintz wall-hangings (in shades of indigo with touches of bright yellow) and sparse old furniture, is the progenitor of the revived country house tradition rather than of the new architecture that Morris's earlier teaching helped to generate on the Continent.

At first his influence on country houses was small. In 1880, however, the Hon. Percy Wyndham commissioned Webb to design a full-sized country house, Clouds, Wiltshire—not finished owing to a fire till 1892. There the new ideal of simplicity and craftsmanship could be developed on the amplest scale, and in the rooms he established the new ratio of taste involving texture (of modelled plaster and clean woodwork), selected colours (in chintzes and carpets) against plain white walls, and shapes (in old furniture chosen for its grace)—that is to say, taste based on intrinsic instead of sentimental or fictitious value. Kelmscott and Clouds revitalised the country house tradition by revealing what could be achieved by sensitive selection.

A house that exercised a wide influence, more especially on the craftsmanship of restoration and the use of carefully chosen antique furniture in producing the country house atmosphere, was C. E. Kempe's Old Place, Lindfield (Fig. 5). Its rooms are to our eyes rather heavy and overwrought, and to be regarded as the precursors of the cult for "period rooms,"

though providing an important ingredient in the final balanced country house mixture. Another and eventually predominant ingredient was the recognition of the greatness of Wren and the relevance of classic design to modern life. Norman Shaw, in his time the successor of Salvin and Streete, and architect of Bedford Park, the earliest garden suburb, at the end of his life went over completely to Wren, and in Bryanston, Dorset (1890), and Chesters, Northumberland (1891) initiated the neo-Georgian epoch. In the Chesters library (Fig. 6) we see also an early attempt at stylisation of the new electric light fittings.

Shaw's move to classicism was to be exploited by Lutyens. But as yet the brilliant young man was a romantic disciple of Morris and Webb, designing Surrey cottages with an originality yet an understanding of craftsmanship that, in Munstead Wood for Miss Jekyll (1896, Fig. 7), attained perfection in this genre. Soon afterwards Lutyens, who might have developed along similar lines to his no less romantic American contemporary, Lloyd Wright, came into contact with the country house tradition as restated by Shaw, and turned his gifts to establishing classicism as the ideal of aristocratic England. Morrisism, in its earlier doctrinal purity, found exponents in the *nouveau art* schools of France and Holland and, at home, in relatively obscure middle-class architects of whom Voysey and Mackintosh are now seen to have been the real begetters in this country of modern architecture.



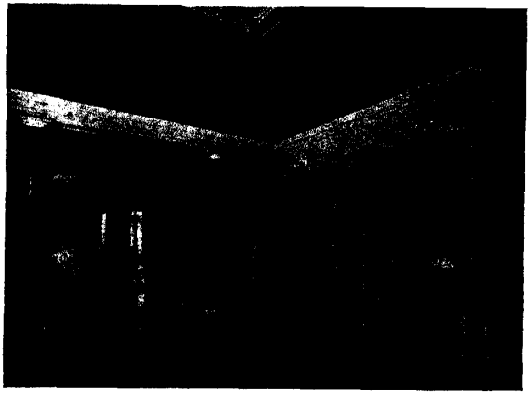
9.—THE GALLERY, HEVER CASTLE, KENT. Frank Pearson, 1904

Charles Rennie Mackintosh was the genius of the Glasgow School which, between 1890 and 1900, was one of the European centres of progress in art, applying the innovations of Impressionism in painting and of Morris in architecture to practical ends. The living-room at Hous'hill, Nitshill (Fig. 8), by Mackintosh about 1904, shows how completely he had broken away from traditional idioms. The curious screen of fins, designed to divide a room into two rooms functionally while preserving its spatial unity, and the simplicity of the wall treatment, are remarkable departures towards purposeful house-planning (Fig. 8).

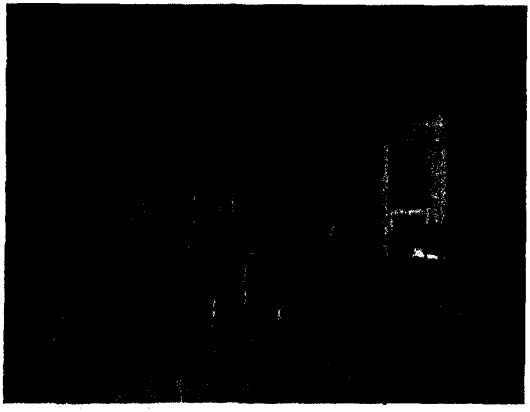
Morris's later conception of seemliness and colour as exemplified at Kelmscott, with Kempe's and G. F. Bodley's contribution of mellow period atmosphere, was taken up by the first professional and amateur decorators. Frank Pearson's restoration with large period additions of Hever Castle, Kent, for the American millionaire W. W. Astor, begun in 1904, produced some of the first perfect reproductions of Tudor and Jacobean rooms (Fig. 9). Too perfect, is in many cases the criticism, in that the authentic country house interior shows evidence of having grown through the generations, becoming both newer and older in the process, whereas the period room is static. To create the effect of this double process, combining intrinsic beauty with the evidences of wear and use, cannot be

10.—DINING-ROOM, AVEBURY MANOR HOUSE, WILTSHIRE. Col. L. Jenner, 1907

11.—SAPPERTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Ernest Gimson, c. 1907



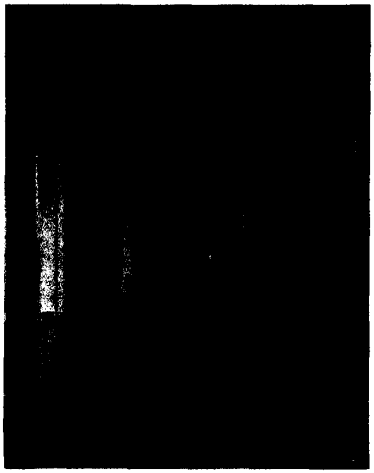
12.—BALLROOM LOBBY, RENISHAW, DERBYSHIRE. Sir Edwin Lutyens, 1908



13.—ANTE-ROOM, BEECH HOUSE, WORTHING.
William Nicholson and Maxwell Ayrton, 1918

done to order. It involves personality, sensibility discrimination, and an element of gradualness in the assembly of the components. The connoisseur-decorator Basil Dighton was perhaps the pioneer of this style, exploited by Col. Francis Lenygon. But Col. and Mrs. Leo Jenner who, about 1907, began doing up Avebury Manor, Wiltshire (Fig. 10), were I believe among the earliest, as they are still certainly among the most successful, of those artist-collector-decorators who make their own homes works of art in what I have called the country house tradition. During 40 years they have had many followers and, when I come across houses with a particular air of having been continuously and appreciatively lived in since about Charles II's time (although I know that, in fact, the furnishing, etc., was done a few years ago) I generally discover a personal contact exists with Col. and Mrs. Jenner.

Morris's Arts and Crafts brotherhood flourished particularly in Cotswold valleys, and is typified in the houses at Sapperton lived in by Ernest Gimson the architect and Ernest Barnsley the furniture-maker. Gimson's living-room (about 1907, Fig. 11), the English traditional counterpart of Mackintosh's, is the link



14.—LIBRARY, OARE HOUSE, WILTSHIRE.
Clough Williams-Ellis, 1925

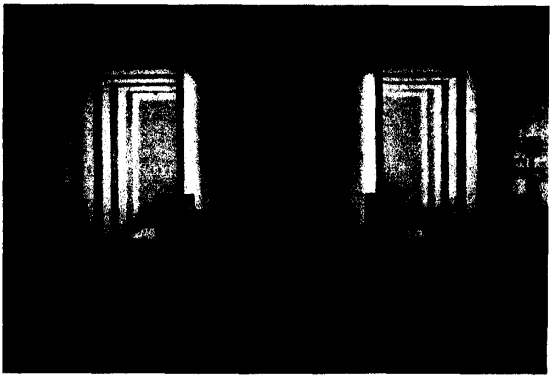
between Kelmscott and, say, the modern living-room in Fig. 16.

But from 1905 the classical idiom, as prescribed by the fashionable architects Edwin Lutyens, Detmar Blow, Guy Dawber, and Reginald Blomfield, began to dominate country houses. The three former had grown up in the Morris atmosphere, and Sir Edwin was momentarily influenced by the Glasgow School, from which he partly derived a characteristic black and white colour scheme in his earlier classical interiors. The ballroom lobby at Renishaw (1908, Fig. 12) for Sir George Sitwell has pillars and cove of dark green and is typical. After 1918 innumerable disciples made the Georgian country house idiom universal, from Council cottages upwards. The library at Oare House, Wiltshire (1925, Fig. 14) by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis is very representative of its application at the higher level.

During the war, however, a few connoisseurs, led by Edward Knoblock, had carried the classical vogue to its logical conclusion beyond the limits of the Georgian canon—namely to Regency. At Beech House, Worthing, Knoblock with Mr. Maxwell Ayrton created an exquisite Regency period house to which the sale of Thomas Hope's furniture from Deepdene, Dorking, contributed. One of the rooms, decorated with paintings on glass

15.—STUDY, HIGH AND OVER, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Amyas Connell, 1930

16.—LIVING-ROOM, BENTLEY, SUSSEX.
S. Chermayeff, 1938



17.—DINING-ROOM, JOLDWYNS, SURREY.
Oliver Hill, 1930

by William Nicholson (Fig. 13), also suggested decorative possibilities for more contemporary designs.

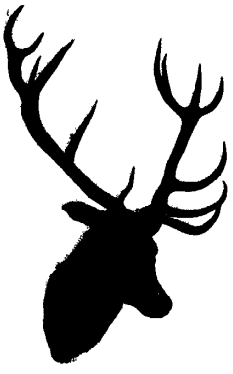
In the late 'twenties the wartime developments of "modernism," especially in neutral Sweden and Holland and later in France, began to have repercussions, at first in a popular, superficial, "jazz" mode of decoration. But the fundamental nature of the new approach, based on the Morrisian doctrine of fitness for purpose, and recalling the simplicity of archaic forms, appealed also to scholars and artists. "Finella," Cambridge, by Mr. Raymond McGrath for the late Manning Forbes; Yaffle Hill, Dorset, by Mr. Edward Maufe for Mr. Carter; and High and Over, Amersham, by Mr. Amyas Connell for Prof. Ashmole (1930, Fig. 15), successfully demonstrated the applicability of the new principle to small country houses. Corbusier's logical development of fitness for purpose into *machine à habiter* produced a few experimental country houses in the 'thirties of which Mr. Chermayeff's at Halland, Sussex (1938, Fig. 16) exemplified the pleasing possibilities of glass and wood in functional combination. These and less familiar materials, used with less disregard for classical precedent, formed the basis of numerous rooms in flats, but the dining-room at Joldwyns, Surrey, by Mr. Oliver Hill (1930, Fig. 17), was one of the style's few applications to a country house (which, incidentally, replaced one built 50 years before by Philip Webb and found hopelessly old-fashioned).

With that full circle of the wheel of taste this sketch of COUNTRY LIFE's recording mission might neatly end, had not the years immediately preceding 1939 produced a corresponding development in the country house tradition: a raising of that tradition to an almost exaggerated pitch of scholarly and decorative perfection by the application of French standards of *ensemblement*. With one of the most exquisite instances of this final development I must end: the library of Newton Ferrers, Cornwall, arranged by Sir Robert Abdy, and luckily preserved when the rest of the house was burnt in 1941 (Fig. 18).

18.—LIBRARY, NEWTON FERRERS, CORNWALL. Sir Robert Abdy. 1937

HORNS OF GLORY

By J. WENTWORTH DAY



What shall he have that kill d the deer?
His leather skin and horns to wear
Then sing him home

ARI a quid said Mr Ranter suc cinctly— Ten shillings I m bid! Ten shillings Any advance on ten shillings for this historic collection of big game trophies and deer heads Most of you gentlemen re member them now The old squire used to hang them in the Great Hall Ten shillings now for a lorry load of natural history a decoration for any home What no advance on ten shillings?

Rap!

Lot so and so Mr Ranter Ten shillings

Cuppler bob a pound to the Ministry of Food for bone meal said Mr Ranter con fidentially to a friend unshaven collarless and sly of ferret eye as himself But I ll stick that big feller up over our butcher s shop door Rare old bull

He jerked a grimy thumb at a magnificent head

Thus to ignominy and the bone mill in the jolting lorry of an East End dealer went the old squire s heads —those magnificent branch ing antlers and horns of Scots and Austrian stags of his own great park stags of roedeer and fallow buck of kongoni wildebeest eland and gerenuk with a mighty monstrous head of a wild park bull shot like enough at Chartley in Staffordshire or Bedfordshire s Chillingham in Victorian days

I cornered the weasel faced Mr Ranter later took from him for ten shillings a magnifi cent twenty four pointer red park stag and left him as he elegantly observed Okay wiv a lorry load of old bones fer nix

Why yer wannit? he had the academic curiosity to ask

Because I collect them says I No two are alike

Cor said Mr Ranter Cor! Nuts! Bats! Got em in the belfry and waggishly rattled off

My household agrees with Mr Ranter No doubt you will agree also It is a mad hobby We no longer dwell in old and large houses with long corridors and large halls wherein to hang heads There are no longer men boys or maids to polish their glass eyes and dust their branch ing glories This progressive world of tin can architecture which herds us into matchbox rooms behind ferro concrete walls does not like antlers about the place I do I fight a perpetual running rearguard action in defence of my thirty pairs of branching beauty But I do *not tell visitors that I shoot them all Merely one or* two here and there

But one day when the pound is worth sixteen shillings once again when bureaucrats have gone underground when wine comes freely from France over dancing waves that will glitter to the joys of such voyaging when income tax is pruned and trimmed and brought down to decency when Englishmen may walk again as free men in England when in fact little girls are gay again and I am quite old for I see no such prospect sooner—then I shall retire into an old a very old house with a high raftered hall whose tall windows shall filter the afternoon sun on an oaken floor whose yellow walls will smile at themselves in a moat where carp stir water lilies whose garden of roses shall grow lilies and lettuces for pet moorhens to peck whose stables shall hold a horse or two and whose elms shall har bour a chant of rooks Then up will go my heads

They may go up in the hall that hall of rafters which saw the falcons of a Tudor squireling perch above the high table and the dogs bone crunching among strewn rushes Or they may go up in the barn where the owl sits sulphurous and snoring and rats patter It all depends on how firmly I put my foot down At the moment they are up in the attic I slink up quietly now and then to contemplate their mute heraldry of mountain top and Plan tagenet parkland

Now consider this matter of the beauty the diversity the uniqueness and the potent romance of antlers A few an esoteric strong minded few of us still collect antlers For as I remarked to the discerning and progressive Mr Ranter no two pairs are alike You may find heads of African or Indian buck or antelope which time and again are as like each other as two peas There is indeed too often a dreadful hard and fast standardised similarity between many of them which sometimes makes me wonder uncomfortably if their one time wearers were not bred all to one pattern by a Basuto bureaucrat or the minion of some Mogul s State breeding establishment

Not so the tall red deer whom kings have loved better than life itself Not thus the dappled fallow buck whose ancestors fell to Elizabeth s own arrows Of no such unlovely stock are the shy and glancing roe that good little beasts and goodly for to hunt of Gaston de Foix whose beauty as Charles St John wrote saved him

There is almost no limit to the diversity of British deer heads When in 1913 COUNTRY LIFE organised and held in London that magni ficent exhibition of British deer heads which my erudite friend Mr Frank Wallace arranged two hundred and twenty five heads were exhibited They were divided into fifteen different classes not including the six splendid but by no means record examples from New Zealand which were exhibited since they showed the development which has taken place in deer whose ancestors were imported from Britain

The Scottish red deer fall on Mr Wallace s masterly analysis into four sections (1) those killed before 1875 (2) those killed after 1875 (3) island heads and (4) semi feral Indeed the island heads might again fall into two classes since those from North and South Harris the Lews and Skye are nothing like so large as the big park like animals from Arran Rhum and other islands

There is some difference between Exmoor and Cumberland red deer and of course English park deer outstrip them all in body weight size of bone span and spread owing to superior feeding The same factors tend to make Irish red deer heads larger than the average Scots heads Here again one could divide the red deer of the Killarney mountains almost into a separate class from those of the great thirty thousand acre enclosed forest of Glenveagh in Donegal which although enclosed is a free range of wild territory

I have stalked and shot on Lord Kenmare s Kerry hills average stags whose weight of body spread of horn and number of points would make them outstanding trophies in an average Scottish forest In the estate office at Kenmare there are wild branching fourteen and fifteen pointers that beat anything I have ever seen in a Highland lodge For that matter the thirteen pointer killed by the late Lord Kenmare on October 4 1902 was one of the heaviest stags ever killed in the British Isles It went thirty stone two pounds

There were far fewer deer in Scotland a hundred years ago than there are to day but the chances are that there were some better heads and heavier beasts than ever we are likely to see in our lifetime since although there were fewer they were not stalked and shot so con sistently

Mrs Campbell of Dunstaffnage Argyllshire has a magnificent head of sixteen points killed by Campbell of Monzie in Perthshire in about 1843 which is probably the finest Scottish head extant Its measurements are —Length right forty and a quarter inches left thirty eight and three quarter inches Beam six and one eighth inches and five and seven-eighths inches

Two other splendid Scottish heads among the finest on record were maybe still are at Gordon Castle on the border of Banff and Moray The first shot by the Duke of Gordon on October 5 1876 was a seventeen pointer with an outside spread of thirty five and a quarter inches and a length of thirty three and a half inches while the second also a seventeen pointer was shot on September 4 1831 in Glenfiddich by Robert Cumming one of the Duke s foresters

What is generally considered to be the finest head killed since 1875 is the royal which the late Lord Tweedmouth shot in Guisachan Inverness shire on October 9 1880 The details are —Length right thirty nine inches left thirty seven inches Beam six inches Inside span thirty four inches Outside spread thirty nine and a quarter inches Weight twenty-one stone nine pounds

But not all the pleasure of owning and gazing upon the noble horns of lordly stags lies in the bare details of span beam and length It is a pretty thought to wonder whether they were bigger or wilder rougher or carried more points when William the Conqueror hunted with horn and hound There were no fewer than four hundred deer parks in England in Georgian times and in many of them we may be sure the wild deer were driven in and enclosed after they had been rounded up by gangs of woodmen foresters and villains in russet and green

Have the heads deteriorated since those days? It would hardly seem so as those two notable heads which the Viscounts Dillon pre served at Ditchley Park Oxfordshire since the dates when they were shot by King James I in August 1608 and 1610 are the one no more than eleven points and the other a thirteen Lord Dillon has in all six Jacobean heads to each of which is attached a little couplet of these I give but one that of a stag which died on August 22 a Wednesday in 1610

In Henley Knap to hunt me King
James s Prince Henry found me
Cornebury Parke River to end their
hunting drowned me

As for present day park heads the large t ever grown in England is that of the mighty thirty nine pointer killed in the park at Warn ham Court Mr Charles James Lucas s place in Sussex in 1894 But for sheer number of points alone it was eclipsed by the forty seven pointer killed in the same park in 1892 It makes my 24 pointer from an Essex park look trivial

How many private deer parks to day con tain herds of deer? I doubt if any one knows Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt Drake the Honorary Secretary of the now defunct Deer Herd Book Society tells me that he has no up to date records In any case the Society had no more than forty six members in 1931 and they by no means represented all the owners of British park herds Surely it is time that present-day records were assembled?

Perhaps in a year or two it may too be time to plead for a return to those embellish ments of English beauty the sight of herds of deer red and fallow grazing beneath stag headed oaks or fly flicking in the sun in bracken hollows their antlers showing in sun filled valleys of ancient parks that knew their kind when England was a younger lovelier place

CORRESPONDENCE

MODERN ART IN OLD CHURCHES

SIR,—In a letter of November 15, the Duke of Wellington poses a question present in the minds of many of us. "Is it," he asks, "desirable, in principle, to use ancient churches as galleries or museums for the display of movable works of art which are not part of the furnishings of a church?" He instances the pictures by Watts and Holman Hunt in St. Paul's, and, in particular, the new Annunciation group, in oak, in Winchester Cathedral.

I would certainly answer his question in the negative. The Annunciation group at Winchester commits the two faults of which the Duke complains: in its present position it is both "out of harmony with its surroundings," and "conceals a feature of the building," that is to say the beautifully lettered grave-slab of Bishop Morley, one of the greatest of the Cathedral's benefactors. Whereas, if suitably placed in a modern building, say the cathedral of Liverpool or Westminster, it would doubtless look admirable.

I should like also to comment on the recent touching up in cathedrals and elsewhere of the original painted embellishments of ancient monuments with bright new gold and modern colouring. This practice, save in the instances where heraldic tinctures are concerned, to my mind is a mistake.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, 25, *Campden Grove, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, W.8.*

THE VALLEY OF THE GODS

SIR,—The accompanying photograph is of the beautiful Kulu valley, often known as the Valley of the Gods, which lies to the north-east of Jullundur in the Punjab and is enclosed on either side by mountains of 8,000 feet or more. Dogras, one of the martial races of India, are its chief inhabitants. In times past it was one of the main central Asian trade routes, and even now Tibetans and other Margdian races may be seen bringing their wares and livestock down through it into the plains of India.

The village in the foreground is Katrain, and the river Beas, one of the tributaries of the Indus.—J. McC. WATERS-TAYLOR, *Worcester College, Oxford.*

MONOCULTURE'S PART IN NATURE

SIR,—Surely Mr. H. J. Massingham is mistaken in his statement (December 13) that "biological principle invariably condemns monoculture, whether of tree or plant, and the dust bowls of America, where monoculture was extensively practised, confirm Nature's own abhorrence for it." Monoculture, meaning the presence of only one species of plant, is a commonplace in Nature. The very prairie grasses of the pre-dust-bowl era, the heather moors, the bracken hills and the huge areas of natural pine forest are all examples of monoculture.

All these monocultures increase the fertility of the soil in just the same way as other vegetation does, and this increase is, of course, at compound interest. It was not the wheat that caused the dust-bowls but the taking away of fibre from the soil by the removal of the wheat ears and straw and the endless ploughing.

Fertile topsoil, provided there is no chemical freakishness, is only subsoil acted upon by vegetation, plus earthworms, plus bacteria. The added fertility comes, actually, from beyond the stratosphere. Plants, alone, bring riches to this earth from beyond space. The green (or chlorophyll) of the plant's leaves reacts to the rays of the sun. By photosynthesis valuable substances are produced with the assistance of the soil and water and, mechanically, by the fibre (or humus) that regulates the supply to the roots.

A rotation crop of spruce to clean bracken land on unploughable slopes certainly seems a sensible long-term policy that would ultimately benefit the whole mountain community.—MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH, *Royal Air Force Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.1.*

KULU VALLEY IN THE PUNJAB
See letter: The Valley of the Gods

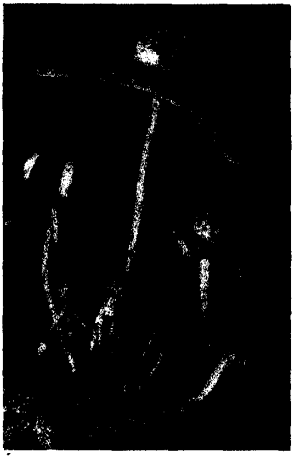
A TRAP FOR INSECTS

SIR,—It was in 1843 that the botanist of an exploring expedition in the region of the Sierra Nevada discovered in certain boggy areas the attractive Californian pitcher plant, which was later given the name of *Darlingtonia californica*, and, chiefly owing to its insect-catching habits, in addition to its curious appearance, attracted a great deal of attention.

The flowers, which are large and greenish-yellow, are strange in shape, but the leaves of the *Darlingtonia* are even more curious. They rise in stemless clumps above their mossy bed to a height of 12 or 18 inches, slender tubes extending upwards like organ pipes, but each recurving into a large and well-arched hood or helmet with a framework of strongly-marked veins.

The helmet is brightly splashed with red and glistens with innumerable translucent patches in which green tissue is absent. Its small downward-directed opening is concealed not only by its position, but by a gaily tinted and banner-like streamer that hangs in front. To this opening, however, there ascends a gently curved pathway that runs upwards from the ground as if expressly built for ants and other wingless creatures, while at the top it is no less useful as a landing-place for winged insects.

A finger-tip can easily be inserted, and one finds the edge to be incurved all the way round, while the descent into the pitcher is close by. On the banner-like streamer there are secretions of honey which trickle round the mouth of the opening into the tube. Insects of all kinds are attracted, and many of these are likely to slip down into the pitcher. Once inside they find it extremely difficult to get out.—LEONARD BASTIN, 1, *Kingsley Villas, Somerset Road, Christchurch, Hampshire.*



THE CALIFORNIAN PITCHER PLANT SHOWING ITS REMARKABLE "ORGAN-PIPE" LEAVES
See letter: A Trap for Insects

THE GLASTONBURY THORN

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Hartnan's letter about the Glastonbury thorn (November 22), while living in London from 1933 until this year, I made a point of visiting Kew Gardens regularly, and usually at intervals of about six weeks. These visits, therefore, covered all seasons, and I soon found that, at whatever time of year I went, a Glastonbury thorn there never failed to be in blossom. This is the small specimen standing in a conifer spinney not far from the large Palm House. In mid-winter the flowers tended to be very small, but the delicious scent was there. My last visit was on September 30, 1946. The tree was covered with buds, and there were several sprays fully expanded.

There is a second specimen of *Crataegus oxyacantha, var. praecox*, a much larger tree, growing right out on an open lawn in another part of Kew Gardens, but I have no data of its flowering.—MARGUERITE REITH (Mrs.) *Old Fetteresso Manse, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.*

THE BROCKEN SPECTRE

SIR,—A number of very interesting letters on the Brocken Spectre in recent weeks treat the apparition as perhaps more of a rarity than it is, that is to say from the viewpoint of the airman.

During several thousand hours' flying I have frequently seen it, but conditions had to be right. There had to be quite a lot of humidity in the air and the best time to see it was when I was breaking through cloud into sunlight, when invariably a clear-cut shadow of the aircraft, with a perfect rainbow halo, could be seen. And most certainly the other occupant of the machine saw it too; I was an instructor, and excited gasps in the headphones were quite common.

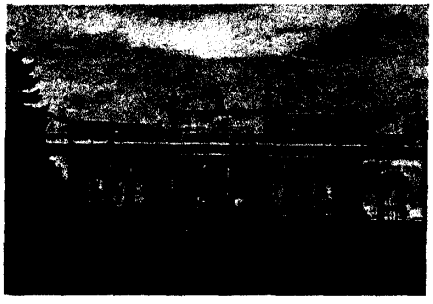
On the other hand, sometimes it wasn't there at all, and I find it very difficult to say why; often conditions seemed identical. And I never remember to have seen the halo round a ground-projected shadow. It was always on a cloud-bank, or on mist.—NIGEL BELL, 43, *South Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.*

SAINT GENEST

SIR,—In her letter of December 13, Miss J. Argent asks for information about St. Genest, whose figure is carved on a bench-end in the church at Combe-in-Teignhead, Devon, wearing a jester's cap. It seems probable that St. Genest is identical with St. Genesius of Rome, about whom the following information appears in the 1939 edition of *The Book of Saints*, a dictionary compiled by the Benedictine monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate:

"A comedian at Rome, who while mimicking the Christian ceremony of Baptism was miraculously converted and thereupon put to the torture and beheaded, some time in Diocletian's reign (A.D. 284-305)."

The dictionary gives particulars of three other saints with the name Genesius, but contains no reference to any St. Genest.—J. C. PHIPPS, 19, *Archery Close, W.2.*



ARNO'S CASTLE, NEAR BRISTOL. (*Left*) **THE GOTHIC GATEWAY;** (*middle*) **THE COLONNADED BATH-HOUSE;** (*right*) **THE TOWER, "COAL BLACK AND STRIPED WITH WHITE"**
See letter: "The Devil's Cathedral"

A RED SQUIRREL IN HERTFORDSHIRE

SIR,—Having seen the recent correspondence in COUNTRY LIFE on varieties of the grey squirrel, I shall be glad of your opinion on the enclosed specimen, which was shot here yesterday.

This squirrel had a habit of crossing and recrossing the drive, and has therefore been seen by several people since it first made its appearance in May or June, and it has been assumed by the majority to be a variety of the far too prevalent grey species.

However, when it was examined after being shot, a fierce argument arose among those present, the "pro-reds" and "pro-greys" each pointing out characteristics that according to them proved their case. At the same time we all had to confess that it was many years since we had seen a red squirrel at close quarters, and consequently the "pro-reds" were not really too sure of their ground.

Certainly, in this part of the world no red squirrels have been seen for 25 years or more, and that would seem to preclude the likelihood of a solitary red forcing its way into a stronghold of greys and living alone and undisturbed in one place for five or six months. — CHRISTOPHER BARCLAY, *Fanshaws, Hertford.*

[We regret to say that the "pro-reds" are easy winners, the specimen being a fine and typical female red squirrel. It is much to be deplored that she was shot, and we suggest that people destroying grey squirrels should take care no mistake is made. We have heard of other instances of red squirrels reappearing in areas from which it was believed they had been evicted by the alien greys, and it is to be hoped this reappearance will be encouraged.— ED.]

"THE DEVIL'S CATHEDRAL"

SIR,—The romantic Vale of Arno turns up in queer places in England, and has even provided the London Underground system with a name for one of its stations, almost invariably pronounced nowadays as ARNOSS GROVE. At Brislington, outside Bristol, there is Arno's Castle, an 18th-century folly built by William Reeve, a copper smelter, in 1760. This sham castle, which once formed part of Reeve's house, known as Arno's Court, is an early and little known example of the Gothic Revival, although its exterior should be familiar to passing motorists on the Bath Road. It is entered by a curious gateway, beyond which is a colonnaded bath-house, whose cuistered pillars and Gothic detail only thinly disguise an essentially classic design. Much of the walls of the castle is built of copper slag extracted by Reeve in the course of his smelting operations. The dark blocks make a striking contrast to the white stone used for the ornamental work, and amused Horace Walpole when he saw the building in 1766. "I was struck with a large Gothic building," he wrote, "coal black and striped with white. I took it for the Devil's Cathedral. I found it was an uniform castle lately built and serving for stables and offices to a smart false Gothic house on the other side of the road."

At the time of writing Bristol Corporation are negotiating for the purchase and preservation of the 18th-century bath-house. The bath is enclosed in a well-proportioned room with a cornice and coved ceiling of elaborate contemporary plasterwork. The castle was formerly ornamented with figures from the old gateways of Bristol. These are now in the City Museum.—R. W., *Bristol.*

POCKET SUNDIALS

SIR,—It was recently reported that because of the lack of watches pocket sundials were again being manufactured in Germany. There was no indication what pattern was being used, but some photographs may be of interest to show a few of the kinds made in the past.

My first photograph depicts three shepherds' dials from the Lewis Evans Collection at Oxford. The second of these, which was bought new in the Pyrenees in 1899, indicates that the making of pocket dials on the Shakespearean model ("Methinks it were a happy life . . . To carve out dials quaintly point by point") had not died out fifty years ago. A few more elaborate pocket dials were being made before the war, but it is doubtful whether one person in a thousand was competent to set and read them, even with the assistance of the compass that was usually attached.

Pocket sundials were made at an early date: Canterbury Cathedral has a crude but interesting Anglo-Saxon example, dug up in the precincts some years ago. In contrast to such primitive examples are some of the exquisite gem-like examples made by the English and German craftsmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The ring dials of the same two centuries were simpler. The largest of three shown in the second photograph, which I am sending you by courtesy of Reading Museum, is of the universal type: the smallest is inscribed with the motto:

Set me right & use me well
And I to you ye time shall tell.

—BYWAYMAN, *Lamborough Hill, Abingdon, Berkshire.*

WROUGHT-IRON DRAGONS AT BUSHEY HEATH, NEAR WATFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE
See letter: When Dragon Meets Dragon

WHEN DRAGON MEETS DRAGON

SIR,—The wrought-iron dragons depicted in my photograph stand over the gateway of an old house at Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire, that has recently been requisitioned for demolition.

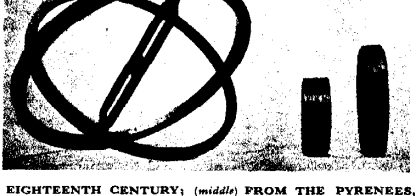
Perhaps a reader can give some facts concerning this curious piece of work. Local people I questioned could say only that it had been there a great many years.—P. H. LOVELL, 28, *Albury Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.*

HOW HIGH DO BIRDS FLY?

SIR,—With reference to Major Jarvis's remarks about extremes of height attained by birds (November 29), once, as a small boy, I watched several buzzards mounting and wheeling in a clear sky at a height where these sizeable birds appeared mere specks. Since then I have noted the observations of ornithologists, airmen and others, and possess a lengthy list of records and estimates. A good deal of such data is, of course, open to criticism.

Humboldt, on the Andes at 12,958 ft. above sea level, estimated the height of a condor overhead at 6,876 ft., a total of 19,834 ft. Wollaston, on the Mount Everest expedition of 1921, observed a lammergeyer at 24,000 to 25,000 ft., and identified curlews and godwits at 20,000 ft. But proof that "the sky's the limit" was produced by a scientist who, when photographing the sun at Dehra Dun, India, obtained a picture of birds at an estimated height of 29,000 ft., almost 5½ miles. These were identified as geese. The bird observed at 12,000 ft. over Peary Land from the aircraft *Aries* belonged to this family, as Major Jarvis mentions.

The late Sir J. Arthur Thomson held that the majority of migrants journey at an altitude of 1,300 ft., this view being based on the observations of airmen. Later observations appear (*Continued on page* 53)



SHEPHERDS' DIALS: (*Left*) **FRENCH, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;** (*middle*) **FROM THE PYRENEES, LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY;** (*right*) **ENGLISH, SEVENTEENTH CENTURY**
(*Right*) **A 17th-CENTURY PORTABLE DIAL AND TWO 16th-CENTURY RING DIALS**
See letter: Pocket Sundials

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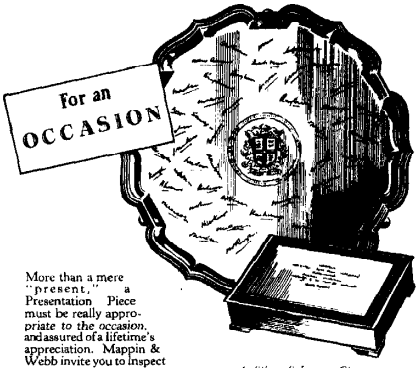

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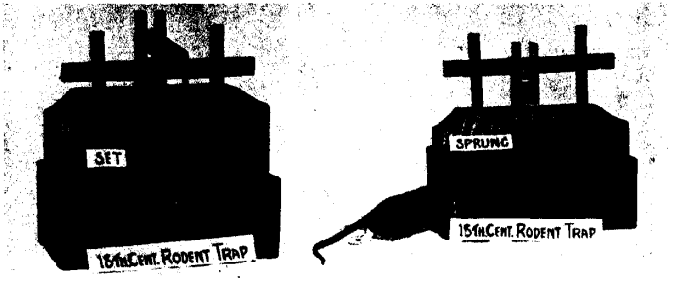
to show that a 3,000 ft. level on migration is not uncommon. Members of the staff of Pan-American Airways have reported migrants at all heights up to the limits at which their aircraft have been operating, and as large flocks of travelling birds are rarely seen over mid-ocean, the conclusion suggested is that the sub-stratosphere is used. Under certain atmospheric conditions flight may, of course, take place close to the surface of the water. Members of the R.A.F. have reported lapwings at 6,000 ft., duck at 7,500 ft., and rooks at 11,000 ft.

The contention that a hawk flying at 10,000 ft. over a shoulder of the Himalayas has not exercised his climbing powers to the same extent as another hawk seen at 6,000 ft. over any part of the British Isles is, I imagine, not necessarily or invariably true. Birds make much use of ascending air-currents, but these are variable at all heights; the output of energy in climbing in rarefied atmosphere should be greater, although a compensating physiological mechanism must come into play. Thomson makes the curious remark that "ordinary birds" appear to be even more sensitive to great altitude than mammals. I am unaware of the evidence on which this statement is based, but it makes the maintenance of flight at extreme heights by any bird the more remarkable.

A few figures for recorded heights of non-avian creatures make an interesting comparison. Over Colorado, Wyoming and neighbouring states, after rain, when air-pressure had mounted, young spiders have been observed ballooning by their own silk at 15,000 ft.; flower thrips (which attack cotton plantings) at 10,000 ft.; dragon flies at 7,000 ft.; and termites at 3,000 ft.—D. J. B. WILSON (Dr.), *High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.*



AN 18th-CENTURY DEAD FALL TRAP SET AND WITH THE VICTIM CAUGHT
See letter: For Catching Rats

FOR CATCHING RATS

SIR,—Mr. Taylor, whose sketch you published last week, may be interested in the accompanying photographs of another 18th-century dead fall rat trap similar to his. It is now in the Tickenhill Folk Museum. One photograph shows the trap set and the other with its victim caught.—J. F. PARKER, *Tickenhill, Bewdley, Worcestershire.*

AT BONCHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT: A MASSIVE YEW CROSS
See letter: Monumental Topiary

MONUMENTAL TOPIARY

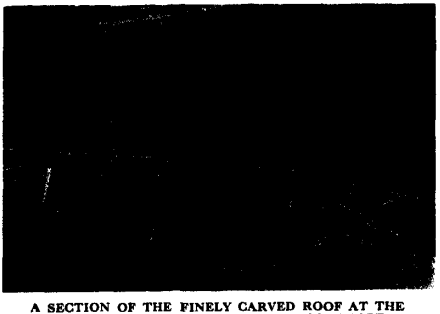
SIR,—The enclosed photograph is of a yew, beautifully trimmed and cut in the form of a cross, in the churchyard of the new church at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. According to the accompanying tablet it is to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B., K.T.S., Born Nov. 19, 1773, Died May 6, 1853. G. N. SHELTON, 8, *Junction Road, Andover, Hampshire.*

A SPEAKER'S CHURCH

SIR,—We venture to think that your readers will be gratified to learn that the mediæval church of St. Julian, at Wellow, Somerset, is undergoing repair and restoration at the hands of Mr. A. D. R. Caroe, F.R.I.B.A., of Westminster. In a district rich in archæological remains (for Wellow has its long barrow and Roman villa) this church has the distinction of being raised on the site of a former Norman building, by Sir Thomas Hungerford, first recorded and recognised Speaker of the House of Commons under Edward III. Its nobly proportioned nave, aisles and western tower are an example of great merit in early perpendicular, and the whole church is full of light from the clerestory of Sir Walter, First Lord Hungerford, also Speaker, and friend of Henry V.

Staplers enriched the fane by lovely mediæval craftsmanship in painted screens and poupées, and the crowning glory of Wellow is its magnificent arch-braced tie-beam roof, with finely carved angels, spandrels and bosses (shown in the accompanying photograph). Resplendent before the days of Agincourt, all these treasures have suffered grievous death-watch beetle ravage.

The task of repairing and preserving this precious heritage will, I hope, commend itself to all who honour those whose craft so nobly engraved our history in wood and stone. To save this "Speaker's Church," the Dean of Westminster came recently to help to inaugurate the effort to raise the £9,000 needed, and the Pilgrim Trust has joined those whose pride it is to share in the preservation of the old England for the new.—LE G. G. W. HORTON-FAWKES, Patron, L. W. FUSSELL, Vicar, *Wellow Vicarage, Bath.*



A SECTION OF THE FINELY CARVED ROOF AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JULIAN, WELLOW, SOMERSET
See letter: A Speaker's Church

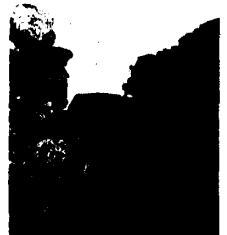
A WEST RIDING STILE

SIR,—The illustration of a granite stile in COUNTRY LIFE of October 11 prompts me to remark that the Cornish folk are to be envied in having such beautiful stiles. Here in West Yorkshire the stiles are usually of very rough millstone grit, and in the Dales, where limestone predominates, they are built of the local stone. The accompanying photograph portrays a typical stile built into a limestone wall at Grassington in the Fell district.—ARNOLD JOWETT, 310, *Hopwood Lane, Halifax, Yorkshire.*

IN THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA

SIR,—With reference to the letter *In the Streets of Calcutta* and its accompanying photograph (August 9), the strange-looking machine is not a camera nor is the person handling it a photographer.

The operator and the equipment are a very common sight in almost all Indian villages and small country towns, and are known by the familiar name of "Cinemawala." The "cinema" consists of a roll of pictures moved from one end to another, as can be seen from the two cylindrical chambers at each side of the equipment, and is in fact a sort of kaleidoscope permitting four people to view from the four magnifying glasses placed in the equipment. The pictures are moved one at a time and are usually accompanied by a very imaginary and far from truthful commentary on the actual picture.—B. B. ICHAPORIA, 42, *Sleater Road, Bombay.*



STILE IN A LIMESTONE WALL
See letter: A West Riding Stile

WHISKY FOR EXPORT

SIR,—At the end of his *Countryman's Notes* of December 6, Major Jarvis makes a somewhat ambiguous remark that might create a false impression with your readers, and I think I ought to correct it.

When talking of Scotch whisky for the home and export markets he rather gives the impression that consumers in this country are short of supplies because of export needs, but the truth is that for approximately every bottle exported there is one retained and distributed in this country for home consumption.—JAS. J. LATIMER, Peter Forsyth and Co. (Distillers) Ltd., 226, *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.*

SWALLOW SHORTAGE

SIR, Mr. A. F. Hardy asks, in your issue of October 4, why swallows are scarce. The answer is simple—motor cars.

Horse manure breeds and feeds flies, which form the swallows' main diet. As motor transport increases, horses, flies and swallows decrease.

I have observed this phenomenon for many years, especially in Cape Town. When horses, cows, pigs and poultry were housed in back yards, Cape Town could challenge the world as a fly producer. Swallows, swifts and martins skimmed every street. To-day all have fled before the march of "progress."—H. E. BRIMBLE, *La Rochelle, Sea Point, S. Africa.*

FORTY YEARS OF IT

A Golf Commentary by **BERNARD DARWIN**

WE were told the other day of an American judge who in a learned and elaborate judgment had differentiated between the acts of losing and mislaying. That must have comforted many people—I was certainly among their number—who had never lost anything in their lives but are constantly mislaying things. At this moment I have unaccountably mislaid a book in which in days of early enthusiasm I used to paste the articles I had written. In that book is enshrined the very first article on golf that I ever had printed in COUNTRY LIFE or, I think, in any other paper. It is natural that my mind should revert to it in a Jubilee number, because I have some right to be retrospective and sentimental; that article was written, not fifty, to be sure, but, to the best of my belief, forty years ago. It was before I had begun to inflict myself regularly on the readers of COUNTRY LIFE; that happened some two years later. Naturally to see myself in the glory of print, and in COUNTRY LIFE, was an occasion. In the words of Calverley:

'Twas my first born and O how I prized it!
My darling, my treasure, my own!
This brain and none other devised it—
And now it has flown.

Although I have temporarily mislaid it, I remember the article sufficiently well. It was called *On the Reporting of Golf Matches*, and, though I had never then reported a single one, I expressed my views with all the confidence of comparative youth. Moreover, if I had to write the article again now I think I should say much the same thing. For instance, I remarked that in one respect reporters were less charitable than they had once been, since in my boyhood distinguished persons always missed a short and critical putt "apparently owing to carelessness." Certainly those reporters must have been either very charitable or very unobservant, because it must have been obvious that the distinguished person missed the putt because he was so frightened that he could scarcely hold the club. Carelessness, as a cloak for a multitude of sins, has long since vanished from the newspapers, and sometimes I wonder whether the pendulum has not swung too far the other way. That a player had only to hit a full brassey shot on to the green to win the match is a not uncommon remark which seems to me to do injustice to the agonies of combat. It is not after all such a very easy thing to do. There is much meaning in that word "only." I remember, in the year that Sarazen won the championship at Prince's, meeting a stout gentleman who thought that Havers was going to win, and when I expressed my doubts said, "Why, he's only got to do a 69." I am afraid he would have made a rather severe reporter; he scarcely appreciated the difficulties of golf or the strain of championship.

Those who have been there themselves generally make the more kindly and understanding of chroniclers; they know what it feels like. I remember once talking to the late Mr. R. H. Macaulay, a mighty athlete in his day, about Cobden's famous over, in which (in 1870) he took the last three Oxford wickets in a hat-trick and won the match for Cambridge by two runs. A third party—needless to say from Oxford—was a little supercilious about this feat as being nothing out of the ordinary. Then said Mr. Macaulay: "After all, it is something to be able to bowl three straight balls at such a moment." Sherlock Holmes once asked Watson if ever he seemed to be growing over-confident in his powers, to whisper "Norbury" in his ear. So if I am ever inclined to be too much down on some luckless player who has played a calamitous shot at a crisis, I whisper Mr. Macaulay's words to myself. "Mr. Darwin appeared much chagrined," wrote a reporter of me once, when I had successfully pitched a stymie in a championship and the ball popped out of the hole again like a malignant jack-in-the-box. That was to be euphemistic indeed, but he erred on the right and merciful side.

One other remark I recall from that ancient article. It was to the effect that the reader was apt to get a false idea of the play. He read, for example, that Braid has sliced his drive and pulled his second while Vardon (those were, of course, among the chief heroes of that time) had done exactly the converse. Then to his surprise he would find that the hole had been halved in four and naturally thought that there must have been some wonderful recoveries, not recorded. What had really happened was that one great man was a little to the right of the guide flag with his tee shot and had been on the left hand side of the green with his second; his opponent had reversed these processes and in point of fact the hole had been halved by perfectly orthodox and blameless play. That "only shows you" how hard it can be to make interesting the story of a hole that really had no history worth telling. There are so few mistakes made by the best players that the reporter is often hard put to it. If he concentrates his attention on the few imperfect shots he gives a false impression; if he tries to write of all the good ones he will be rather dull and so much too long as to call for ferocious blue-pencilling by the sub-editor. It is a perpetual difficulty, and I do not after forty years profess to tell anybody the way out of it.

I am not sure whether in that article I referred to another difficulty of the reporters, namely that of finding a "crisis," a "crucial moment" or a "turning point" in a match which perhaps did not possess one. We who write about golf are often chaffed over this little weakness of ours, but at any rate it is an amiable one and we should be even duller than we are without it. Now that I personally have to do my watching on inner lines of communication and cannot get out to the far end of the course as I used, I find that the players—and it is really most considerate of them—generally provide me with a first-class crisis about the fifteenth or the sixteenth hole. The Editor of the *New York Rowdy Journal* (in *Martin Chuzzlewit*) made a profound observation as he sat drinking the champagne provided by the captain of the *Screw*: "However bad the elements combine against my country's noble packet-ship, the *Screw*, sir, her passage either way is almost certain to eventuate a spanker!" And so the nearer home I have to stay the nearer home does some spanking crisis eventuate. If it does not, why then there is always some charitable and more mobile colleague to tell me of one further afield, and I venture here to say a collective "Thank you" to them one and all for much kindly help.

Writing about golf is a very friendly job. Forty years may seem a scandalously long time to have been doing it, but it has been very good fun, and I'd do it again.

GEHAZI AND PIKE'S POOL

By E. MOORE DARLING

THE trees round Llyn Wenlas shivered, leafless and grim, in an icy wind. Ice rimmed the edge of the water, while the rushes filling one end, shelter of fat trout in the season, were rime-covered and dank. The surface of the Llyn, so lovely when dotted with rises, was broken only by a cold looking, quivering riffle licked up by a fretful breeze.

Gehazi and I had been out in the late December afternoon to mark down some needed repairs in the boat-house at one corner, and on the little landing-place at the opposite end, but were soon back in front of the wood fire in his cottage, drinking black-looking tea, "helped," as he put it, by a little something from my flask. As we thawed out our blue hands, he suddenly chuckled.

"Know you Pike's Pool high up there in the mountains?" he said, pointing through the window towards the distant High Berwyns with their snow-covered tops. "Tal Pritchard is keeper there for Sir Wynn, and in that deep dark pool live the greatest pike in Wales. On just such a day as this did Tal and I take a gentleman from Manchester out to catch pike there, and bitter cold it was, for darro me, of all things for a pike fisher the gentleman was teetotal." Gehazi stopped, poked down the tobacco in his pipe with a horny forefinger, relit it very deliberately and puffed quietly.

"Go on, you old reprobate," said I. "You know you are itching to tell the whole story."

"Not itching am I," he replied. "But tell it I will for, see you, it is a good story. The gentleman arrived at the boat-house with me where Tal was waiting. Having put up his rod, Tal says, 'Trolling, sir? A spoon should do well with this lop on the water.'

"'No,' says the gentleman, 'Live baiting,' and pulled from his bag a great triangle whipped to gimp. A roach was taken from his tin of live bait, hooked under the top fin, and 'Row me out to a likely spot,' says the gentleman, and when Tal says 'Here,' out goes bait and float while Tal backed away as the gentleman paid out line. Then sat we and waited in that bitter cold and never a run. Four times hauled we in to put on a fresh and lively bait—but never a run. 'Shall we troll for a change, sir?' said Tal. 'I do not like trolling,' says the gentleman. 'But I will lunch. Row me in.' And so Tal did.

"The gentleman sat on a stool which he unfolded from his bag, and had his luncheon basket on his knee, while Tal and I had our snappin' in the boat. Hardly sat down were we when the gentleman calls to Tal, 'Sink you the bait can in the pool, so that lively will the roach be kept,' and 'Very good, sir,' says Tal.

"As soon as he'd finished his lunch, and just as I was lighting up, the gentleman calls 'Come you and put me over to the other end of the pool,' so I got the anchor stone back into the boat while Tal fished up the live-bait can. Ter-r-rible was it then, for 'Sir,' says Tal, 'I forgot to put the lid on the can before I sank it, so the roach have all departed.' Very terrible was the gentleman, for no spoons or spinning tackle had he, but only triangle hooks and wire traces, and come all the way from Manchester. Odd was Tal's mistake, for careful is he and experienced. Did he not catch the greatest pike in Wales?"

"Did he?" said I.

"Iss did he," answered Gehazi, "and from that very Pike's Pool up there in the Berwyns. Thus was it. Tal was ledgering for perch, when a big roach took his lob worm, and a big pike snapped the roach before Tal could land it. Just as little Tal brought his father's tea was the great fish hooked, and when the child came at supper-time to see what was happening, the fight was still on. Across and back and round and round went they, until at last Tal got him to the net, but no. Only his tail would go in and Tal had no gaff. 'Run you home, Tal lach,' says he to the child, 'and fetch my pikel,' and as the child ran Tal worked the great fish close inshore. When the pikel came, 'Hold you the rod,' says he to the child, and drove the pikel into the fish's belly and heaved him up the bank like a truss of straw. Fifty-six pounds."

"What?" said I.

"Fifty-six pounds was that fish on Jones the Mill's scales," repeated Gehazi.

"But," I said, "that would have been an all-time record for Great Britain, and on ledger tackle, too. Besides, why was nothing ever heard of such a fish?"

Gehazi sighed deeply. "Darro me," said he, "but a poor man was Tal with many hungry children, so that after weighing they boiled and ate the pike."

"*Did* they?" was all that I could find to say.

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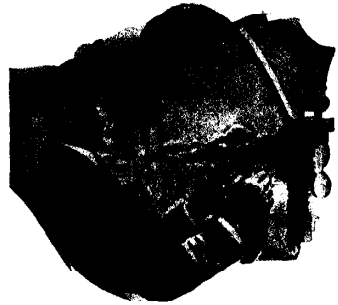

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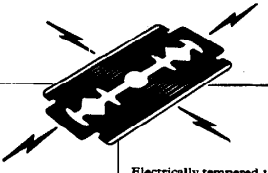

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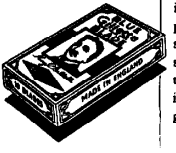

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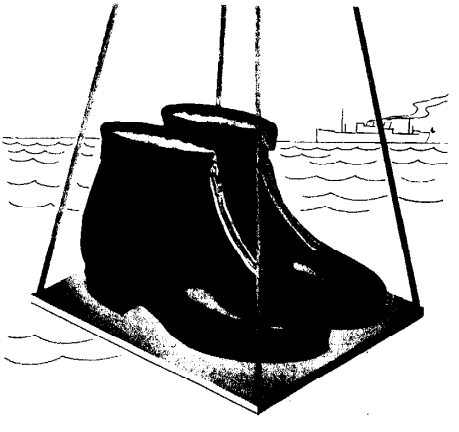

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SHOOTING THEN AND NOW

By J. B. DROUGHT

TO hark back to the 'nineties is to conjure up another world. The Victorian era was drawing to a close, and with it was to pass, within a decade, much of that leisured ease with which country squires farmed their own lands, shot their own preserves and extended to their friends a generous, if not lavish, hospitality. Not that shooting syndicates were unknown, but they were the exception, not the rule; affairs of social partnership rather than dictated by financial necessity. Perhaps what we, who grew up in those days, remember chiefly is the spaciousness of everything and our almost unlimited opportunity for sport. It was pre-eminently an era of great shooting personalities and great estates. Among a coterie of super-shots the brilliance of Lord Ripon and Lord Walsingham, Sir Frederick Millbank, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Mr. Rimington Wilson and the Hon. Harry Stonor will probably never be surpassed; the records of Studley Royal and Wemmergill, Holkham, Elveden, Croxteth and The Grange will stand for all time.

Although hammerless guns were first patented in 1875, and ejectors a decade later, neither the old hammer patterns nor black *powders were quite out of date when* COUNTRY LIFE was in its infancy. Diehards of the old school seldom gave their blessing to any innovation until it had stood the test of time. Such eminent authorities as Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, in fact, expressed a joint opinion that "we see no great advantage in ejector guns. It is true that they shoot more quickly, but barrels will heat so much from rapid fire as to become too hot to hold as well as too liable to damage."

The first patent by Deely was, of course, capable of improvement, to which most of the leading gunmakers applied themselves, and no fewer than eight patents were granted between 1886 and 1898 before the perfected product came into the market. Since then many minor adjustments to the ejector action, locking system, and barrel fastening have been made, but in major essentials the guns of fifty years ago are the guns we use to-day. Among other products of the gunmaker's art have been the *single-trigger action, first patented as far back* as 1869, but adapted to practical use by Boss, Lancaster, Greener and Westley Richards only between 1895 and 1899; *the under and over gun*, the Winchester repeater, and the single-barrelled automatic gun. None of these achieved popularity, despite the claim for single triggers—their quickness and handiness, the saving of readjustment between shots and the ability to fire the left barrel before the right. The automatics, with four magazine cartridges as well as one in the chamber, designed to pump lead into coveys with a single trigger pressure, were never calculated to appeal to British sportsmanship.

New developments in cartridge manufacture were a natural sequel to the quicker shooting consequent upon the adoption of the ejector system and the increasing practice of driving game in preference to walking up. Here arose a problem. How would guns, built for comparatively slow shooting with black powder and the relatively slow combustion Schultze, E.C. and Smokeless Diamond, stand up to rapid fire with nitro powders of quick detonation exerting very much heavier pressure? The whole *history of modern cartridge manufacture is one* of constant experiment, blending and testing of various nitro compounds, in order to preserve the best possible balance of the three essentials—high muzzle velocities, lightness of recoil and non-excessive pressures on the gun. Many milestones have been passed since the establishment in 1868 of the first smokeless powder factory in England. First, the discovery of "bulked" and fibrous powders; next the gelatinisation of nitro-cellulose, which conduced to the reduction of standard charges from 42 to 33 grains in the 1890's, and then the treatment of high explosive nitro-glycerine components. Unquestionably the superiority of British sporting ammunition in general is due to the way in which those engaged in the trade have devoted

large financial and scientific resources towards the provision of a wide range of cartridges adapted to guns of all grades and calibres from 4-bores to .410s. Possibly the last word in gun and cartridge making has not been spoken, but the average shooter to-day would be hard put to it to suggest any improvement in his equipment.

If the instruments of game pursuit have altered little, its strategy has varied with the passing years. When every manor was a game preserve and every little farm a rough shoot ready made; when crops were sown broadcast and unmechanically reaped; when fields of kale and clover and lucerne were interspersed with luscious roots and overhung with berry-bearing hedgerows, birds lay to shooters walking up almost the season through. High farming and *mechanisation changed all that. With motor* mowers cutting out game nests wholesale; with stubbles ploughed almost concurrently; with harvests and roots lifted with all practicable speed; with hedgerows shaved, and all superfluous "rough stuff" burnt, cover is chiefly conspicuous by its absence, and game tends to wildness from its baptism of fire. Thus gradually we have been "driven to driving" as a noted shot of Edwardian days observed. Not for this reason alone, but also because thus only can coveys be broken up, and old and barren birds be brought within effective range to their elimination and the promotion of young and virile breeding stock.

This is not to say that walking up game is out-of-date. On many low-ground shoots, which lack the essentials to successful driving—an abundance of birds and a broad acreage over which to drive them—as well as on the remoter moors of England and Ireland where, by reason of steep corries, and thick heather, drivers function only at a disadvantage, old-fashioned tactics cannot be improved upon. But that driving, wherever possible, is the universal *practice nowadays, is due largely to a* wider conception of the cardinal principles of low-ground management and moor burning and drainage than was the case half a century ago.

That we are considerably better informed than were our grandsires on the habits of game and factors affecting its welfare is due entirely to the co-operation between scientific naturalists and practical game preservers in more recent years. The Grouse Commission of 1907 paved the way, in its exhaustive analysis of the cause and effect of disease. It provided, within its terms of reference, as valuable data as did the Partridge Committee of Enquiry, instituted by COUNTRY LIFE twenty-five years later. The conclusions of these expert bodies, based on information drawn from all parts of the country, *showed how closely every factor contributing to* health and disease in game had been studied. Between the two wars an invaluable contribu*tion to the same subject was made by Imperial* Chemical Industries, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Animal Population at Oxford.

It may be no exaggeration to say that a wider conception of the practical aspect of preservation and game management has been acquired in the last twenty-five years than in the whole of the previous century. One fact alone—that several diseases formerly considered uncontrollable, can be stemmed, if not actually prevented, by judicious precaution—is a measure of the strides research has made.

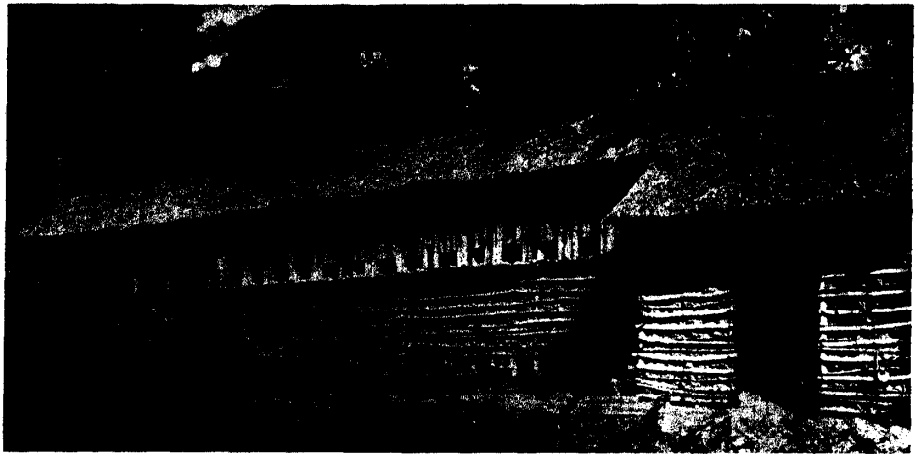
Just as no one a generation back with the means to run his own shoot would have preferred syndication, so probably it is to-day. But we are all a great deal poorer, and a system under which, by pooling expenses, a high standard of sport could be achieved without the attendant worry of management was bound to appeal *increasingly to those who, under soaring taxa*tion, were compelled to exchange a life of financial ease for the claims of business.

The break-up of great estates—one direct consequence of the first world war, accentuated by the second—has merely tended to increase the popularity of syndicate shooting. Like all improvisations it has its drawbacks, but its advantages are patent in that everyone can suit his "share-holding" to his pocket, and without that opportunity many men would be unable to shoot at all. On the other hand, non-resident syndicates do not identify themselves with local interests as did the landowner of a bygone day. Should they be of a commercial rather than a strictly sporting turn of mind (especially where tenancies are held from year to year) the charges of overshooting and skinning places clean are too often true. In these respects the modern system compares unfavourably with the old, although in fairness, I must say that such instances are the exception rather than the rule. Whether we like it or not, syndicates will be increasingly the order of the future, since without them game preservation could not be carried on.

*In no circumstances are the costs of shoot*ing easy to assess, because conditions vary widely in different parts of the country, and neither in complexion, lay-out nor natural resources are two shoots alike. That we sometimes pay through the nose for ground our grandsires would have declined as a gift is due as much as anything else to the fact that with every passing year suburbs and garden cities tend to encroach further on the countryside. At present, too, with war-time camps and airfields reducing still further the normal game-holding acreage, demand exceeds supply, and one can hardly be surprised at "fancy" rents.

Then the cost of everything pertaining to game preservation has risen disproportionately to that of my young days. The price of first-grade guns to-day is 60 per cent. above pre-war level; cartridges cost three times as much as in *1913*. In that year the "all in" cost of running a shoot—including rent, rates, wages, food-stuffs and the innumerable accessories to *rearing game was 35 per cent. lower than in* 1938. What it would be to-day is anyone's guess, for there is no standard of comparison. Many of the *accessories aforesaid are unpro*curable, and, even were they not, the prohibition of adventitious aids to preservation precludes any reasonable estimate.

The future outlook is still obscure, though one thing, I suggest, is certain. If only on economic grounds we have seen the last of luxury shooting, perpetual banging and outsize bags. For a long time we shall have to be content with modest yields, until the moors and manors "conscripted" for the war effort regain their natural amenities as game productive areas. Maybe the wheel will turn full circle; perhaps the pointers and the setters of our forbears will come into their own again, and we shall revert more nearly to the tactics of the era in which COUNTRY LIFE was born.



A BEE-HOUSE IN NEW HANOVER, NATAL

BEE-FARMING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Written and Illustrated by CHARLES W. BOWELL

IN England, bee-keeping is increasing in popularity, and many delightful gardens are enhanced by the presence of one or two modern, movable-frame hives. The bees obtain the nectar mainly from clover, lime trees or heather and for quality and flavour English honey cannot be excelled in any other part of the globe. South African bee-keeping, on the other hand, is naturally on a vaster scale. Few bee-keepers in the Union would be content with fewer than a hundred stocks, and even then regard bees as a side-line to be run in conjunction with, say, citrus fruits, poultry or gum plantations.

Labour is an important factor on a large bee-farm and in South Africa the native can be trained to do much of the manual work. During a citrus honey flow a bee-keeper in Natal, having close on a hundred hives, was ill in bed and was obliged to give instructions to his native boy from his bedside. The boy, admittedly brighter than most, successfully harvested a crop of two tons of honey, despite the fact that the instructions were given in Kitchen Kaffir (the lingua-franca of the African native) of which the bee-farmer had only a slight knowledge. Normally one boy is employed keeping the smoker (for subduing the bees) alight; he must never place it on the ground, for fear of a bush fire. Another boy will stand by with a wheelbarrow, ready to wheel the full honey racks to the extracting room. The extraction and bottling can be carried out quite successfully by native labour.

Although South Africa is a land of opportunity for the commercial apiarist, it is also a country presenting unusual difficulties. For example, in high veld land the wild or indigenous bees are smaller than the domesticated hive bee. The drones of these native bees are apt to mate with the normal bee and in a short while the commercial bee-keeper will be faced with smaller bees in his apiary. These smaller bees make very bad combs; the cell size is irregular and the space between the uneven cells is filled in by the bees and wasted. When there are two sizes of worker cell (unknown in Europe) the queen lays drone eggs in the larger cells thus producing a large number of under-sized drones. In these circumstances the bees think the queen is failing (as a failing queen always produces drone eggs) and they naturally replace her by raising a fresh queen, quite disastrous from the commercial point of view, though interesting biologically.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TOP FLOOR OF THE BEE-HOUSE SHOWN ABOVE

In South Africa there are so many wild bees (that is, honey bees living in a natural state in hollow trees and similar places) that, when a commercial bee-keeper starts up in a new district, he may well find that the saturation point in that area has been almost reached, for there is a limit, of course, to the number of bees which a given acreage will support. It is not surprising that there are so many wild bees in South Africa, as the whole Continent teems with insect life. Owing to the heat and absence of severe winters, bees living under natural conditions have a much better chance of survival than in England.

In the Cape, laying workers, that is worker bees capable under certain conditions of laying eggs (always infertile) are so prevalent that it is almost impossible to rear queens. As soon as the queen is taken from the hive, laying workers, instead of queen cells, appear.

(*Continued on page* 60)

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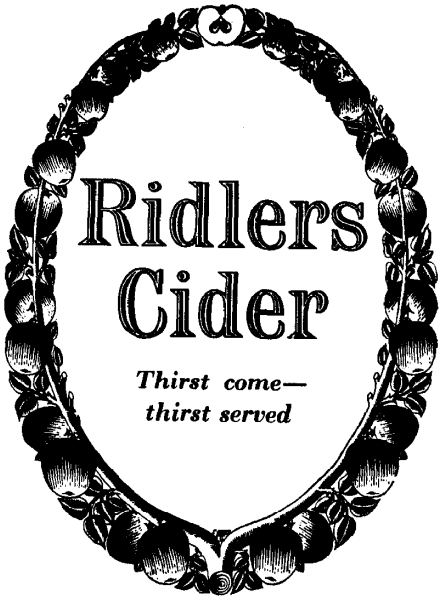

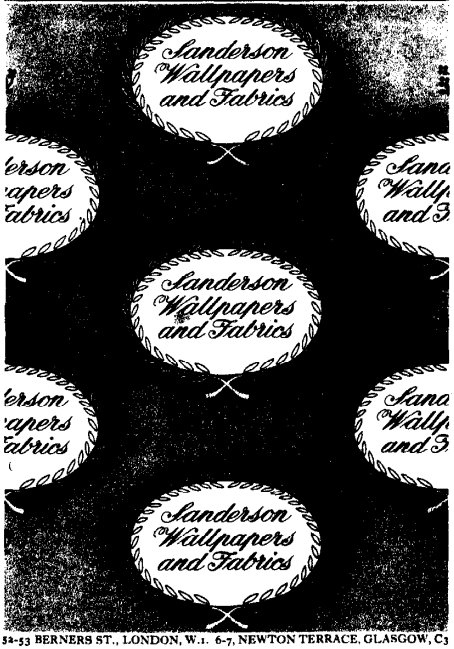

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There is in South Africa no acarine disease which, formerly known as Isle of Wight disease, is unknown in the Southern Hemisphere. To keep the country free from it and to reduce the risk of bringing in other bee diseases (foul brood, etc.), the importation of bees and honey into the Union is prohibited.

The commercial bee-keeper has a free market for his honey. In South Africa you must buy South African honey; you cannot buy any other kind! The Union Government imports a limited number of queens for breeding purposes but seldom has queens for sale to bee-keepers. Consequently one cannot improve one's stock and must accept the indigenous strain with all its limitations. Selective breeding by the bee-keeper himself is impossible owing to the vast number of wild bees.

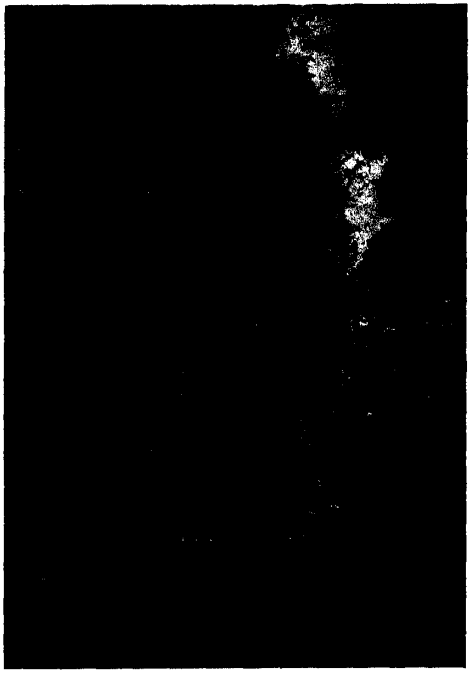
Although there are many bee-keepers in Zululand and along the South Coast (Natal), care must be taken to avoid the sugar belt. When the cane has been cut the bees bring back to the hive sugar syrup, which they obtain from the cut cane, instead of nectar—and it is not legal to sell sugar syrup as honey! Many bee-keepers in England will have had experience of their bees raiding jam factories or sweet stalls at country fairs.

A great menace to the bee-keeper in South Africa is the fish-tailed or square-tailed drongo, which the natives call the *intengu*. This bird hovers over the hive when nectar is coming in freely. He has, apparently, a sweet tooth. The bees are caught on the wing and, as the drongo is a fastidious bird, he rubs each bee on a stone or tree trunk (to remove the sting) before eating it. Over three hundred dead bees have been counted in the crop of a drongo. A shot gun is the only answer to this problem.

When starting a commercial apiary in South Africa it is not necessary to buy bees; in fact, bees are rarely offered for sale. Sufficient will be found in the district. If not, then it can be assumed there is little suitable flora for them in it. The usual practice is to trap stray swarms and to transfer bees from trees, houses, etc., to frame hives. Often the bees cannot be obtained without felling a valuable tree and even then there may be serious difficulties. In such cases the entrance to the nest is covered by a cone of wire gauze, pointing upwards. The bees will fly out of their nest through the cone but on their return will be unable to find the small aperture and, for a while, will cluster outside their original entrance.

Meanwhile, the bee-keeper will have placed a modern hive containing combs of honey and young eggs as close as possible to the old entrance. If the nest is high up a tree, it will be necessary to erect a temporary wooden stand. The bees will eventually enter the hive, attracted by the honey and eggs; the latter they will use to raise a new queen, for the old queen will not leave the old nest. It takes about six weeks to transfer a stock of bees in this manner, by which time the brood in the old colony will have emerged and joined the new stock.

Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, over 2,000 feet above sea level, lies in a very fertile valley. The hills to the north of the town rise another 1,000 feet and are heavily planted with gums (mainly *Eucalyptus saligna*) and wattle trees. Both are grown for pit props (for the gold mines on the Rand) and the valuable bark of the wattle is used for tanning leather. In between these hills are several beautiful valleys where, owing to an almost complete absence of frost, citrus fruits, paw-paws, mangoes, avocada pears and bananas grow profusely. These valleys are ideal bee pasture and several large commercial bee-keepers are established there.



GUM TREES NEAR PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL. FARMERS MAY RUN PLANTATIONS OF THESE TREES IN CONJUNCTION WITH BEE-KEEPING, WHICH THEY WOULD REGARD AS A SIDE-LINE

Some fifty miles from Pietermaritzburg, in very wild country, is a district known as New Hanover. One could live in South Africa for years without knowing of it. The journey by road (it boasts no railway) is interesting, as one passes the well-known Howick Falls (365 feet in height). York, the next landmark, consists of one very small Indian store. There are several large farms in New Hanover, each of about 1,000 acres. The farmer we visited grows gums and wattles and runs bees as a side-line. He has constructed from local timber a remarkable bee-house of which he is justly proud. In a semi-tropical country bees do well in a house of this kind, as they are well shaded from the intense summer heat and are also protected from the chill winter winds.

A peculiarity of bee-keeping in Natal is that most of the surplus honey is gathered in the winter and spring. There is no summer flow, owing to the intense heat and lack of moisture at that season. Compared with England, therefore, the position is reversed and in South Africa it is often necessary to feed the bees at mid-summer.

There does not seem to be the same interest in bee-keeping in Southern Rhodesia, where I live at present. This is probably due to the absence of suitable flora and the fact that the bees in the Territory are said to be most vicious, as the following advertisement in the *Rhodesia Herald* of July 15, 1946, seems to show—"Bees make life a misery. We will rid your house of these pests."

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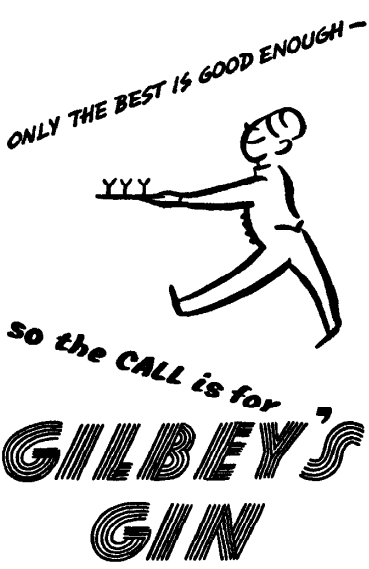

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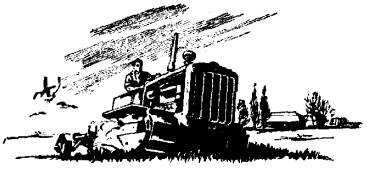

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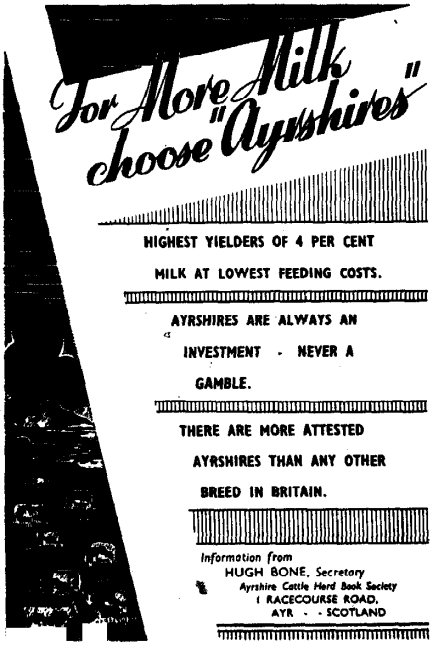

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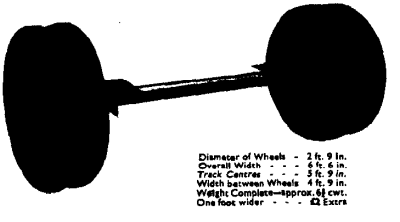

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THE EVOLUTION OF POLLED CATTLE

By ERIC L. C. PENTECOST

ONE OF OUR NATIVE POLLED HERDS. BELTED GALLOWAYS ON MR. PENTECOST'S FARM IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

IN these days of State propaganda it is so constantly being dinned into us that Britain can make it that it is perhaps as well to remember that in some respects Britain has been appallingly slow in making it. The polling of horned beef breeds of cattle is a case in point.

Even to the layman it is obvious that horns on cattle are, to say the least of it, no asset in these days of domesticity. In the wild state they provided a means of defence, but in the stockyards they are a veritable nuisance, as any farmer will tell you; so far as beef cattle are concerned, horns reduce the number of cattle one can put in a fattening yard and cause frequent injury to cattle in these yards. Many thousands of pounds are spent annually, both here and in America, in artificially removing or burning off the horns, and in the U.S.A. a considerable number of cattle die as a result of this operation owing to subsequent attack by screw-worm. Yet although these facts have been known for more than half a century, no progress had been made in Britain up to 1939 in the natural polling of two of our most important beef breeds—the Hereford and the beef Shorthorn.

In this country, at the present time, we have only two naturally polled beef breeds—Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway. The Aberdeen-Angus, though first-rate beef cattle, lack the ranging ability requisite for the big ranches of the United States and Australia as they will not graze more than five miles from water. Galloways and Belted Galloways also produce excellent beef, but while they can exist under conditions too bleak for most cattle and seem to thrive on the poorest of pastures, they are much slower in maturing than our principal beef breeds and are very difficult to get more than three-quarters fat.

In America, a start was made over thirty years ago in the polling of the Hereford; to-day the polled Hereford is gaining ground by leaps and bounds on the American continent and considerable quantities have been exported both to Australia and to the Argentine. Moreover, America has not only polled a large proportion of her Hereford herds, but she has also naturally polled beef Shorthorns and, in the dairy breeds, polled Ayrshires.

Britain has ever been regarded as the stock-farm of the world, and other countries have always looked to us for replenishment of their depleted or in-bred herds. If we had polled Herefords and polled beef Shorthorns on our stock-farms to-day, America, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Argentine would be large and eager buyers; but we have not, because Britain did not make it. In our complacency we have been slow and unenterprising, and we have missed the boat. Thus, all countries wanting such polled beef breeds—and they do want them—must turn to the U.S.A.

I once asked an American cattleman how their polled Herefords originated and was told that, in the beginning, one or two polled calves were born as "freaks of Nature." Since, to one who studies genetics, there is a sound biological reason for every so-called freak of Nature, I was tempted to retort that over here they sometimes tell you it's the stork that brings the babies! To a "geneticist," the polling of a horned breed is a simple, straightforward business. From a breeder's point of view, it requires an intimate knowledge of cattle combined with good judgment and patience. Anyhow, here is the recipe:

Mate your horned cows to a naturally polled bull such as Red Aberdeen-Angus if your herd is a beef breed, or to a Red Poll if it is a dairy breed; this mating will yield 100 per cent. polled hybrid calves. Mate the hybrids back to the original horned breed; 50 per cent. of the result of this mating will be polled and 50 per cent. horned. Mate the 50 per cent. polled back to the original horned breed and you will again get 50 per cent. polled and 50 per cent. horned; these polled calves will now resemble your original breed as to seven-eighths. Again mate the polls back to the original horned breed, and again you will have 50 per cent. polled and 50 per cent. horned; but these polled calves will resemble your original breed as to fifteen-sixteenths. Again mate these polls back to your original breed, and again you will get 50 per cent. polled and 50 per cent. horned; and these polled calves will resemble your original breed as to thirty-one-thirty-seconds. In other words, you have now almost exactly reproduced your original breed, with the exception that it is now polled. To stabilise this combination of characteristics and make the breed pure as regards its polled appearance, these last polled animals are inter-bred and from this inter-breeding a polled bull is selected and test-mated, i.e. he is allowed to serve, say, eight females of the original horned breed, and if all the resultant calves are completely polled you will know that this particular bull is pure as regards the polled characteristic and can be used for mating with your last group of polled heifers for the enlargement of your new polled breed. Some of these heifers will still have the horned characteristic lying dormant in them, but the use of your pure bull will reduce the number of impure animals by 50 per cent. in each generation, so that within a few generations your new polled herd becomes virtually pure.

One word of warning: first of all, be quite certain in your own mind that your intended final polled product will be a distinct asset to the cattle industry, and do not start such an undertaking unless you are prepared to carry it through to its ultimate conclusion. If you are tempted to stop the back-crossing half-way and start inter-breeding, possibly you will get so much variation in individuals of the new breed as to have made the whole thing a complete waste of time and money.

Simple, isn't it? But there are one or two minor ingredients in the mixture that I have omitted to mention, and they are: a lot of trouble, plenty of patience, expenditure of a small fortune and half a lifetime. Your reward—the quiet satisfaction of something accomplished, something done.

Farmer and Stock Breeder

A FIRST BACK-CROSS

PLANS FOR GOODINGS

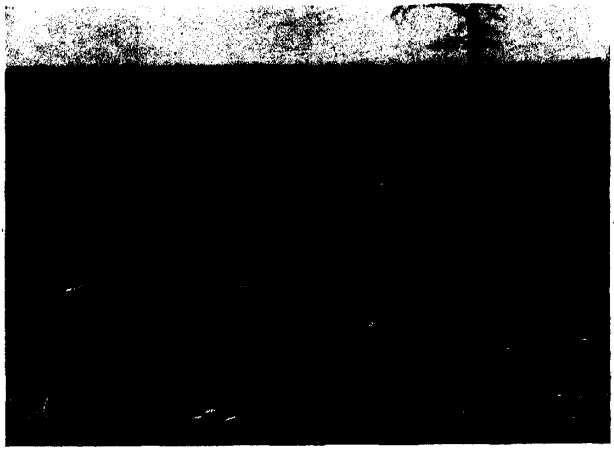
By ANTHONY HURD

IN this Jubilee Number, Goodings, the COUNTRY LIFE farm in Berkshire, cannot vie with the other interests of the paper when the past is recounted. No doubt an interesting story could be told of the triumphs and disappointments that have attended the farming of these 800 acres in the last fifty years, but that story would have no particular concern for us. It is only in the past four years that Goodings became a COUNTRY LIFE enterprise, and it is only now that we can progress along the road we mean to take.

While war conditions persist, as they do still to-day, farm policy at Goodings must conform to the national needs. The acreage of wheat grown is still abnormally large. Indeed, it is slightly in excess of the quota set by the War Agricultural Committee, and so is the potato acreage. We have no desire to shirk our responsibilities, and if we can by judicious manuring grow these direct human food crops without financial loss, which at the 1947 prices we should be able to do, it seems right to respond to the call for maximum acreages even if this sets back the day when the fertility of the farm as a whole can be raised to a more satisfactory standard.

Before 1939 Goodings consisted of roughly one-third arable land, one-third moderate pasture and one-third rough grazings. There was no incentive then to full production. Every farmer sought the most economical ways of using his land to give a return that would at least meet costs. On hilly ground that is not naturally fertile high farming was not considered the cure for low prices, and this opinion was justified by the experience of farmers all over the country. From 1939 onwards all the rough grazings that were ploughable and most of the better pasture land have come under the plough, and have contributed their share to the nation's granary. The contribution has not always been large, nor has it always been profitable. There were no great reserves of stored fertility in the soil waiting to be cashed in corn. So the muck-cart must be keep busy. Moreover, some of the steeper fields have proved expensive to cultivate and harvest.

Like most other farms, Goodings had to make do with the medium-powered tractors and medium-sized implements that were available, and no wholesale re-equipment was undertaken to turn the farm into a thoroughly mechanised unit for corn production. At the start of the war such an investment, involving several thousand pounds, would probably have paid good dividends in the past seven years.



"A LAYING FLOCK OF HENS WILL CERTAINLY BE ONE MAINSTAY"

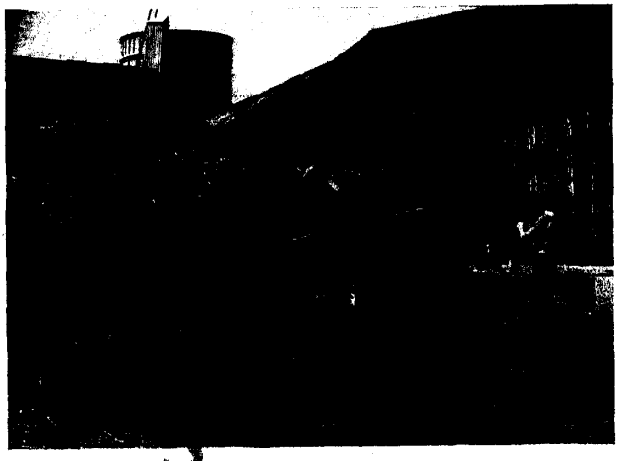
But the future of the farm does not lie in extensive grain growing. That phase is already passing, and we may expect, with larger supplies of grain coming on to the world's markets, that peace-time plans for such farms as Goodings can be developed with more certainty. We have a longer breathing-space now than farmers were allowed after the 1914-18 war, and we must use that time to good advantage in making preparations to fortify our farming against the assaults that will come when food is again plentiful in the world and the British market with its 45,000,000 consumers becomes the magnet for shipments from all quarters.

Parliament will in the coming months be debating the measures that can best be taken to ensure a measure of price stability for the British farmer. This stability is the essential background to the individual farmer's plans for the future, but the best organised price-fixing machinery will not absolve him from using the utmost ingenuity in his farming and the most effective organisation in the marketing of his produce.

What should be our project at Goodings? Livestock must be our mainstay, and in the conditions that are likely to persist milk seems likely to be the surest cash product. We are developing an Attested Ayrshire herd which will, we consider, make the most economical use of the leys, or short-term grazings, which obviously suit the farming conditions. A piped water supply is now laid on to all the fields that will in turn come to leys and be grazed. While the time has not come when we can get into full stride with alternate husbandry, grass alternating in three-year spells with tillage cropping, we are seeking to establish through comparison of six different ley mixtures the types of seed mixtures and the grazing management that will give the best returns. Sixteen lucerne mixtures, different strains being used with different grasses, have also been put down in trial plots.

The main objective will be economical milk production. There may also be room for a small beef herd, such as the farm carries to-day on the outlying land away from the buildings. A small flock of grass sheep may be fitted in as scavengers to turn to account the grass that is surplus to the needs of the dairy herd. A laying flock of hens will certainly be one mainstay. The dairy herd will not be increased beyond 60 milking cows, which is likely to prove the upper limit for our accommodation in the new covered yard and milking parlour. There is a limit also to the number of milking cows that can be managed economically as a unit with due regard to human factors and bovine factors in dairying. For Goodings, 60 milking cows seems likely to be the right number, even when the time comes to take in hand 300 acres of the estate which was let off some years ago.

When all the land is in due rotation the grain acreage is likely to be stabilised at about 250 acres and to deal economically with this a combine-harvester will be wanted. Application in proper form has been made and we wait our turn hopefully. Equipped in modern style but without any extravagant outlay, Goodings should be able to carry the much higher wages bill that is likely to be a permanent feature of British farming compared with a generation ago and meet fair competition from all quarters.



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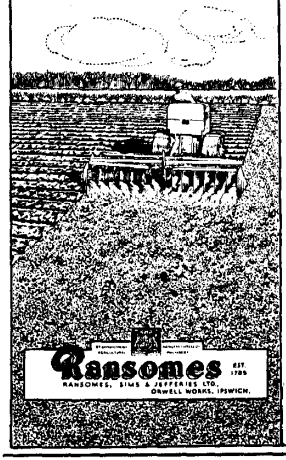

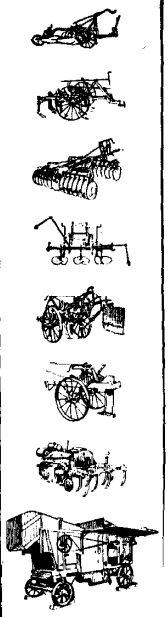

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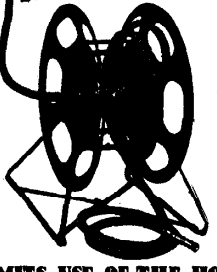

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FARMING NOTES

CONTROLS AND PRICES

By CINCINNATUS

LANDOWNERS and farmers have not found many surprises in the Government's Agriculture Bill. Indeed, most of the provisions affecting them have been fully discussed for months past between the Ministry of Agriculture and their representatives. It was expected that the agricultural executive committees in the counties would be given permanent life and there was obviously a strong case for allowing appeals against the committees' decisions on major matters to go before a tribunal under an independent chairman. He is to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor and to have sitting with him a representative of landowners and farmers, together with two assessors with professional agricultural qualifications, such as surveyors. The proposed Agricultural Land Commission is a near approach to land nationalisation on a limited scale and this the politicians will watch closely. But the many clauses that tidy up the arrangements between landlord and tenant are on sound lines. The good tenant and the good landlord who meet their obligations fully will score as they should. There is practical sense, too, in the proposals to provide more smallholdings for experienced farm-workers who want to better themselves and are prepared to take the risks of farming on their own account. I must confess that the price-fixing provisions in the Bill mystify me. Guaranteed prices and assured markets for the produce of our farms will remain the foundation of agricultural development. Without stability in the markets the most elaborate provisions for ensuring good husbandry and good estate management will be meaningless. The February review of farm prices will show how far the Government will stand by their undertakings to home producers in the face of the mounting supplies of American grain that will be available for shipping here later in the year.

Seed Potatoes

SCOTLAND and Northern Ireland have a high reputation for the seed potatoes which they send to England. Scotland's reputation suffered for a year or two because of reports of poor quality seed being sent, but stricter inspections are remedying this. It is, however, worth knowing that excellent seed potatoes can also be produced in some upland districts in the south and south-west of England. Before the war it was recognised in Devon and Cornwall that seed potatoes saved from crops grown in the Chagford district would do exceptionally well, whereas seed produced near Torquay usually gave very poor crops. In the *Seale-Hayne Annual*, Mr. A. Beaumont and Mr. L. N. Staniland say that it is now known that the incidence of virus diseases is the main factor in determining the falling off of yield. The rate of spread of virus diseases is much greater in the Torquay district than around Chagford. These diseases are carried by greenfly, especially the peach aphis, and greenfly are much more prevalent in some districts than others. It is where the greenfly are either very scarce or absent that conditions are especially suitable for the production of seed potatoes. There is now a Devon and Cornwall Seed Potato Growers' Association which serves consumers in the districts of Dartmoor, Exmoor and the Blackdown Hills in Devon and Bodmin Moor in Cornwall, and also the coastal areas in North Cornwall and North Devon. West Cornwall is excluded because the aphis chiefly responsible for the spread of virus diseases spends the winter on plants of the cabbage and cauliflower family. Seed potato crops must therefore be grown in isolation from winter brassicæ and also from violets and anemones, which are the winter hosts of *Myzus persicae*, as well as from other potatoes. Most of the members' farms are between 750 and 900 ft. above sea level, and main crop varieties, as well as earlies like Arran Pilot and May Queen, are grown for the sale of seed in the south-western counties.

Wheat Threshing

THRESHING contractors have been finding business rather slack. This is not only because of poor weather conditions but also because of the poor condition of much of the wheat in rick. The last official figures given by the Minister of Food are that 231,000 tons of home-grown wheat were sold to approved buyers in September and 290,000 tons in October. The amount certified as non-millable was about 7,000 tons in September and 24,500 tons in October. In the southern half of England it seems certain that the later threshings will show an even higher proportion of non-millable wheat. Farmers are deliberately keeping in rick most of the wheat likely to be classed as non-millable. The rule that any sample showing more than 25 per cent. of sprouted grain should be classed as non-millable was unduly onerous, and with some ingenuity the millers and bakers can no doubt make use of grain showing up to one-third of sprouted grains provided that it is otherwise in reasonable condition. Obviously they cannot use mouldy grain, although one does find some strange discoloration in the loaf nowadays. As it is likely that the hold-up in wheat shipments from America will be overcome by the early spring, it seems common sense to give farmers here every inducement to thresh as much wheat as

(*Continued on page 69*)

THE COUNTRYMAN HAS A WORD FOR IT:

A MURMURATION OF STARLINGS

In the language of the countryside, a flock of starlings is a 'murmuration.' Pharmacy has an equally specialized language of its own. For example, the 'superscription' of a prescription is the symbol ℞ (abbreviated from the Latin *recipe* — 'take thou') which appears at the top of the list of ingredients. Among the general public the best-known name in pharmacy is, of course, that of Boots, recognised everywhere as an assurance of the highest standards in medical supplies of every kind.

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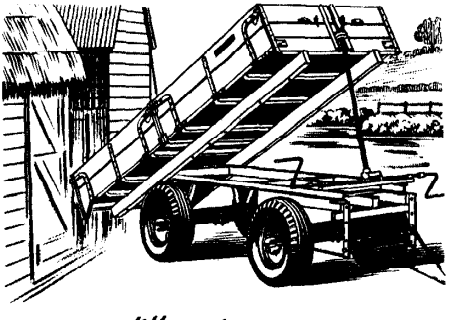

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possible in January and February. The weather may decide that little threshing can be done, but every ton of wheat that can be marketed, both millable and non-millable, will be a very welcome addition to the essential supplies for the loaf and for feeding-stuffs for dairy cows and poultry.

Hens on Grass

IN these days when ordinary feeding-stuffs are so short we do well to recognise that poultry can find a considerable part of their living on pasture if the herbage is good. I do not know of any comparative trials in this country, but at Cornell University in the United States experiments have been carried out over five years to test the value of pasture to growing pullets. Groups of pullets were reared on bare range and similar groups on pasture. Some had unrestricted feeding and some limited rations. There was little difference in the gains of the various groups at the end of the growing period except when the ration was greatly restricted, but there was considerable saving of grain and mash in the case of the birds on pasture. The birds on bare range consumed from 7 to 17 per cent. more food than birds on pasture with free choice of food and 22 per cent. more than birds on pasture with restricted feeding. Subsequent egg production was not influenced by the different upbringing of the various groups. The important practical point is to give the birds free range of fresh, clean pasture. On a mixed farm the ideal is to run the poultry on leys which will later be ploughed for tillage cropping.

Australia Buys Pedigree

NEW SOUTH WALES, through her Minister of Agriculture, Mr. E. H. Graham, and a party of Government buyers, has been selecting pedigree cattle, both dairy and beef, and also sheep, pigs and goats for shipment. They are being bought for private traders and for the Government's experimental farms. Australia, in contrast to New Zealand, has always taken small numbers of pedigree stock from Britain. The bogy of foot-and-mouth disease did not deter Australian farmers from replenishing their stud stock from the fountain head. Indeed at one time a Government subsidy was paid to help Australian farmers to meet the cost of buying and shipping pedigree stock from this country. Our green pastures and the skill of our breeders maintain equality of type in our best herds that is the envy of stock-breeders all over the world. Even the Argentine breeders need to come back here periodically for bulls in order to keep the blocky, short-legged type of beef animal that suits the butcher and the consumer. There are those who question the wisdom of allowing pedigree stock to be exported from this country, but the export figures are not alarmingly big and do not suggest that we are draining our herds of the best strains.

EQUIPMENT THAT MAKES FOR ECONOMY IN POTATO CULTIVATIONS

Extra Clothing Coupons

A WORD of reminder to other farmers that the time has come round again to make application for the "Industrial Ten" supplement of clothing coupons for agricultural workers. They are available now, and the closing date is February 1. Farmers apply to the local Ministry of Labour offices on behalf of their workers, and they can get the extra coupons for themselves if someone reputable vouches for the fact that they are genuine working farmers. My men are also wanting replacement of their vacuum flasks. This is not too easy to manage as the number of permits allowed through the N.F.U. seems to have been cut down drastically. Yet my wife tells me that she was lately able to buy two vacuum flasks without a permit. The price was double the price for the flasks on permit. The quality may be better. That remains to be seen.

Billeting Allowances

MANY of the benefits and advantages allowed to farm-workers in part payment of wages are valued to-day far below an economic basis. For instance, the billeting allowance when a farmer provides board and lodging for a man is only 25s. a week in several counties. Now that the farm-worker is earning a minimum of £4 a week there is no reason for this hidden subsidy to wages. This is one question which the Agricultural Wages Boards will be expected to sort out.

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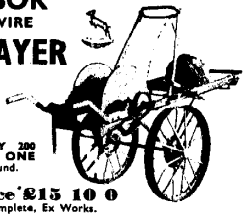

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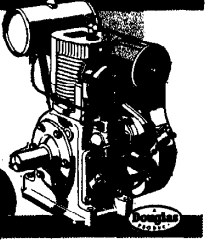

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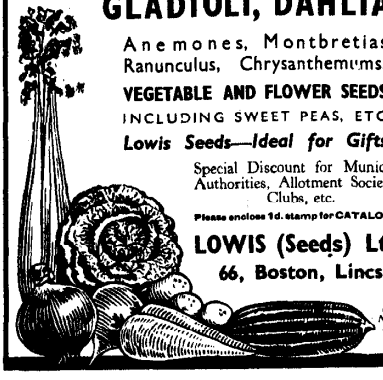

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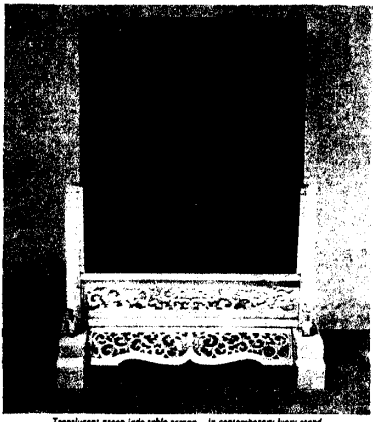

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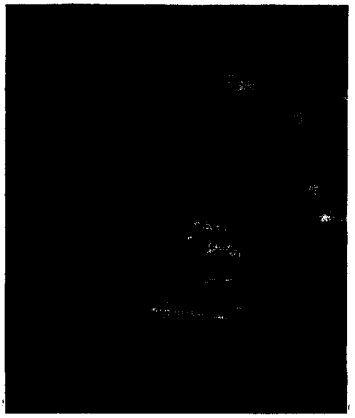

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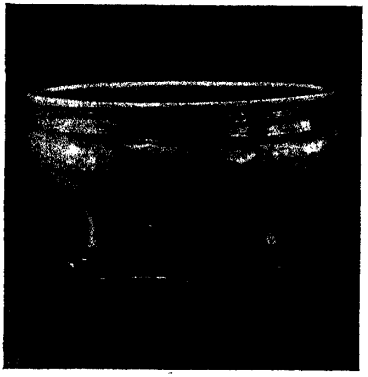

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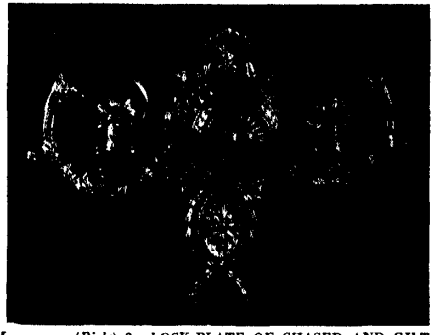
ENGLISH LOCKS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By MARGARET JOURDAIN



1.—BRASS LOCK BY JOHN WILKES. From the Victoria and Albert Museum. (*Right*) 2.—LOCK-PLATE OF CHASED AND GILT BRASS FROM SHILLINGLEE

DURING the reign of William and Mary the art of lock-making had reached a very high standard of efficiency and ornamental finish in England. The treatment of locks had an individual quality "according to the various fancies of men," (as Moxon tells us in his *Mechanick Exercises*) who took pleasure in contriving innumerable variations in the making and contriving of their wards and guards. Fine locks were treated as portable property, and were sometimes affixed and removed by tenants in the houses they occupied. At the final breach between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough, when the latter was asked to remove from her quarters in St. James's Palace to make room for Lord Cowper, the Queen, going to view the vacated apartment, was "much displeased at the taking away of the brass locks, which, she believed, were mostly her own."

John Evelyn singles out the "late reformation and improvement" in the locksmith's art after the Restoration, when "nothing was more frequent than all sorts of iron work more exquisitely wrought and polished than in any part of Europe, so a door lock of a tolerable price was esteemed a curiositie even among foraine princes."

During the course of the eighteenth century there was an uninterrupted chorus of praise for the skill and ingenuity of the English locksmith, working in the great centres of London, Birmingham and Wolverhampton. Don Gonzales, on a visit to England in 1730, wrote that London mechanics had acquired a great reputation in the world "and in many things not without reason, their door and gunlocks being nowhere paralleled"; while Reaumur bears witness about the same time to the excellence of English locks and keys.

The anonymous author of a survey of English trades (1747) speaks of locksmithing as a "very ingenious Branch [of trade] and not to be obtained by mere labour, but requiring application and nicety." In the same year, Campbell said that there was already a subdivision of labour in the making of the complete lock, the smith making the keys, wards, springs and plates, while the founder was employed in casting the case (when the case was of brass). In box locks, the rectangular form was most common until the introduction of the mortised movement. The usual type of brass case was cast with plain square edges, or else moulded on edge.

A box lock (Fig. 3) from the front door at Chevening, Kent, shows the simple form with no ornament but the applied plate surrounding the keyhole; and the accompanying bolt and handle for this door can be seen immediately above the lock. Enrichments usually took the form of applied cast spandrels, as in the lock formerly at Hornby Castle, Yorkshire (Fig. 4), where these are engraved with foliage. Above the keyhole is the cypher of Thomas Osborne (created Duke of Leeds in 1694) encircled by the Garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet.

Mortise locks in which the movement was inserted in the woodwork of the door came into use about the second quarter of the eighteenth century. In these the door handle was attached to a back plate, either solid, or cut out into openwork by a fret saw. In an example from a house on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, the backplate centres on an oval escutcheon, covered with an engraved slide to mask the keyhole. There are two handles of buckle form, the smaller working a bolt, the larger the latch.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, English-made locks were still in demand on the Continent, and Harris, when going abroad in 1768, was advised to carry with him, among English specialities, brass locks. The design of the lock was at this time revolutionised by Robert Adam, who in 1767 wrote that the door furniture at Nostell was "after a new pattern." In his designs, the backplate consists of light chased and gilt scrollwork centring on the door-knob. When so contrived, the door-knob was balanced on either side by a knob to work

(*Continued on page 73*)

3.—BRASS BOX LOCK, HANDLE AND BOLT FROM THE FRONT DOOR, CHEVENING. (*Right*) 4.—BOX LOCK OF CAST AND ENGRAVED BRASS. FROM HORNBY CASTLE. Both early eighteenth century

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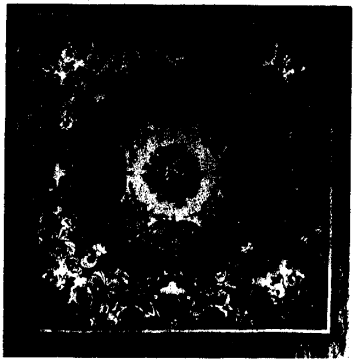

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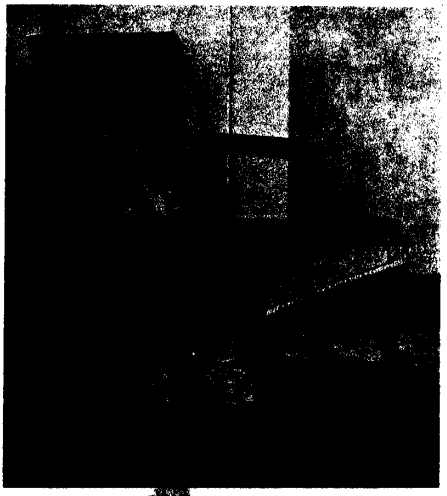

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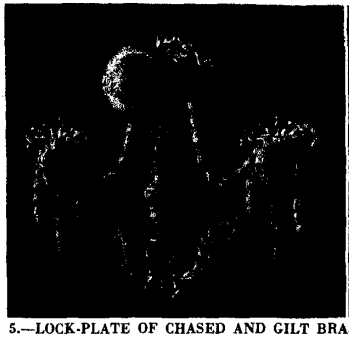

5.—LOCK-PLATE OF CHASED AND GILT BRASS. *Circa* 1775. From Brocket Hall. (*Middle*) 6.—LOCK-PLATE OF CHASED AND GILT BRASS WITH A MEDALLION OF GEORGE III, FORMERLY AT SOMERSET HOUSE. *Circa* 1775. From the Victoria and Albert Museum. (*Right*) 7.—GILT METAL DOOR FURNITURE. From Corsham. *Circa* 1766

the bolt and by a dummy. The door furniture in the Saloon at Saltram (dating from 1768) is of this pattern, with acanthus scrolls springing from the middle, and having the orifice of the keyhole masked by an acanthus pendant (Fig. 8). This new mortised door furniture was admired by a young Frenchman who visited England in 1784. "I particularly like the doors," he writes, "they are always smooth and shut firmly; they are generally made of mahogany two inches thick, so that the lock can be fitted into the thickness of the wood and is never seen; all that one sees are the brass bolts, and the key is always beautifully made."

A similar type of door furniture was adopted by other architects. In the cast and chased door furniture designed for Somerset House early in George III's reign, the keyhole masked by an oval slide with a profile medallion of the King is set immediately below the door-knob, and this group is encircled by a wreath of husks and flanked by a foliate scroll. In the door furniture at Spencer House the open design is formed as an elaborated S, in allusion to the owner's name. In the fine door furniture at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire (Fig. 5), the keyhole (masked by a slide in the form of an urn) is set underneath the door-knob, which is flanked by two rams'-head knobs, one a dummy, the other working the bolt. The door furniture from Shillinglee, Sussex (Fig. 2) follows the pattern devised by Robert Adam.

The prices of 18th-century locks are recorded in some of the builders' and joiners' handbooks. Naturally, this fine smiths' work was costly, amounting to "£50, nay £100 per lock," as we are told in the *City and Country Purchaser* (1703). Later Robert Clavering in his *Carpenters' and Joiners' Vade Mecum* (1776) wrote that door locks, being frequently chased and gilded, cost from nine to twelve guineas.

The names of some of these craftsmen working at the royal palaces and at great houses have sometimes been preserved, and there are scanty records of John Wilkes, Josiah Key, Bent, Palmer and Edward Gascoyne. The name of John Wilkes, the leading locksmith of Birmingham, occurs in building accounts of a number of houses built or altered during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Payment to him in 1694 is recorded for work at Chatsworth, and for work at Burley-on-the-Hill in the late seventeenth century. Between 1713 and 1733 he lived in the old Priory Square.

A type of lock made and signed by Wilkes which has on the face "a figure in relief of a

(*Continued on page* 75)

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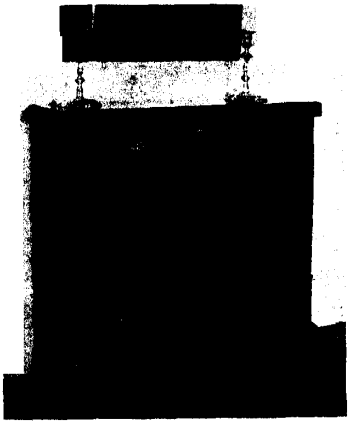

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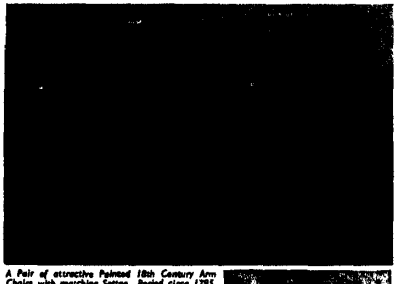

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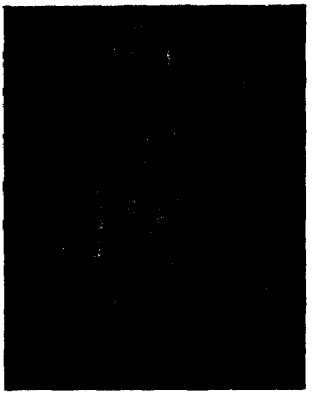

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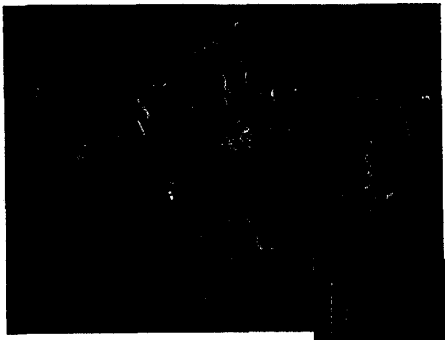

8.—DOOR FURNITURE OF GILT BRASS. *Circa* 1768. From Saltram

cavalier whose spur and boot acted as a cover and tell-tale to the key-hole" (Fig. 1) is in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The inscription is:—"If i had ye gift of tongue i would declare & dõ no wrong who ye are yt com by stealth to impare my Masters welth." Another lock by him in the Victoria and Albert Museum is of steel, with its brass case pierced with a design of foliage, and a lock of similar design (Fig. 9) is on the chapel door at Arbury, Warwickshire. Josiah Key petitioned in 1699 for the post of King's blacksmith, to which he was appointed in that year. He tells us in his petition that he was apprenticed to Wilkinson, locksmith to King Charles II and afterwards placed in the service of Bache, the royal blacksmith. He supplied locks for Hampton Court, St. James's, Kensington Palace and Whitehall, and his bill for work done at Hamptoh Court alone amounted to £800. William Talman, the architect, wrote of Key in 1699 that he was "the most ingenious man in England" and that he was making locks for "the King's bedchamber, the Gallery, the little bedchamber and the two closetts," and that there was as much difference between the art of Key and of Greenway (a locksmith also employed at the Royal Palaces at this period) as between Vulcan and Venus.

The door furniture in the State rooms at Corsham, Wiltshire (Fig. 7) are cast and chased in an unusual design. In 1766, soon after the joiner Hobcraft was paid for the doors in this apartment, one Palmer was paid £45 7s. 10d. and £20, and this man was probably the smith of the same name who was brass-founder to George III. To Edward Gascoyne, royal locksmith in this reign, there is a handsome tribute in Robert Clavering's *Carpenter's Vade Mecum*, 1766, where we learn that his locks for "beauty, elegance, ease, strength and duration, excel everything of the kind that human art has yet produced." Gascoyne is also credited with an invention for fastening sashes "which not only prevents them from being lifted up by external force, but draws them close together and keeps them from shaking."

9.—STEEL LOCK WITH BRASS CASE BY JOHN WILKES. From Arbury

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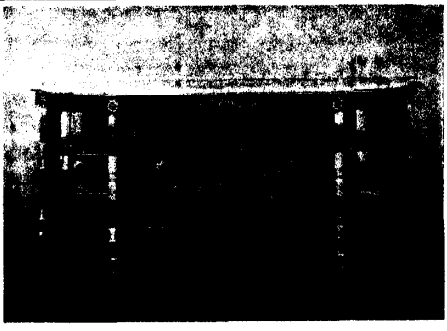

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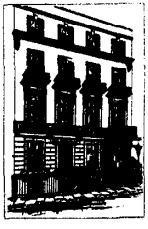

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FIFTY YEARS OF MOTORING

By J. EASON GIBSON

NOWADAYS when the benefits of the internal combustion engine are shared in, directly or indirectly, by practically everyone, it is becoming increasingly difficult to recall the antagonism and repressive legislation with which the pioneers were faced. A correspondent has kindly sent me the *Programme of the First Legal Run of the New Automotor Carriages in England*, published by *The Automotor and Horseless Vehicle Journal*; the copy being dated November 14, 1896. While we have certainly advanced since that day in the general acceptance of the automobile, it is a humbling thought that the leading article appearing in the programme could, with slight alteration, be published to-day without seeming unduly incongruous. Before the passing of the Light Locomotive Act of 1896 any vehicle with a self-contained power unit, whether a power-assisted tricycle weighing 80 lb. or a traction engine of up to 80 tons, was compelled to adhere to a speed limit of 4 miles per hour, and have an advance guard with a red flag.

Many rival claims have been made, but it is now accepted that the first car to run on British roads was the Panhard, imported in June, 1895, by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, and which he drove from the docks to his home. The early history of the internal combustion engine has been clouded by many extravagant claims, but there is little doubt that Lenoir and de Rochas in France had experimented as early as 1862. The first practical vehicle was produced in 1885 by Carl Benz, a three-wheeler with a single cylinder engine.

The names of Benz and Daimler remind one of the developments then going on in Germany, which in those days was some years ahead of either Britain or the U.S.A. Subsequently the efforts of Dr. Fred W. Lanchester made up this leeway, and the Daimler Motor Co. was formed in 1896 to market the very advanced designs he produced. This is one of the few early companies still in existence. By a coincidence the first company registered in Britain was the Allard Motor Co. as early as 1891, while one of the newest manufacturing concerns in the industry to-day has the same trading title.

While the motor-car itself, and with it the industry, has certainly advanced considerably since these early days, there are some respects in which the change is minute. From the earliest days the motor-car has been regarded by successive Governments as a luxurious alternative to the horse, and car owners, as a class, have been brutally taxed. In 1895 the horseless carriage was taxed to the extent of £2 2s. per annum, while to-day taxation is at the rate of £1 per 100 c.c., plus of course the excise duty on petrol. There may have been grounds for regarding motoring as a rich man's hobby in the early days, but there can be no doubt that the present excessive taxation precludes any chance of the people's car becoming a practical possibility.

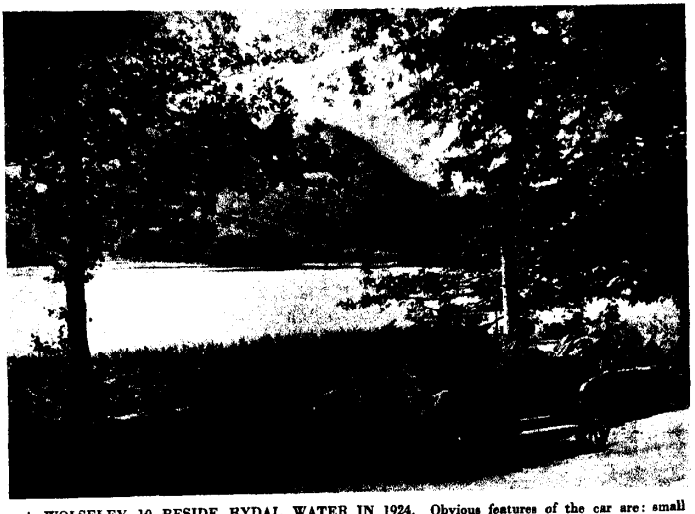
Our road system has shown practically no fundamental change during the last fifty years, and when the immense Road Fund was created from car taxation, repeated Chancellors of the Exchequer, emulating earlier highwaymen, seized the money for other purposes. This heavy burden of taxation, in any case mistakenly based on engine size alone, has nullified the efforts of the industry. Instead of the designer having been given freedom to do his best in producing the finest possible article for a given purpose, he has been confined by external and artificial considerations. Serious as this has been in the past, it may well mean even more to the nation in the future. We are rightly told that exports are the life blood of the country. In view of this it is difficult to accept a system of taxation which has the effect of putting our own industries at a disadvantage compared to our Transatlantic and Continental competitors.

Despite all the hindrances, intentional and otherwise, with which the industry has been faced, wonders have been worked in the last fifty years. Probably the greatest achievement, although difficult to assess, has been the increase in reliability. What, in the early days, would have been regarded rightly as a major adventure is now a matter of routine. The advances in speed and performance are more easily noticed, as, in spite of detractors the urge for speed is a part of us, and right from the beginning men have always been found willing to match their skill and endurance against that of their fellows.

The Continent led the way in organising competitions. The first race was held from Paris to Rouen in July, 1894, and resulted in victory for MM. Panhard and Levassor with an oil-driven car. The winners' speed was under 10 m.p.h., but by 1937 the road-racing cars of the day were capable of 200 m.p.h. Only recently Col. Gardiner, M.C., on a British 7 h.p. car, raised the class record to the amazing speed of 160 m.p.h., and this as a purely personal effort, without the help of the industry. The figure for the world's absolute speed record of 369.72 m.p.h., held by John Cobb, is indeed proof that Britain *can* make it. It is interesting to recall that the motive power for Cobb's car was two Napier Lion engines of Schneider Trophy type; the Trophy we won owing to the generosity of Lady Houston, after an apathetic Government had disclaimed all interest in furthering national prestige.

It is not easy to forecast what the future will bring, although one must be safe in assuming that the internal combustion engine, as we know it, will eventually be superseded. Whether this will be by the gas turbine, or by harnessing the power of nuclear fission, no one can yet tell. But whatever may be the power of the future it must first prove itself as more efficient and economical. Within another year the majority of cars being built will probably feature independent springing, and, although this is a development perhaps not essential on the better-surfaced roads at home, it is one that must come if we are to take advantage of the vast markets waiting for our goods overseas. Changes, more or less fundamental, are bound to come in the system of power transmission. The gear-box is surely an anachronism, and the car of the near future will be likely to incorporate some method of automatic power transmission, enabling the controls to be limited to two pedals. This, or a similar system, is available to-day on certain cars in the U.S.A., and also on the recently announced Invicta. Air-conditioning will be certain to come as a standard fitting; and the use of immersion heaters for the radiator, and trickle chargers for the battery, will no doubt follow.

One does not require to think of fifty years ago to realise fully the advances that have been made; the early 'twenties are long enough ago. I can remember vividly in 1921 persuading my father's car—a 20 h.p. Daimler—to reach its absolute maximum of 52 m.p.h.; while sparing a thought to the rather flimsy tyres, and the certain knowledge that the brakes might slow the car down but would certainly not stop it at that colossal speed. I can remember, almost as clearly, my father's too outspoken comments on the amount of common sense with which he considered I had been blessed. I know I felt a gay dog for days, and firmly believed that almost any day I would be winning some famous Grand Prix. In those comparatively recent times the factor of reliability was still low, and the average outing could not be described as monotonously dull. Some people think to-day that the reliability and sameness of the modern car has taken away the spirit of adventure and comradeship so common among early motorists. I personally think it regrettable that nowadays this spirit is usually found only among that small band of enthusiasts who drive for driving's sake, and not just as a means of getting from one place to another. But no doubt there are two opinions on that point.



A WOLSELEY 10 BESIDE RYDAL WATER IN 1924. Obvious features of the car are: small section tyres, artillery wheels, no front brakes, tiny rear brakes, no windscreen wiper and external mounting of the battery. The last point indicates that not all modern cars have progressed

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE HUMBER PULLMAN

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE Humber Pullman is the largest car in the Humber range, and, in fact, one of the largest standard production cars in the country. It is obviously designed with two purposes in mind: its use as a formal town carriage and its employment for long-distance touring in great comfort with the maximum load of passengers. A car of such dimensions must, it is clear, be designed with extreme care unless the performance is to suffer unduly. The Humber Pullman is 6 feet 1 inch wide by 5 feet 10 inches high, which means a frontal area of 39 square feet, and to overcome this alone at higher speeds great power is required. Although a car of this type will more usually be chauffeur-driven, it is essential that al controls should be light and accurate, since, if for no other reason, any shortcomings here would be revealed by tired and slovenly driving, with its effects on the comfort of the passengers. On a car of this type it is also essential that the luggage accommodation should be in proportion to the passenger-carrying capacity, otherwise one of the basic purposes behind the car will be frustrated. The solution of this problem requires fine judgment, as an unduly forward mounting of the engine (to give more passenger and luggage space) would probably affect the road-holding and steering adversely.

The chassis is of box section, with unusually heavy cruciform bracing, to resist torsional stresses. The suspension is the usual Humber system—independent at the front, by a transverse leaf spring, and by semi-elliptic springs at the rear. Girling shock-absorbers, of the new pressure recuperation type, are fitted all round to assist the suspension. The wheelbase is 10 feet 7½ inches, and, of the total overall length of 16 feet 6 inches, at least 10 feet are devoted to passenger and luggage space. The remaining 6 feet 6 inches is, of course, not all engine, as allowance must be made for the overhang, front and rear, of the bumpers.

Although it is a chauffeur-driven car, the makers have, in my opinion, wisely avoided the temptation to consider their own convenience rather than the ultimate driver's; the battery, for example, is conveniently placed under the bonnet and not hidden away under the floor-boards. Although the frame is sufficiently low to give a low floor, for ease of entry, the question of ground clearance has not been forgotten; it is, in fact, 7⅞ inches. The brakes are Lockheed hydraulic, operating in 12-inch brake drums, which gives the good figure of 87.5 square inches of brake lining area per ton of car. The foot brake takes effect on all four wheels, while the hand brake, placed to the driver's right, operates on the rear wheels only.

The engine is a six-cylinder of conventional design, with side-by-side-valves, but gives the power output of 100 b.h.p. This, on a car weighing 37 cwt., gives a figure of 2.7 b.h.p. per cwt., which is well above an average of all cars of normal type. It would be reasonable, therefore, to expect that, in spite of the size of the car, the performance would be ample. An aluminium cylinder head is employed, with the comparatively low compression ratio of 6.25 to 1. On a car of this type maximum speed is unimportant, but a reasonably high cruising speed is practically essential. With the gear ratios used on the Pullman, the generally accepted safe limit for prolonged periods of 2,500 feet/minute piston speed is equivalent to a road speed of just over 70 m.p.h. The engine is the same as that used in the smaller Super Snipe, and its reliability was proved during the war. Owing to the low engine speed, it should prove capable of holding its tune for extended periods. Everything under the bonnet likely to require attention is handily placed, with the exception of the dip-stick, which would be the better for being lengthened a trifle.

The bodywork is further evidence of the makers' thought for the driver, for although the passengers' compartment is of ample size, the driver has not been unduly cramped or forced to sit too close to the wheel. A sliding partition is provided between the compartments, which can be locked from the rear seats. All upholstery and interior lining in the rear is carried out in cloth, while the front is upholstered in black leather. One of the first things to strike one on examining the body is the excellent width of the doors, which, combined with the low floor-level, makes entry or exit very easy. The occasional seats are so fitted that when they are erected three people can be seated across them without any cramping. The main seat can hold three persons in great comfort, while with the folding centre arm-rest in use the comfort obtained justifies the type name of Pullman. The width across the arm-rests is 55¾ inches, while if the measurement covers only the seat itself the figure is 50 inches. The distance from the rear of the front seats to the front of the rear seats is 30½ inches, and the distance from the seat to the roof 39 inches. All the normal fittings for passenger comfort on this type of car are provided: two reading lamps, a clock, ashtrays, and mirrors. The degree of comfort in the front seat is good, for I found, when trying the position, that, despite my 6 feet 4 inches, there was no feeling that more living space would be a help. The front windows are operated by special quick-lift levers of great convenience: incidentally, I would like to see this type of operation spread to all windows on all cars.

I stated earlier that a car designed for long-distance touring should have luggage space in proportion to the passengers carried. How well the body-builders have succeeded will be apparent if the actual measurements are studied; these are 40 by 18 by 28 inches. The form of anti-dazzle control utilises the three-light system, in which when one operates the dipping switch both headlamps are extinguished and the near side pass-light, mounted on the bumper, comes into use. An additional pass-light is mounted on the bumper for use in fog, this being operated by a separate switch mounted on the facia board. When the side lamps are on, the engagement of reverse gear brings in a

(*Continued on page* 81)

HUMBER PULLMAN

Makers:
Humber-Hillman, Ltd., Ryton-on-Dunsmore, near Coventry.

SPECIFICATION

Price ...	£1,693	Final drive	Spiral bevel
Tax ...	£41	Brakes	Lockheed
Cub. Cap.	4,086 c.c.	Suspension	Independent (front)
B : S ...	85 x 120 m.m.	Wheelbase	10 ft. 7½ ins.
Cylinders	Six	Track (front)	4 ft. 7⅞ ins.
Valves ...	Side by side	Track (rear)	5 ft. 1 in.
B.P.H. ...	100	O'all length	16 ft. 6 ins.
at ...	3,400 r.p.m.	O'all width	6 ft. 1 in.
Carb. ...	Stromberg d'draught	O'all height	5 ft. 10 ins.
Ignition	Lucas coil	Grd. clearance	7⅞ ins.
Oil filter	Suction gauze	Turning circle	45 ft.
1st gear	16.07 to 1	Weight	37 cwt.
2nd gear	10.14 to 1	Fuel cap.	15 galls.
3rd gear	5.99 to 1	Oil cap.	1¾ galls.
4th gear	4.09 to 1	Water cap.	3⅞ galls.
Reverse	16.07 to 1	Tyre size	7.00 x 16

PERFORMANCE

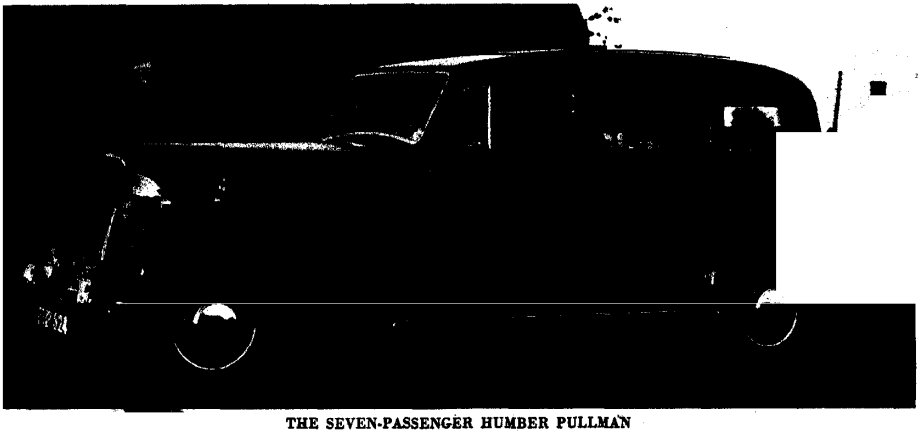
Acceleration	Top secs.	2nd secs.
10-30 ...	11.0	5.5
20-40 ..	15.8	3rd 8.4
0-60 ...	All gears 27.9	

Maximum timed speed: 76 m.p.h.
Petrol consumption 15 m.p.g. at average speed of 45 m.p.h.

BRAKES

20-0 ..	15.5 ft.
30-0 ..	35 ft.
40-0 ...	62.5 ft.

86 per cent. efficiency on dry concrete road.



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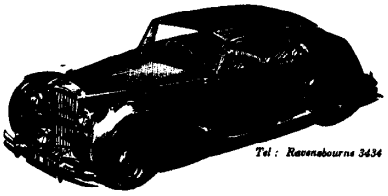

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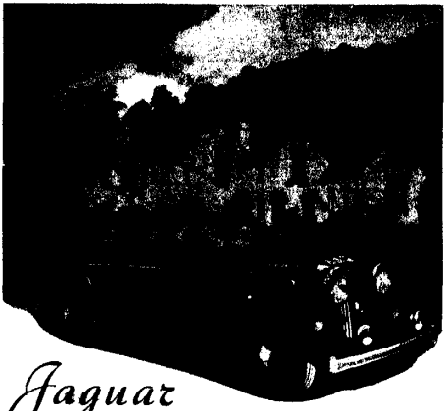

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Firestone

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The Silent Sports Car with STANDARD or

Special Windover Coachwork

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WORKS · THE HYDE · HENDON · N.W.9

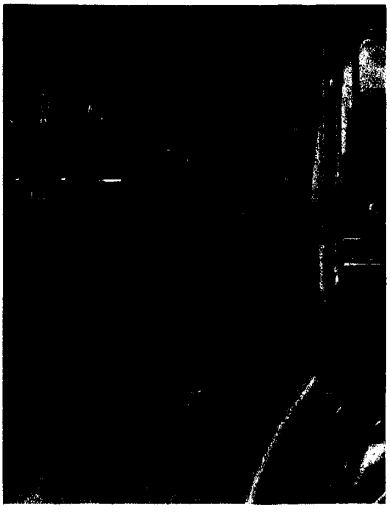
NEW CARS—*Continued from page 78*

reversing light, mounted integrally with the rear lights. With this method care should, of course, be taken to prevent dazzling overtaking traffic.

The general appearance is pleasing, as there are no non-functional fittings or chromium plating.

During my test I covered some 50 miles as a passenger in the rear seat, and even when the driver, under my instructions, drove at maximum speed and cornered very fast, the comfort was all one could expect. When being driven I noticed that one was completely unconscious of the engine, whether in town traffic or driving at high speeds on the open road. Swivelling ventilators are fitted to the front doors, while the rear quarters are provided with sliding panels, which act as effective extractors, without admitting draught. The maximum timed speed obtained over the flying quarter-mile could probably be improved on slightly, as the car was still accelerating at the end of the measured distance.

Apart from town driving, I devoted reasonable mileage to a fast run north, and discovered that the car would cover the ground at very high average speeds without the passengers, or the driver, being conscious of any effort. I found that the theoretically possible cruising speed of 70 m.p.h. could be very closely approached. The car settled down at about 68 on suitable roads, and would keep going in an effortless manner as long as road conditions would permit. I endeavour when obtaining performance figures to approach as closely as possible to the conditions under which the car will probably be used; in this case all performance figures were obtained with a minimum of four passengers. The acceleration figures I give, therefore, should be a good indication of the car's everyday ability. The petrol consumption of 15 m.p.g. was an average taken over 500 miles, and for a car weighing 37 cwt., seems to me very good.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HUMBER PULLMAN, SHOWING THE OCCASIONAL SEATS ERECTED

Unless one is in a very definite hurry, all driving over 15 m.p.h. can be done on top gear. Given suitable road conditions, on accelerating after a check in top gear, the car will build up to its maximum speed for the throttle opening quickly and (which is as important) unobtrusively. I found the three-light system very effective after dark, and, as far as one could judge, of no annoyance to other road users. Two driving mirrors are fitted on the front wings, but I would prefer to have one which would show through the rear window, as the present system has several blind spots. Unless there is another car adjacent as a means of comparison, the size of the car is not obvious owing to its pleasing proportions. Bearing in mind the carrying capacity of the car, and the degree of luxury provided, it must be considered good value at its price.

* * *

A recent decision by the R.A.C., who govern all motor sport in Britain, is proving unpopular with both owners and manufacturers. They have agreed with the International Body in Paris that Britain's racing colours shall in future be dark blue in place of the traditional green. As this decision was arrived at without consulting either the makers or the drivers concerned, it is hoped that in the face of widespread disapproval the R.A.C. will find it possible to amend their ruling.

A shade of blue is already the National Colour of France, and the green, which some people consider is unlucky, was carried repeatedly to victory by Seagrave and the Bentleys in the past. In any case, on the Continent green is considered a lucky colour, and that is where we want luck. Some drivers have already stated that, if compelled to paint their cars blue, they will use water paint on top of the original green, and pray for rain.

The 9 h.p. Roadster (illustrated here) and the Super-Ten Saloon are now in production. Like many good things these new Singers are still few and far between—but, like all good things, they are worth waiting for.

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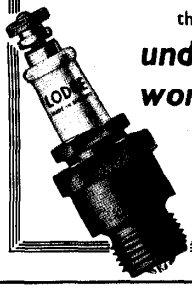

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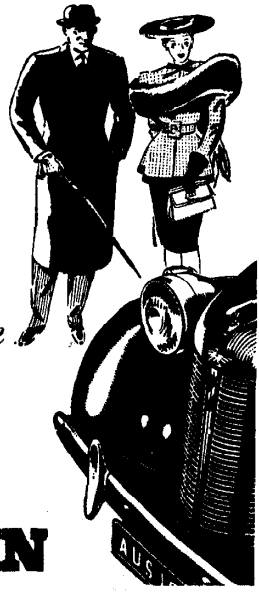

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TRANSMISSION DEVELOPMENTS

By Our Motoring Correspondent

HINTS have been heard for some time regarding the developments to be expected, both here and in the U.S.A., in the design of automobile transmission systems. It has been known for some time that the research experts of the large manufacturers in the U.S.A. were working on a system of automatic hydraulic transmission, similar to that which I have previously described as fitted to certain armoured vehicles. British engineers have not been idle, however, and a development of Salerni's patent, known as the Brockhouse turbo-transmitter, is now available. It is, in fact, part of the interesting specification of the new Invicta, which goes into production shortly.

The use of the turbo-transmitter means that the gear-box, gear-lever and clutch-pedal are no longer necessary, as the selection and engagement of the correct "gear" ratio is controlled automatically by the transmitter. The only control required is that provided by the accelerator pedal. The car is, in effect, always in gear, and on opening the throttle the car will move off and accelerate without pause to the maximum speed possible on the throttle opening selected. It will be seen that driving becomes simplicity itself; and an added advantage is, that the number of working parts liable to wear are a mere fraction of what applies to an ordinary gear-box.

The transmitter assembly is mounted similarly to the more normal clutch and gear-box units, and in appearance is rather like an enlarged clutch housing. The entire unit runs in oil, and is, in fact, operated by the oil. The hydraulic principles used are an elaboration of those employed in the fluid flywheel, and similarly there is no metallic contact of the working parts. The transmitter consists of an outer casing which contains the entire mechanism, consisting of: an impeller fixed to and driven by the engine; a turbine, in two stages, which is connected to the transmission, and so to the rear wheels; and a reaction rotor, which is fixed by a free-wheel device to the transmitter casing itself.

In operation, the oil in the transmitter circuit has two interrelated speeds; one a peripheral speed in the direction of engine rotation, and the speed of circulation through the passages in the rotors. When the drive is direct, i.e., on the effective top gear, the speed through the blades is much lower than that caused by engine rotation, with the result that the reaction rotor, being mounted on a free-wheel, rotates with the oil. When conditions arise, such as a hill, where the demand exceeds the supply, the speed of the turbines is reduced. Under these circumstances the speed through the blades is greatly raised while the peripheral speed has dropped. Owing to the shape of the turbine blades the result is to throw the oil in a reverse direction. As the reaction rotor is only free to move in one direction, by reason of the blade formation it restores the peripheral speed of the oil on its way to second stage of the turbine.

This will become more clearly understood if the effect when driving is considered in relation with the above. When the car is started from rest, the engine is accelerated, thus raising the speed of oil circulation. The energy directed on to the turbine blades increases with the engine speed, until resistance is overcome and the car moves off. As long as the engine speed remains constant and the road is level, the resistance will decrease as the road speed rises until the car is at the maximum speed possible for that throttle opening, when the impeller and turbine will be turning at equal speed on direct drive.

The transmitter will remain in direct drive until a hill is encountered, or acceleration is required when the increased load will lower the turbine speed. As the engine is running at the same speed and therefore the impeller is delivering oil at the same speed, this energy will be applied to the turbine over a longer period, thus producing the same result as if using a lower ratio on a normal gear-box.

It will be seen that with this system there is no neutral position, nor, as the transmitter is unidirectional, a reverse. A simple epicyclic gear-box is fitted behind the transmitter, controlled by a dashboard switch, which gives neutral, drive and reverse.

I did not have the opportunity to test the transmitter on the open road, but can testify to its fascination in traffic driving. In traffic driving even the brake becomes unnecessary, as the car can be held on the accelerator without any ill effects. For the ordinary motorist, to whom ease of driving is much more important than changing gear just for fun, this development should prove of great interest. A future development to be expected will be the provision of an over riding control, to give the driver the opportunity of using maximum power in the higher speed range; when, of course, the present system would be on direct drive. This could take the form of a "kick-down," where the accelerator is pushed past the normal full throttle position.

Rumours regarding the projected production on a large scale of a British people's car continue to be heard. Certain of our largest manufacturers are known to have prototypes on the road and, as soon as material supply becomes more stabilised, will shortly go into production. These cars are believed to be of very advanced design, and are stated to be ahead of any pre-war Continental equivalent. This may well be so, but it is to be hoped that they are also ahead of present-day trends in economy cars on the Continent. The fate of the Kendal car is at the moment unknown; certainly this British version of the French design, by Gregoire for Aluminium Française, would repay serious study by the larger British factories. The Gregoire and other present-day designs going into production in France are an object lesson on the importance of saving weight, if the small low-powered car is to be efficient as well as economical.

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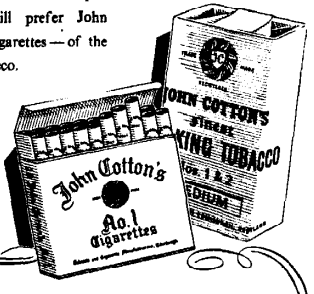

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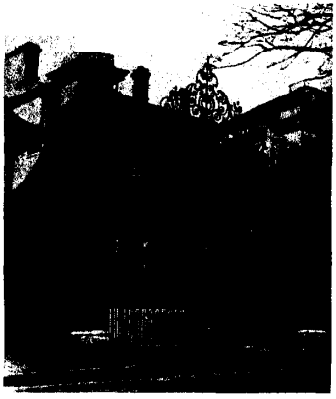

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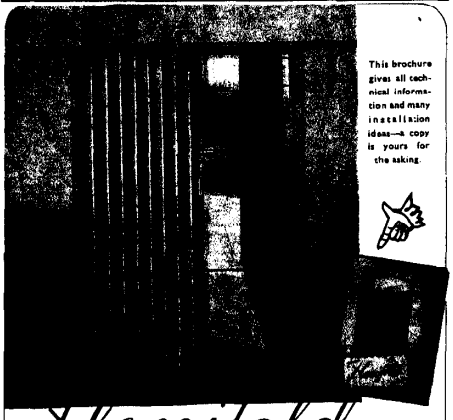

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THE ESTATE MARKET

LEGISLATION AND REAL PROPERTY

By ARBITER

SOME people, glancing back at real estate *in the last fifty years or so, may wonder* whether certain major changes have preceded or followed legislation. If we except the Acts and Orders incidental to a state of war it would seem that legislative action came as the result of a growing perception of the difficulties due to antiquated systems and procedure. The Settled Land Act, 1882, aimed at making land a marketable *article, notwithstanding settlements. Its main* purpose was the welfare of the land itself, including the tenants, and not merely of persons taking action under the settlement. It conferred on tenants-for-life in possession large powers of sale, exchange and so forth, and it enabled improvements to be made and long-term leases to be granted.

Copyhold tenure, which from the time of Edward VI was little more than a very inconvenient form of ordinary tenure, has been abolished, and vast changes have been wrought by the Law of Property Act, 1925. The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, in making landlords liable to pay to their outgoing tenants compensation for unexhausted improvements, prohibited any contracting out of that liability. Registration of Title, really dating from 1875, has done much to simplify and expedite as well as to cheapen dealing in real property. The Rent Restriction Acts, the effect of which is well known, must also be mentioned.

LAW OF AUCTIONS

THE law of auctions has not escaped amendment, one enactment, the Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act, 1927, making it a *punishable offence to offer or accept an inducement* or reward for abstaining from bidding or for having abstained. I have seen an auctioneer administer a stern warning to persons whom he suspected of infringing that measure. Another important innovation was the passing, in 1919, of the Acquisition of Land Act. This substituted an Official Arbitrator for a privately selected one or a jury to assess the compensa*tion payable in compulsory purchases, and it* ruled out one or two stereotyped heads of claim in certain classes of case.

On the whole the half-century's legal reforms affecting real estate have to their credit re-actions of a generally beneficial kind, although in not a few instances individuals have had cause to complain. The contrast between conveyancing law now and even well into the last century is *not less than that between a land certificate* of the present time and a bundle of old parchments which, as that distinguished jurist, Lord Westbury, once remarked were "difficult to read, impossible to understand and disgusting to touch."

WAR-TIME MEASURES

THE paramount need of real estate interests, and indeed nearly every enterprise at the present time, seems to be a severe curtailment of bureaucratic control, and one long step towards that will have been taken when war-time emergency measures have been repealed. Freedom for honest business and respect for the sanctity of contract can accomplish more for the welfare of real estate interests and indeed all useful activities than any imaginable additions to the mass of more or less penal Statutes that seek to confer sectional advantages that ultimately turn out to be illusory.

IMPENDING "BREAK UP" SALES

NEGOTIATIONS are in a forward state regarding three or four estates that have been the subject of illustrated articles in COUNTRY LIFE in recent years. The parties concerned are understood to have only small questions about acreage to settle before contracts can be exchanged. There is not such a divergence of view about values as formerly in negotiations. In many instances the vendors are faced with peremptory demands for the pay*ment of death duties, and they are not sorry to* be relieved of the responsibility and expense of maintaining a large house. Purchasers who want a particular property are animated by a number of considerations which reconcile them to having to make a much higher offer than would have been feasible in pre-war days.

Not a few recent transactions (some of them on a very large scale) have been immedi*ately followed by the sale of portions of the* estate, and where farms are a feature of a property this has been easily effected. It is rather a reversal of the process once so familiar—a purchaser's desire to get hold of adjoining land in compliance with the old ideal of having everything within "a ring fence." Sometimes, owing to the lack of information about what was going on, a would-be buyer of adjacent land for that purpose missed his chance, and it was not everyone who, having been outbid for neighbouring land, had an opportunity of buying it within a year or two from executors.

GOLD ASHTON MANOR

AMONG the noteworthy country houses that will probably change hands in the near future is Gold Ashton Manor, Gloucestershire, which was the subject of an announcement in the Estate Market page of November 29. Dating from about 1570, the house is said to "mark the perfection of traditional Cotswold manor house design."

THE ANNALS OF HARTWELL

THAT famous estate in the Vale of Aylesbury, Hartwell, has entered on a new chapter of its eventful history, the owner of the freehold, Mr. E. E. Cook, having offered to place it under what are known as "green belt restrictions." Buckinghamshire County Council gladly accepted the offer. Besides being of unusual interest on account of the length of its tenure by one family, Hartwell enjoyed the distinction of having most of its features very fully described by a Fellow of the Royal Society, Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., whose book *Aedes Hartwellianae*, now exceedingly rare, was printed for private circulation in 1851.

The Hampden family held Hartwell from *the year 1450, and it passed by the marriage of* Eleanor Hampden to Sir Thomas Lee. In the eighteenth century another Sir Thomas Lee enlarged the mansion. "Capability" Brown, mentioned as "a great intermeddler at various seats in Buckinghamshire, but especially at Stowe and at Hartwell," had a hand in "improving" the landscape on the 2,000 acres. Early owners of Hartwell included the Sir Thomas Lee whom Pepys mentioned as being in the House of Commons when, during a long speech, "many Members had gone out to dinner and came in again half-drunk."

THE BOURBONS IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

A STRANGE occurrence in the story of Hartwell is that in 1808 the Government took a lease of Hartwell for the use of Louis XVIII. "That large and unwieldy Bourbon with a large and unwieldy *suite* was in exile, and he soon had 140 persons staying in and around the mansion. Some of these retainers opened little shops on the estate. The French Queen was too fond of drink, and, to make it easier for her to reach her room, she had the curious carved figures on the staircase removed." Louis, it has been said, "threw off his friends, as huntsman his pack, for he knew when he pleas'd he could whistle them back." The French occupants showed small respect for the mansion, knocking holes in the walls to insert windows, and so little did they appreciate art that they covered with a huge mirror a full-length portrait of Lady Elizabeth Lee, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir George Lee, the then owner, was indulgent about it, regarding the £500 a year rent, as an important counterpoise to the eccentricities of the Frenchmen.

Real scientific achievements marked the astronomical work carried on at Hartwell in the first half of the last century. *Aedes Hartwellianae* enumerates the chief features of the spacious museum that a member of the Lee family founded. Altogether, in Hartwell Mr. E. E. Cook may be said to own one of the most notable estates of its kind, and one with a fully authenticated record.

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NEW BOOKS

DIARY OF AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

LADY MONKSWELL, wife of the second baron, reached the age of 80, dying as recently as 1930. She was a diarist, like so many of her time, but she did not keep up the diary after her husband's death in 1909. The first part of the diary, ably edited by the Hon. E. C. F. Collier, *covering the years 1873 to 1895*, was published not long ago, and now the same editor gives us *A Victorian Diarist*, 1895-1909 (Murray, 16s.).

Apart altogether from the light it throws upon the men and happenings of the time the book is of great interest to a student of human attitudes. Lady Monkswell's unconscious portrait of herself is of fascinating perfection. She was a "climber," prepared to wear herself out in pursuit of her ambition, which in those days could not be realised through herself. It must be achieved through the advancement of her husband. The husband, whom she usually refers to as Bob, was the son of the masterful first baron, who had founded the family fortunes.

Bob was an adherent of the Liberal party, and it was his wife's ambition that he should rise to political eminence. He himself appears as a *well-meaning and not effectual* person. For all his wife's efforts, he did not succeed in entering Parliament till his father's death gave him a seat in the Upper House. Towards the end of the first book, Lady Monkswell writes: "The world is divided into two parties—those who have held office and those who have not." With glee she records: "Bob's foot is now on the lowest rung of the ladder—he has, I believe, entered the charmed circle." It was, indeed, a low rung. Bob had become a Lord-in-Waiting. When Rosebery became Prime Minister he went up a little: he became Under-Secretary of State for War. That was his *highest point*: the present book is a record of disappointments.

IN THE WILDERNESS

We begin with the fall of the Liberals. "By end of July Unionist majority 152 (unheard of)." So there was Bob in the wilderness once more, and the vast unending round of entertaining and being entertained, gossiping, visiting and hob-nobbing, to begin all over again, with better political weather in view. In the meantime, honest and uninspired Bob pursued his way as a member of the L.C.C., to which he had been elected on its inception in 1889. He became chairman in 1903. Lady Monkswell, while waiting for the turn of the political tide, made the best she could of that. "There is no pay, but the Chairman has a very nice room at Spring Gardens. . . . It is the biggest thing of the sort he *could have.*" Alas! Even this consolation was to be short-lived.

The Boer War came and went. Gladstone, Bob's hero, had long been dead; the Queen was dead; and in a world beginning to see new landmarks the cloud over the Liberals lifted. On December 5, 1905, Lady Monkswell notes: "Campbell-Bannerman has accepted the seals of office. . . . We know no more." One can well imagine what the "more" was that she was pining to know. The dread illumination *came soon enough. "Monday and* Tuesday we were in an agony of expectation, and the truth began to dawn upon us that we should be left out altogether—offered nothing. Our disappointment and vexation was complete when we saw on the Wednesday morning that Lord Portsmouth, a man for whom Bob has the greatest contempt, has been appointed to his former position as Under-Secretary for War. These were some of the most painful days of my life."

A NASTY LETTER

A few days later Campbell-Bannerman "sent a very nasty letter by hand, to say quite coldly that he was sorry." Really, Lady Monkswell should have been warned by what had happened eighteen months before. Campbell-Bannerman had accepted an invitation to join a dinner-party at the *Monkswells' house. He was so late* arriving that dinner began without him. The coachman was sent to remind Sir Henry of his appointment, and when the saddle of mutton was on the table "the butler informed me that Sir Henry was on the way." A more astute and less optimistic hostess might have deduced something from this.

Poor Lady Monkswell, who had seen the world so clearly "divided into two parties," now had to take comfort by swigging small beer. Campbell-Bannerman asked Bob to be chairman of a Royal Commission on safety in mines. "At all events, it means *interesting work for Bob for at least* two years. . . . It is pleasing to find that the Chairman is treated like a Judge or a Cabinet Minister." And, of course, there was the splendid L.C.C. room in *Spring Gardens. But in 1907 Bob* was out of that. He had represented the Haggerston Division of Shoreditch since 1889, and now he was defeated. This was the end of all public hopes for the Monkswells. Two years later Bob was dead, and Lady Monkswell, who seems dearly to have loved her steady-going husband, and to have done all that a woman could through such means as were then the custom, notes sadly: "This day my dear husband left me. We have been married 36 years, 4 months and 18 hours. . . . *Christmas Eve.* To-day he is buried in the beautiful little Trinity Church yard at Beaminster."

That was the last entry. She lived for another twenty years, but with Bob gone there was nothing more to say. It was only through their husbands that women could climb politi-

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cally in those days. I think the truest and most moving tribute to Bob is in the restraint of those three words: "He was buried." That was all, though Lady Monkswell loved to let herself go on funerals. We have "set pieces" of great length on the burials of Gladstone, Queen Victoria and Henry Irving; and she liked to be in situations of emotion which made her feel what she expressively calls "alloverish." In the "dim religious splendour of the Abbey" during a Diamond Jubilee service "my weather-beaten soul was filled with ecstasy. (I wish to goodness I could live longer, in that world.)"

But she had made her choice. Her world was one of constant gadding about in order to be in the right one of the "two parties" into which she saw mankind divided: the successful and the unsuccessful. Reading her book, one is surfeited with success. She appears to know nobody, and to want to know nobody, who is not famous or rich. This, so far as it goes, is to our advantage, for she gives us a first-hand account of what is enacted among the players grouped in the wings of ambition, pining for the call, dying for the limelight.

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The book has many amusing pictures. "Old Lady Esher, who is over 80, made the Queen such a low curtsey that she could not rise up again but simply sat on the floor with her feet sticking out in front of her. The Queen was so disturbed by this catastrophe that her spectacles tumbled off, and it was some minutes before the Lord-in-Waiting and other officials collected sufficient presence of mind to rush and pick up poor old Lady Esher."

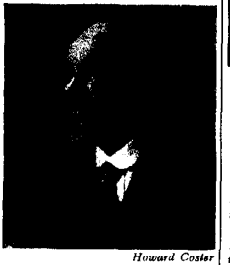
For a classic under-estimate of a "crisis" moment in human affairs this, on Bleriot's flight across the Channel, takes some beating: "We were immensely interested and excited to hear that a human being had flown across the Channel. We are not altogether pleased—but when we reflect that only under the most favourable conditions *one man* at peril of his life has done this—and he let himself down on Dover cliffs with such a painful jolt that he broke his machine, we need hardly fear, while there is a man left who can hit a rocketing pheasant (like dear Papa) that our privacy will be trespassed upon or our little island invaded."

NOVEL THAT IS ALIVE

Mr. H. M. Tomlinson does not often give us a novel, and this, I imagine, is because he realises, whether consciously or not, that the novel is not truly his "line." He describes better than he constructs, and thus his excellence appears rather in essay and travel-book than in fiction. These considerations apply as much to his new novel, *Morning Light* (Hodder and Stoughton, 9s. 6d.), as to the others; but here, as with them, it must be said that an imperfect novel by Tomlinson makes more rewarding reading than the work of many with cracked-up reputations. He writes so well, and the parts, if ill-adjusted, are so vivid, that there is no labour in following wherever he wishes to lead us.

Morning Light is a tale of the days when steam was superseding sail, and we see young Dave Gay pass from one to the other. The tale opens in the English West Country, and passes through London to the stormy North Atlantic passage in a dreadful emigrant ship. We round the Horn to the western coasts of America, and on the return journey encounter icebergs; and you can imagine how, to a man with ships and the sea in his blood, all this is matter for that sort of writing of which Mr. Tomlinson is a master. If I were asked to define "that sort of writing," I should say it was the sort in which a knowledge of every relevant fact finds expression through the imagination.

There is a passage in which young Dave looks at all the "lifts, braces, halliards, sheets and downhaulers, bowlines and reef tackles, to say nothing of stays and preventers. Look at those cobwebs of lines streaming down from each top to the deck." The impression Mr. Tomlinson's writing leaves is of a man who knows all these facts about everything he tells us, yet



Howard Coster

MR. H. M. TOMLINSON

they cease to be unrelated pieces of science and fuse into the glorious imaginative reality of the ship sailing. "The ship knew at once. She was waiting for this. She could feel it in her timbers; the deck made a difference for the feet. She was alive." *That's it. All that Mr. Tomlinson* writes is alive. It moves, and gets you somewhere.

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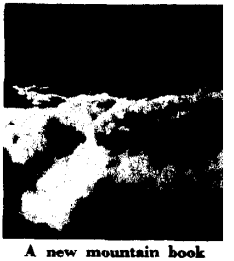

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NEW BOOKS

NATURAL HISTORY : BIOGRAPHY : FICTION

MR. ERIC HOSKING and Mr. Cyril Newberry have followed up their *Birds of the Day* with a second volume, *More Birds of the Day* (Collins, 12s. 6d.), which, like the first one, is illustrated by a collection of superb photographs. The pictures are the important feature of this book, though some interesting observations are recorded, such as the account of the pass between a pair of hobbies. By "the pass" is meant the transfer while in flight of food from the male to the female. The hobby is a master of the air, and, as might be expected, this miniature falcon gave a great display of *aerial skill when* the male had something for his mate. "We heard the cock calling in the distance, 'Kew, kew kew,' and immediately the hen flew out from the nest to meet him," the authors record. "We saw her apparently chasing him at great speed to the accompaniment of a duet of rapid calls. She quickly caught up with him and the two birds flew towards each other on rapidly converging paths. They seemed to collide at lightning speed, but as they did so they each rolled outwards, swung up their tarsi, and the hen snatched the prey from her mate's talons. The two birds parted as quickly as they had come together, and the hen returned to the nest."

The portrait of the hobby at the nest with her three young ones lined up before her is particularly charming, but as an interesting series of photographs the rook set must be ranked high, for it provides many pictures of the home life of this gregarious bird, including a fight in the tree-tops, with an intruding rook being driven off; and a picture of a rook with a peculiarly deformed bill, the upper mandible being much elongated. Another good photograph shows a pair of rooks and their nestlings, the male having his beak pouch distended with food, though the caption below the picture refers to food being carried in the crop which, of course, is not the case, as the photograph makes obvious.

Another fine set of pictures, possibly the pick of the book, which are remarkable for the clearness with which they tell their story, shows a recently hatched cuckoo in the act of evicting from the nest the eggs of its foster-parent. Three of them are lifted, one after the other, on its back and thrown out, after which the tree-pipit foster-parent returns and broods it regardless of the eggs.

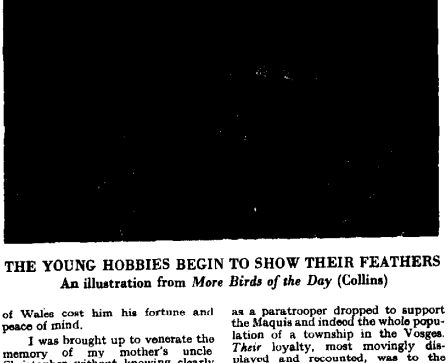
Yet a third striking set of photographs shows us the hatching of the stone-curlew, with both parents in attendance on the emerging chicks, these peculiar birds making dramatic pictures. F. P.

NATURE IN BRITAIN

AMONG the best of the *Britain in Pictures* series of books published by Collins are those that deal with natural history. L. A. Howard's *Trees in Britain*, Geoffrey Grigson's *Wild Flowers in Britain*, F. Fraser Darling's *Wild Life of Britain*, James Fisher's *The Birds of Britain*, C. M. Yonge's *British Marine Life*, and Geoffrey Taylor's *Insect Life in Britain*), and their appearance in collected form, with a preface by Geoffrey Grigson, as *Nature in Britain* (21s.) is most welcome. Individually delightful, they present together an attractive and authoritative outline of the fauna and flora of these islands that is fully worthy of the increasingly discriminating interest in natural history. J. K. A.

ROBERT BYRON AND OTHERS

IN regarding Mr. Christopher Sykes's *Four Studies in Loyalty* (Collins, 12s. 6d.) as an exceptional book, I do not think I am prejudiced by the fact that the subjects of two of the studies were well known to me. Robert Byron, whose travel articles from Persia and Russia and critical appreciation of New Delhi were outstanding contributions to COUNTRY LIFE during the '30s, was a delightful if unpredictable friend. The many admirers of his work as author and critic, who regard his loss at sea in 1941 as a disaster to *the cause of humanism at a time when* his personality would have been invaluable, will treasure this book if for his fellow traveller's scorning and affectionate study of him alone. But probably few of them have heard of the subject of the first of these studies, that other Christopher Sykes, from whom both the author and myself inherit our Christian names—a great and foolish gentleman, whose romantic devotion to Edward VII when Prince of Wales cost him his fortune and peace of mind.



THE YOUNG HOBBIES BEGIN TO SHOW THEIR FEATHERS
An illustration from *More Birds of the Day* (Collins)

I was brought up to venerate the memory of my mother's uncle Christopher without knowing clearly why, and now that Mr. Sykes reveals the pathos that lay behind the drooping, bearded figure that feeling is warmed by pity as well as laughter.

For Uncle Christopher, a "heavy swell," turns out to have been a martyr to a lofty form of snobbishness. Repressed by his grand old curmudgeon of a father, Sir Tatton, he climbed through Victorian society to the Prince's circle and cut a magnificent figure—till the Prince discovered he could rag him. One night at the Marlborough, H.R.H. had the whim to pour a glass of brandy over Christopher's head. There was a tense moment. But Sir Tatton had schooled him too well, and "As Your Royal Highness pleases" was all he said. Thereafter whole tumblers and bottles were regularly soused over him amid screams of sycophantic laughter, and new games invented, such as "hurling Christopher underneath the billiard table while the Prince and his faithful courtiers prevented his escape by spearing at him with billiard cues." Even when Uncle Christopher's failing finances to some extent relieved him from these indignities, he was liable to be summoned at any moment to be the Prince's sport till his dying day. Indeed, his demise was hastened by his unwillingly interrupting a cure at Homburg to join the Prince's yacht. As his namesake tells it, perfectly, the story is one of romantic loyalty carried to ridiculous lengths and yet those who best knew the old "swell" loved and honoured him for his gentle kindness.

The fantastic story of Bahram Kirmani, who claimed convincingly to be a scholar of Balliol, but was well known as a pimp in Teheran, is no less beautifully and worthily told, for not only was the old reprobate mainly responsible for securing the admission of Christians to the mosques of Persia —and so for the revelation to the world (largely through Robert Byron) of the greatest achievements of Islamic art; but, as portrayed by Mr. Sykes, whose preoccupation he became, Bahram is revealed as the most passionately loyal son that Oxford ever had—although there is not a shred of documentary evidence that he ever studied there!

The fourth study in loyalty is a record of the author's own experiences as a paratrooper dropped to support the Maquis and indeed the whole population of a township in the Vosges. *Their* loyalty, most movingly displayed and recounted, was to the spirit of France, and if I refer only thus briefly to the essay (which is a proof that the author is not only an admirable writer) it is in order to return in the remaining space to Robert Byron.

The essay on him, the longest of the four, must have been the most difficult to write, since, for all his achievements, my impression is that he had only just begun to co-ordinate his ardent talents and passions into a whole personality when he lost his life. Mr. Sykes reviews Robert's succession of books, evaluating them; and also touches on the extraordinary inequalities in his sensibility, comparing his genius to the beams of a lighthouse—exceptionally penetrating in some directions, with darkness in between. Robert's contribution to the appreciation of Byzantine and Islamic art, and his astonishing power of imaginative understanding of alien mentalities, were disturbingly offset by his intolerances and refusal to see *any merits in entire regions of civilisation*: the whole Dutch and Flemish schools of painting, and all the works of Shakespeare, for example. Such contrariness, absolutely sincere, did tend to shake one's faith in the objects of his loyalties and in his succeeding in his life's aim to attain a unified understanding of the world. But though he never compromised with himself, he had begun to be less peevishly abusive of what he did not understand or appreciate—an important step towards his ambition.

To have reoriented the appreciation of a whole era of art—in *The Byzantine Achievement*—and written two classics—*An Essay on India* and *The Road to Oxiana*—before the age of 35, besides enjoying life to the full, surely presaged a remarkable maturity. Had he even lived to reach his war-time destination—Greece—which he appreciated so completely, history might have been a little different. That is perhaps the truest tribute one can pay to his odd, lovable, and undeniable bigness: though what he would have done is unpredictable, the likelihood is that we should now all be thinking differently about a number of things if he had lived to do it. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

BOOK TWO OF A TRILOGY

MR. HOWARD SPRING may always be counted on for good craftsmanship, and the many readers who enjoyed *Hard Facts* will be glad to have his new book, *Dunkerley's* (Collins, 8s. 6d.), the second volume of a trilogy, and to discover the effects of unprecedented success on the band of associates who launched Daniel Dunkerley's first penny journal *Hard Facts*, and more particularly what became of those tragic figures Alec Dillworth and his sister Elsie. Alec is now editing *Dunkerley's*, one among Daniel's—now Sir Daniel's—many ventures, and this book is in part the story of his love for one of his contributors, Hesba Lewison, an exciting and rather fascinating figure with a history such as Mr. Spring excels in devising.

It has been the author's intention to make this book complete in itself, and it is; the people already known to us love, die, fail, succeed, move on their way, and new characters are met with of whom more will be told us in the third book. Here the description of a snowy Christmas at Dickons, Sir Daniel's country seat, and of the village boy Tiger, who was a tiger indeed, are particularly entertaining. I. C.

HEALTH AND THE SOIL

AT a time when in this country a sufficiency of food is so difficult to come by, it is presumably of more importance than ever that the food should be good, and of the highest grade from the point of view of human nutrition. The less bread we can get the better bread we want. This consideration makes the arguments of Sir Albert Howard and those of his supporters who insist that fertility can only consist in the transmission of a vital element from the soil to the living organism of even more importance at any rate to the consumer of bread. Dr. Lionel J. Picton, who some years ago was the prime mover in instigating a group of country doctors in Cheshire to call attention to the benefits of the use of farm-yard manure and particularly of the compost heap in securing crops of the first quality, has now republished the medical testament, a copy of which the Cheshire doctors then signed, as part of a more general consideration of the problems involved.

This volume is *Thoughts on Feeding* (Faber, 12s. 6d.). On the positive side there is undoubtedly much to be said in favour of Dr. Picton's contention that the preservation of the wheat germ in wheatmeal bread is of great dietetic importance, and other parts of the book dealing generally with the importance of increasing our supplies of organic manures will command general assent. Whether, however, Dr. Picton's presentation of the case against inorganic fertilisers is any more convincing than those previously put forward by others of Sir Albert Howard's followers seems open to doubt. E. B.

Smart dinner gown in dull crepe with new shoulder line emphasised with sequin embroidery (7 coupons) £15. 15s. 0d.

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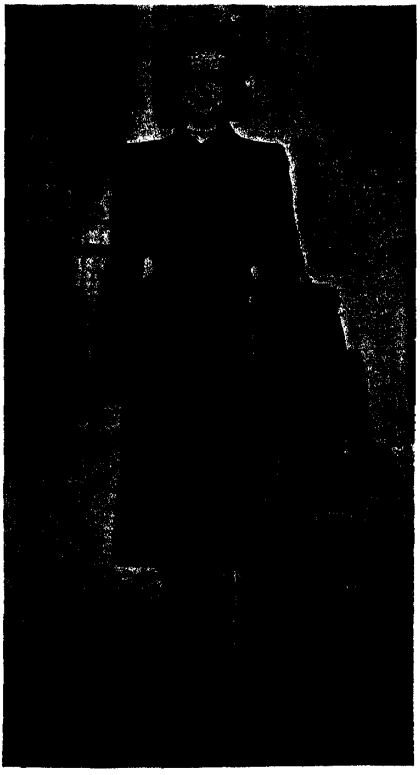
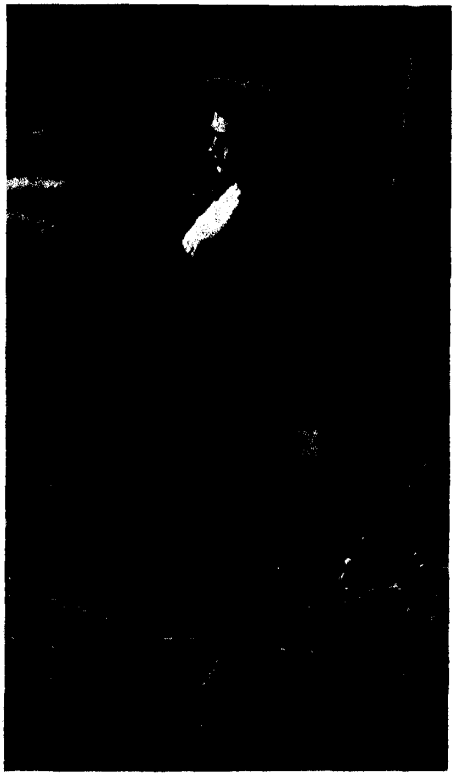
YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

Laced in with whale-bone, a shooting "gown" in tweed and leather of 1902

***Below*—**
A waisted, high-buttoning jacket borrowed from the Edwardians, the stream-lined skirt as modern as the nylon stockings. From the Dorville spring collection at Harvey Nichols





Creed's country suit in shadow-striped brown and beige Linton tweed, the revers and front cut in one, bound by the dark stripe

STYLES in the last few years have been so strongly influenced by the Edwardians that the fashion plates of that period have a familiar look, though their opulence makes us gasp. The Edwardian vogue began the moment that women decided to put their hair up. Hats had to perch on top, so swiftly and naturally Edwardian boaters and toques, frothing with tulle and feathers and flowers, appeared, followed by jackets and dresses that brought back a modified hour-glass silhouette. The craze was given further impetus by the successful revivals of the Oscar Wilde and early Somerset Maugham comedies, exquisitely dressed.

Fifty years ago a rich woman was corseted and maided to a degree. She needed it, for everything she wore was elaborate. The rich silk and poplin dresses were busked in front and whale-boned to an alarming degree. Skirts swept the ground, where they were protected by dust ruffles and braid. Maids had to spend hours brushing and mending ripped frills. Tea-gowns were made from dozens and dozens of yards of fine Valenciennes lace and insertion all seamed by hand, alternating with narrow strips of fine white lawn, threaded with pink and blue ribbons and matched by numerous ruffled petticoats

(*Continued on page* 95)

908-1909—"*Photographed from Life*"

1908. *Caracul lamb and ermine. Price* £18

In 1908 *every nice girl wore white fox*

1912-1913 — *enveloped in seal musquash*

1912-1913—*outsize stoles and muffs*

The furs of yesterday reproduced from catalogues of Debenham and Freebody

CONTRASTS AND STYLES IN FURS

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Photographs: ANTHONY BUCKLEY

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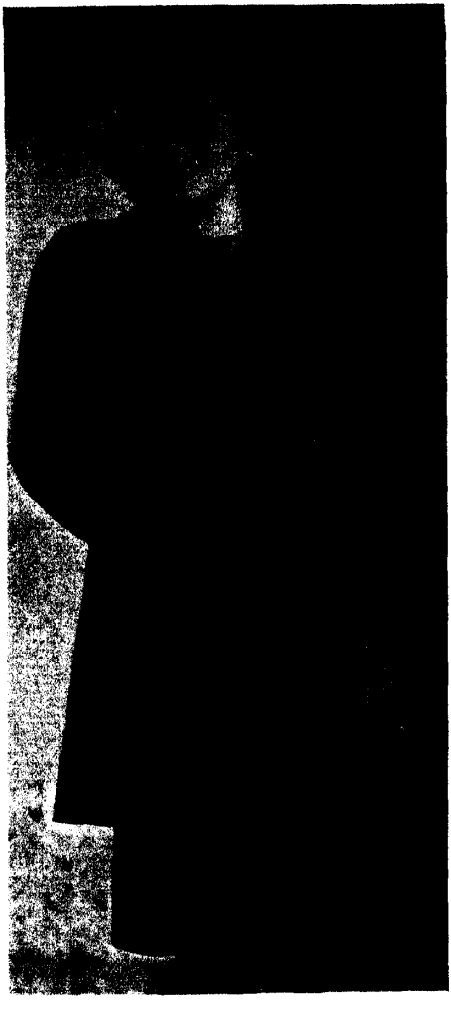

A Three-piece Model Suit in blue grey herringbone. Others in various tweeds have capes and full length coats.

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THE GOSSARD LINE OF BEAUTY

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The classic cashmere twinset for 1947 by Pringle for the country woman

and camisoles. These tea-gowns are among the most enchanting items of fashion that belonged to the Edwardians, but the period, as a whole, had style as well as an ostentation that often looks vulgar to our eyes. The feather boa, most decorative of accessories, was launched, and the tailor-mades show the trim clean-cut shoulder line that has been made famous in the many photographs of Queen Alexandra, most elegant of women and the leader of fashion.

After these formal clothes, a more romantic style emerged when everyone aped the post-card heroines and wore Gaiety Girl or Gibson Girl fashions—the hats of this period had a marked influence on the millinery of last summer. The lesser lights in the chorus posed for photographs which began to be used for catalogues and to illustrate the fashion magazines. A Debenham and Freebody fur catalogue of 1908-9 proudly captions the charming pictures, "Photographed from Life." And many of the double-breasted sealskin jackets, the barrel

(*Continued on page* 97)

Angora jacket with basque and a neat waistline drawn in with elastic. Pringle

The
Spring Models in the
Tailor-made—
shown in the Specialty
second floor Salons

...at Derrys

The example illustrated is in fine quality Scotch Tweeds —an ensemble of character, superbly tailored.
Suit in richly coloured plaids with plain coat, lining to match.

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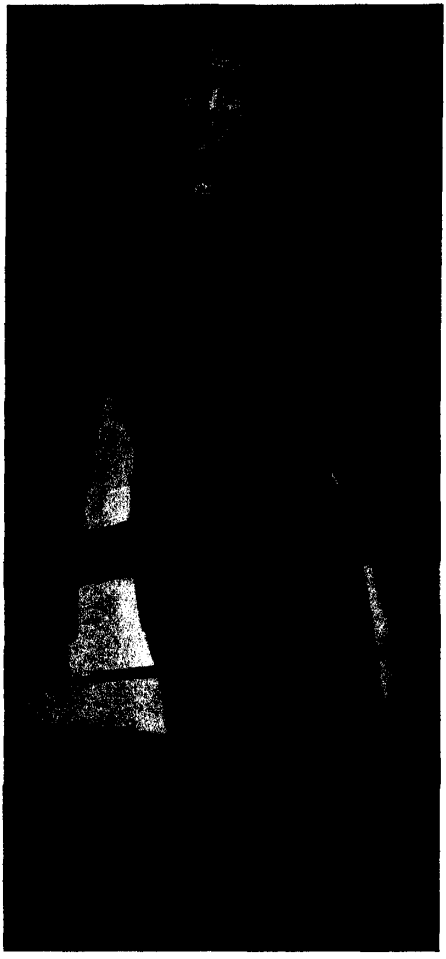

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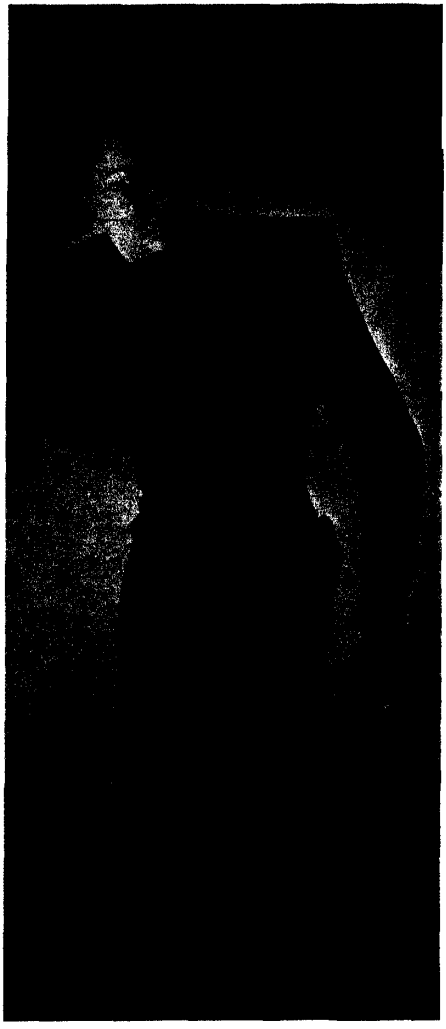

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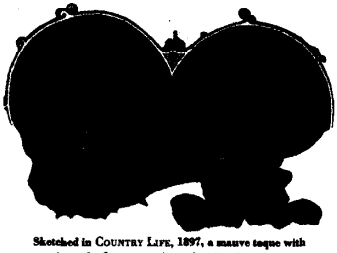

Sketched in COUNTRY LIFE, 1897, a mauve toque with pansies and a fine straw trimmed with tulle and poppies

muffs, the moleskin coats with big sleeves and full backs and the feathered Cavalier hats might be worn to-day. But skirts still trailed the ground.

They were mere sylphs judged by the fashion plates of 1912-15, which portray a fine, upstanding race of women capable of carrying what looked like nearly a ton of fur at a time. They emerge from the pages enveloped from the throat to the ground, weighted down to the floor by opulent stoles and colossal muffs. They were encased in whale-bone and padded and laced to a shelf in front to show off their corsage of jewels at night, and the ruffled, ribboned fronts of their very fancy blouses.

But gradually from 1910 onwards a major revolution in dress occurred when women discarded the swan-shaped corset, shingled their hair and took to comparatively slight foundation belts, short skirts with elongated tops, cloche hats and flat chests. This was the era of the chemise tea-dress in chiffon or lamé with handkerchief points to the knee worn with a chain of outsize amber or jade to the waist, and a fringed, embroidered Spanish shawl draped round the shoulders. The dresses were made right up to the throat. It was not until skirts were lengthened to the ankle that décolletés became low again. It was the time when every nice girl wore a white fox, and the heyday of the boudoir cap edged with mink or marabou.

The East had a powerful effect on colour through the Russian ballet and the new theories advanced by Bakst and launched by Poiret.

Edwardian sailor with pink tulle and roses. Summer 1946. Debenham and Freebody

The cloche of 1924

Described as for the open road. September, 1907

Violent oranges, flame, emerald green replaced the Parma violet, the écru and tea-rose pink of the Edwardians. The same Eastern influence is apparent in many of the latest models shown for this year, and assymetric drapery and slanting seams recall the sari and full-looped skirts remind one of the harem.

The fashions of the 1914-18 war have a certain affinity with present-day clothes. Both are easy, but the modern follow the pliant, natural lines of the figure without obliterating. Critics say the current decade will be hailed as a period of good taste in English dress design as the Queen Anne for furniture. Certainly, the violent fluctuations of Paris and the ostentation of New York fashions are not reflected here, and this is not merely the result of coupons and utility restrictions. One interesting result of the war has been the severing of the close links of international fashion. We have had to develop our own styles in our own way for six years and the result is that

(*Continued on page* 99)

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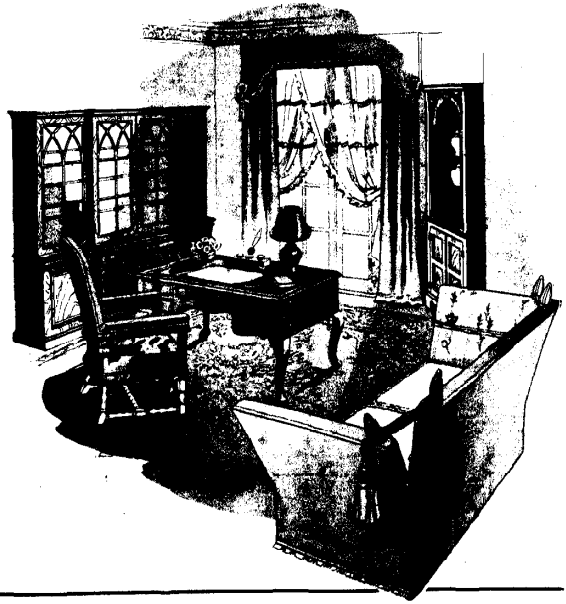

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Period skirt in snuff-brown silk, so stiff that it stands on its own, with the most modern of tops, a brown woollen sweater, incredibly fine, zipped down the back and looped with jet. Wallace

A handsome opera-cloak of white satin, sable, and black lace. October 1901

This picture and that of the shooting "gown" on page 91 have been kindly lent by Mr. James Laver

The latest fabric discovery, printed nylon, a crisp fabric resembling taffeta, white, grey and black, the top twisted through rings. Peter Robinson

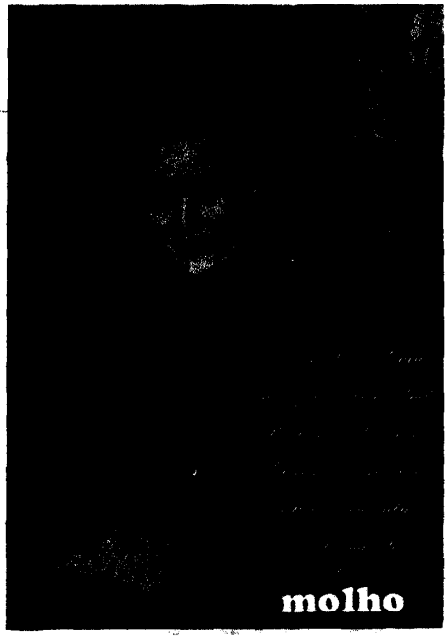
Photograph: ANTHONY BUCKLEY

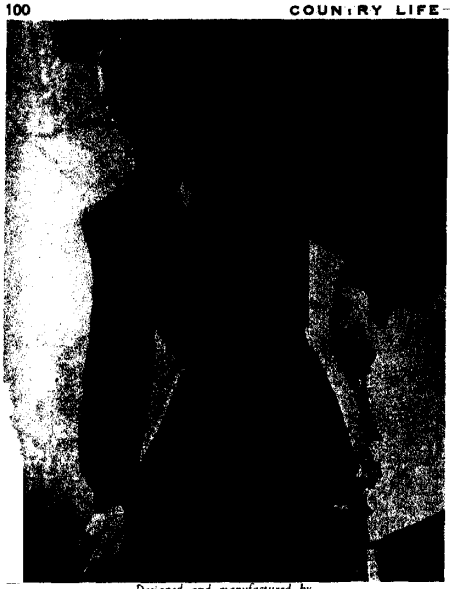
English designers have a distinct style of their own as individual as the sports clothes for which they have always been famous.

In between the wars, we get notable landmarks in fashion, first when evening skirts lengthened to the ankle and about 1929; when Regency and Empire styles were *de rigueur*; when Schiaparelli launched the peaked, padded shoulders in the mid-'thirties, a fashion that has lasted, with modifications, until the present day. The first styles with their top-heavy, triangular silhouette look outlandish now, but the line emerged later as the perfect medium for the off-the-peg dress. A rather hard type of chic emerged, typified in the fashion for the little black frock in matt cloque silk worn with twin diamond clips. Recently, the great dressmakers who make model clothes have dropped squared padding in favour of a soft, shoulder line, but this relies on individual fitting, and is impossible to carry out in ready-made clothes where each size must be able to adapt itself to a range of measurements.

Motors and motoring clothes, slacks and shorts, the bifurcated skirt, play clothes, the sun-bathing cult, have all changed fashion, added new departments in the shops and enlivened considerably our lives and certainly the fashion

(*Continued on page 101*)





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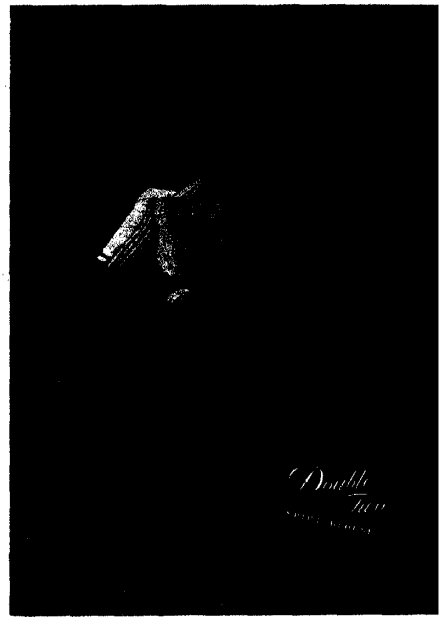

THE WAKEFIELD SHIRT CO., LTD., (Dept., V) 126 Kirkgate, Wakefield, York

magazines. Most important of all, rayon burst upon us in the 'thirties and added a brilliance to the lower-priced clothes that they could never hope to possess before Nylon and other synthetic fabrics are now busily adding a new vocabulary to the fashion pages replacing the glacé silk that was mentioned so frequently in the first issues of COUNTRY LIFE

The collections for this year show clothes that are above all things pretty and wearable many inspired by the past but all adapted for the life we lead to-day Famous artists are designing prints for the rayon manufacturers with outstanding success and a bold sure use of colour Superfine woollens and cottons have brought new possibilities quickly seized on by the young designers of to-day Above all things a simplicity of line gives to British clothes a style of their own

Some extremely pretty beach clothes and summer frocks in these fabrics have been great successes in the recent shows—a fine spot lawn for a full pleated frock firmer spot and plaid cottons for sun bathing frocks and summer dances exotic flowered haircord cottons and cotton ducks for slacks worn with close fitting fine wool sweaters zipped down the back or under the arm One of the fine woollen materials made a dinner frock navy blue and lightly embroidered with white

Country tweeds are simple in line with a deft tailored detail incorporated in pocket or rever to bring them out of the ordinary The suit jackets in smooth town materials with their nipped waistlines and long moulded basques are many of them reminiscent of the ones our grandmothers wore There are jackets too that are bulky about the shoulders and hugged in at the hips that recall the cloche hat period But skirts everywhere are pliant in line end below the knee and are easy to walk in

P' JOYCE REYNOLDS

The long - handled umbrella of the Edwardian has been revived by Paris and is shown below in plaid taffeta with a cape that slips on

Plastic cover and twisted plastic handle

Sandal for 1947
By Russell and Bromley

Carriage boot, hand made, with stitched heel, 1897 Edwardian patent leather diamanté buckled walking shoe, 1907 Satin after noon shoe with four inch heel, 1926 Joseph Box Collection

Ruffled hand painted nylon from Ascher, designed for 1947

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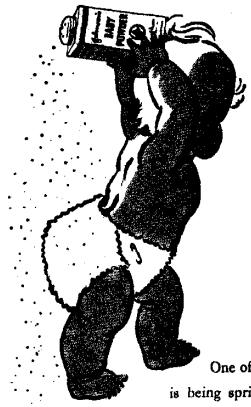

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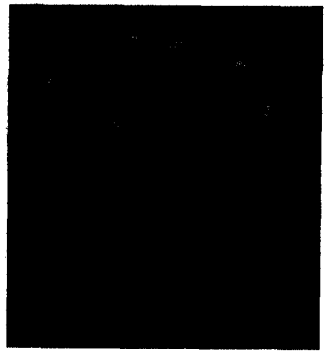
EARLY TREASURES IN THE ROCK GARDEN

By D. T. MacFIE



THE DORMANT CROWNS OF *PRIMULA SONCHIFOLIA* IN THE BAMBOO POTS IN WHICH THEY WERE SHIPPED FROM BURMA. (*Middle*) THE EXPANDING BUD OF ONE OF THE ORIGINAL PLANTS WITH THE FIRST FLOWERS UNFOLDING. (*Right*) FULLY EXPANDED FLOWERS; THE FIRST LEAVES ARE NOW APPEARING

RECENT speculations on the future of gardens and gardening have included some dismal prophecies. This and that feature, we have been told, are doomed on the score of expense, for lack of skilled labour and for many other reasons. And lovers of alpine plants, in particular, are bemoaning the loss of so many treasured rarities as a result of enforced neglect during the war years.

There is no doubt that stocks of many alpine species have vanished. For some of them we shall have to wait until such time as collectors can once again set forth; meanwhile it is at least a comforting thought that, in these air-minded days, the time-lag between the collection of a plant and its appearance in the garden is likely to be considerably reduced. Plants, as opposed to seeds, were brought home successfully from the Far East by land and sea on several occasions before the war, but normally collectors could not be burdened with growing plants. Now, with air transport, it should be a simple matter. Many readers will remember the case of *Primula sonchifolia* in the early 1930s. Discovered by Delavay in 1885, it was for years eulogised by collectors, and even that taciturn Scot, George Forrest, bestowed on it, admittedly in error, the name of *P. gratissima*. Unfortunately all attempts to germinate collected seed failed, probably on account of the plant's awkward habit of shedding its seed while still green and unripe, and to gardeners at home it remained, for a long time, no more than a tantalising name. Eventually, at the instigation of Sir Charles Innes, then Governor of Burma, a consignment of the plants in bamboo pots was shipped home in a cool chamber. They arrived in perfect condition and were shown in flower a month or two later at the Horticultural Hall by Mr. T. Hay, then head gardener of the Royal Parks.

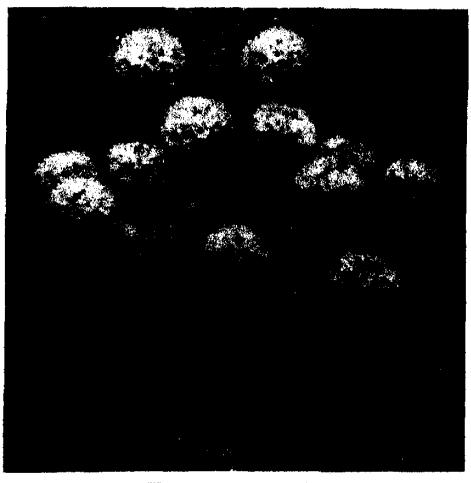
All this apart, there are still nucleus stocks of a vast number of different alpines, a much vaster number than any one gardener is likely to covet if he can once overcome personal preferences. Survivors will also be found in many gardens, and a single survivor is all that is required.

To many people—and I number myself among them—it is the earliest alpines that make the strongest appeal. Not for one moment would I belittle the later species, whatever their season. But there is none which so kindles my enthusiasm as do the first flowers of early spring. Few of them have the flamboyant attraction of the alpine phloxes and other plants which make gay rivers of colour at a later date, but the precocious blossoms of February and March bring a breath of spring to the garden, even more so than do the larger shrubs, the forsythias, hamamelis and others of ruder and more robust stature.

Primula Winteri, until the advent of *P. sonchifolia*, the only member of the petiolares section in our gardens, is a never-failing delight with its beautifully powdered leaves and lovely, lavender-lilac flowers. In a mild winter it seems perpetually in flower and needs only a few mild days to tempt it in the worst of seasons. It is not a difficult plant to grow, and a rich soil with good winter drainage is all it asks. What is more, it is hardy, and though winter wet may kill it, frost will not.

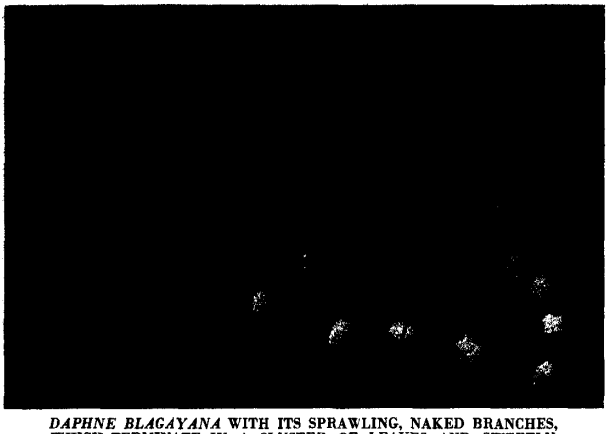
Although rather later in flowering, *P. Edgeworthii* bears some resemblance to Winter's primrose. The former is quite easily distinguishable from the latter by its deeper, rosier flowers and by the fact that the narrower leaves are not mealy. I doubt if it will prove so generally amenable as *P. Winteri* but it is certainly a lovely thing and well worth a little spoiling.

Best known of all the early Himalayan primroses, *P. denticulata* has been accused of being over-coarse in growth. By comparison with some of the daintier species it may appear so, but it is too attractive and reliable a plant to be ignored on such dubious pretexts. A good deal depends on choosing a good form. Raised from seed it is very variable, and some of the colour forms are dingy, washy affairs. In a good form the ball-like heads of clear lavender blooms, each borne on sturdy scape, are a cheering sight and are often seen as early as February. The white *P. denticulata alba* is even better, and there is one form distinguished by the name of *cashmiriana* which is in every way neater in habit than the type. It is easily distinguished by the golden farina which powders the undersides of the leaves.



THE GLOBULAR FLOWER-HEADS, ON STURDY SCAPES, OF *PRIMULA DENTICULATA*, BEST KNOWN OF THE HIMALAYAN PRIMROSES

Two European species which greet us with blossoms in the early days of the year are *P. frondosa* and *P. Allioni*, the former from Thrace and the latter from the Maritime Alps. *Frondosa* is a plant of equable temperament. One thing and one thing only it will not stand, and that is a soil that is over-wet in the winter months—a taste that is shared by most of the alpine species. Assured of winter drainage it will usually flourish and produce its scapes of pink flowers with a cheerful abandon. *P. Allioni* is a different matter. Many people have tried to grow it and have failed. But many have succeeded, and there can be



DAPHNE BLAGAYANA WITH ITS SPRAWLING, NAKED BRANCHES, WHICH TERMINATE IN A CLUSTER OF LEAVES AND SWEETLY SCENTED FLOWERS

few gardeners who would not count one success with so lovely a plant worth a dozen failures. It is a saxatile species and it is in clefts of hard limestone that it is usually found at its best. Then its tight cushions of grey-green leaves will spread into mats bespangled with large and lovely pale rose flowers. There is, too, a rare and beautiful white form—a treasure if it can be found.

Of the immense and confused welter of names and of plants which make up the genus *saxifraga* volumes could be written. And still there would be more names than plants, as though in all conscience there were not enough and more of the latter. Only two can be mentioned, and the first must be the lovely *S. Burseriana* in the form of *S. Burseriana Gloria*, the largest flowered and most lovely of them all. We have it on the authority of Reginald Farrer that this plant is, in fact, a form of *S. Burseriana tridentina*, and that he himself flowered it from batches of *tridentina* collected in the Schlern Klamm of the southern Dolomites. Farrer's never-ending tirade against the use of coined English names is perhaps at its best when he writes of this genus. "Its English name is Saxifrage—a singularly apt, easy, expressive and beautiful one, in universal use except in Wardour Street, where the appropriate Ruskinian faddists sometimes try to talk of it in print (but never in words) as Rockfoil—a dismal and tedious affectation which all reasonable people unanimously ignore." Can anyone quarrel with his dictum?

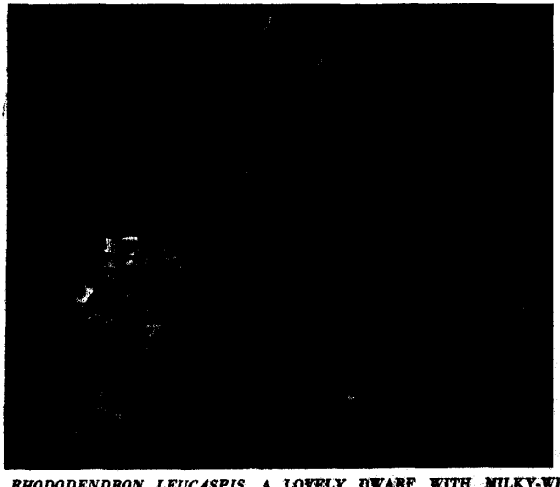
S. x apiculata, one of the oldest of the hybrid Kabschias, is another gem among the earliest flowering species. From February onwards its spreading mats of fresh green foliage are literally smothered by the bright yellow flowers which, despite their fragile appearance, are little affected by the weather. It is not in any way a faddy plant, but it does require a sunny position.

The great families of primula and saxifrage apart, there are many other species that brighten the rock garden in February and March, though not all of them are alpines in the true sense of the term. The snowdrops, snowflakes and chionodoxas will never disappoint. Crocus offers a range of lovely species, though it must be admitted that their flowers are rather susceptible to damage by the weather. The miniature narcissi are a host in themselves, and there are still the irises, the spring flowering gentians, the early anemones and many others.

There are, too, the dwarf shrubs which play an increasingly important role in rock gardens to-day, both flowering species and the innumerable dwarf forms of conifers with which one can indulge in pleasing architectural fancies. Their tones are by no means all sombre, and providing they are not over-planted they will give the owner of a rock garden an all-the-year-round interest.

Rhododendron and erica provide some of the choicest of really early-flowering shrubs. There is no month in the year when a representative collection of heaths and heathers will be found without a flower, and for colour masses in the spring it is difficult to think of anything to compare with the carnea heathers, for in their variety and their prodigality they are unique. The dwarf rhododendrons, though they do not lend themselves to massing in quite the same manner as do the heaths, are even more spectacular as individual shrubs. *R. leucaspis* with its large, milky-white flowers, is no more than one, or at most two, feet high. Its flowers, which usually appear at the end of February, are susceptible to frost, and for that reason the plant should be given a sheltered position, but the shrub itself is not likely to suffer. The same is true of *R. moupinense*, a somewhat taller and even earlier species with flowers that may vary from white to deep pink.

A sprawling growth is seldom deemed a virtue in a shrub. But with the creamy-white *Daphne Blagayana* it is just that; indeed, were it to grow upright the bare stems would be an unlovely sight. But sprawling over a boulder, the stems hugging the ground until they unexpectedly terminate in tufts of leaves betopped by rounded clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers, it makes a lovely rock garden shrub. Layering of the sprawling naked branches will ensure a periodically renewed root system which, in turn, will make for lasting vigour.



RHODODENDRON LEUCASPIS, A LOVELY DWARF WITH MILKY-WHITE FLOWERS GROWING IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH. (*Right*) *GALANTHUS NIVALIS VAR. SCHARLOKI*, A VARIETY OF THE COMMON SNOWDROP WITH CONSPICUOUS GREEN MARKINGS

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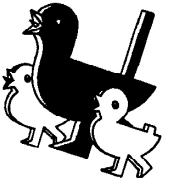

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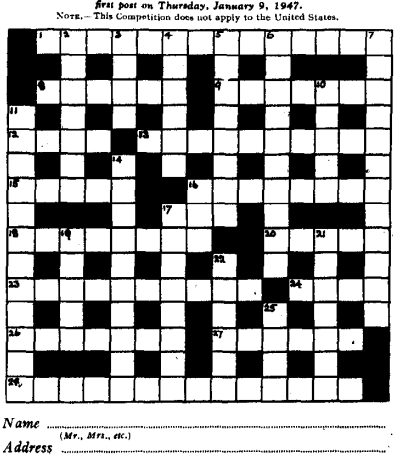

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SOLUTION TO No. 882. *The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of December 27 will be announced next week.*

ACROSS.—1, Hard hitting; 9, Roses; 10, Grenadier; 11 and 12, Pootistool; 13, Laic; 16, Trial; 17, Mallow; 19, In leaf; 20, Draft; 22, Lout; 23 and 24, Rayon yarn; 27, Sigismund; 28, Crest; 29, Easternmost.

DOWN.—1, Historic; 2, Ruse; 3, High temperature; 4, The Pool of London; 5, Iran; 6, Guitar; 7, Profit and loss; 8, Procrastinate; 14 and 15, Slang words; 18 Parakeet; 21, Bungle; 25, Isis; 26, Echo.

ACROSS

1. Their owner won't win the deportment prize (5, 9)
8. A senseless state to get into (6)
9. For Roman or American no tears (7)
12. *A bad King* (4)
13. Wash down and up (3, 3, 4)
15. An anchoret, so to speak (5)
18. I cane all! (anagr.) (8)
17. By contrast to ornament (3)
18. Richardson, Robinson, Fitzmaurice, Fitzpatrick (4, 4)
20. Duck, but you need not get down! (5)
23. They can be made without an alarum (10)
24. Bloodshed in Kensington? (4)
26. Those who do must be prepared for a knock-*down or a come-down* (7)
27. Father becomes quite a bridge expert in London (6)
28. To go one better the bishop should have a whole book (4, 3, 7)

DOWN

2. Not the heart of the prison by the look of things (7)
3. A pane in the neck and broken, too! (4)
4. Not necessarily a hypocritical writer (8)
5. What kind of race? It is hardly clear (8)
6. They mean shorter approaches to the green but not to the house (4, 6)
7. "My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn, I saw good —— in your garden there." —*Shakespeare* (12)
10. Has been employed before now in a frontal onslaught (5)
11. It is right off the map (4, 2, 6)
14. It is really in Europe, but Elizabeth goes to the Middle East (10)
16. You can find a fool in all classes (3)
17. Like a guardianless orphan (8)
19. Were 18 across his brother's or his sister's? (5)
21. Ice does (anagr.) (7)
22. Chants need changing to get a bit of tune (6)
25. "When the —— is shattered The light in the dust lies dead."—*Shelley* (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 881 is

Mr. C. L. G. Williams,
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Woodland Road,
Selsey,
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BIRD SEED for sale. Please write for present prices of bold Canary, white and yellow Millet, Canary mixture, Budgerigar mixture, Parrot mixture, Buckwheat, Sunflower seed, peanuts for bird feeding, Hemp, unrationed poultry food, etc. Kindly enclose stamp for particulars to BOURNE, "Tryhome," Oakthorpe, near Burton-on-Trent.

LIVESTOCK

OLD MANOR KENNELS. Beautiful Boxer Puppies, born 2.11.46, red fawns, dogs and bitches, dam "Madiog of Maspound," sire "Stainbumdorf Osric," son of the famous "Stainbumdorf Zulu." All puppies reared on a farm.—RUSSELL, Old Manor House, Lower Weedon, Northants. 'Phone: Weedon 106.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS are still maintaining the traditional charm which has endeared them to generations of nobility. MRS. VIOLET E. POND invites inquiries for puppies available from time to time at Byng Hall, Pettistree, Suffolk. Tel.: Wickham Market 262.

EDUCATIONAL

LT.-COL. AND MRS. R. H. COUCHMAN are running Whitestaunton Manor, Chard, Somerset, 14 miles from the sea, as a Preparatory Boarding School, with Froebel head mistress, for children from five years. Entire charge can be taken if required. T.T. milk from home farm of 400 acres. —Particulars from the PRINCIPAL.

NEPCOTE LODGE, Findon, Sussex. Residential Riding Academy for Ladies. Long or short courses. Candidates successfully prepared for the I. of H. Examination.—Principals: R. E. PRITCHARD, ex-M.F.H. (Fellow and Instructor of the Institute of the Horse), and MRS. PRITCHARD.

ST. PETER'S COURT, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Preparatory School for Boys. Has now re-opened.—Full particulars can be obtained from the HEAD MASTER.

GARDENING

CHRYSANTHEMUMS from the Specialists. Please send for List.—J. A. HEAP & COMPANY, Shugborough Gardens, Great Haywood, near Stafford.

CLOCHE NEWS. *New Chase Models embody revolutionary improvements.* The "V" handle regulates perfect ventilation from the top. The new "panel wire" permits entire removal of top glass and instant access to crops without lifting or shifting cloche. These fittings can be supplied separately to convert your present cloches.—Write to-day for details to CHASE LTD., 9, The Grange, Chertsey, Surrey.

CUTHBERT'S SPRING-FLOWERING BULBS. Finest quality guaranteed full flowering size for masses of choice blooms. Recommended varieties include: *TULIPS:* famous DARWINS, BARTIGON, brilliant scarlet; ALLBRIGHT, bright red; PHILIP SNOWDEN, carmine rose; PRIDE OF HAARLEM, crimson; PRINCESS ELIZABETH, soft rose; splendid bulbs, 50/- 100. *MAY FLOWERING TULIPS:* ADVANCE, scarlet; GOLDEN HARVEST, yellow; TRIUMPH and MENDEL, varieties; TELESCOPIUM, violet; *KRELAGE'S TRIUMPH, deep red: any of above,* 50/- 100.—R. & G. CUTHBERT, 37, Goffs Oak, Herts.

FOR SALE at a nominal price to anyone willing to undertake removal from present site, about 275 yds. Hornbeam hedge, 7 ft. high, 3 trees per yd. —Offers to SECRETARY-SUPERINTENDENT, Wolverhampton & Midland Counties Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.

FIRST QUALITY NURSERY STOCK. Black Currants, 3 ft., 4-7 shoots, Ministry certified, 18/- doz. Hedging Whitethorns, 2-3 ft., 15/- to 17/- doz. Rose Climbers, pink and scarlet, 5/- each. Apple and Pear cordons, Plums, Gages, Figs, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhododendrons, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Catalogue free.—WINKFIELD MANOR NURSERIES, ASCOT.

LAWN MOWERS. Now is the time to purchase your Hand or Motor Mower. We offer a selection of good rebuilt machines, including Ransome, Atco, J.P., etc. Send for list. Overhauling. Don't be let down in the spring. Send your mower to us during the winter months for expert workmanship at reasonable prices. Mowers bought and exchanged.—DALE-JONES & CO., The Motor Mower Specialists, 81p, Little Albany Street, London, N.W.1.

SPEND NO COUPONS and save your best footwear from mud and wet. Boots, shoes, Wellingtons with Beechwood soles, irons or rubber added. Felt lined, warm and durable even on concrete. Stamped addressed envelope brings particulars.—L. TWEENWAY, LTD., Horley, Surrey.

THOUSANDS OF TONS of beautiful Westmorland water-worn Rockery Stone. Ideal for your garden.—For particulars apply: LIME AND LIMESTONE QUARRIES, Brough, Westmorland.

TREE-PRIMROSE. One of the most beautiful plants in the world. Produces masses of large golden yellow blooms in summer. Order now for spring planting. 3/6 each.—J. MACGREGOR, F.R.H.S., Dept. 21, Carluke, Scotland.

VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of Quality. Our Catalogue is helpful and interesting. Free on request.—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

SITUATIONS VACANT

TWO LADIES, as Cook and House-parlourmaid, required by Lt.-Col. E. N. Buxton early January, in Essex, 15 miles London. Excellent accommodation, own sitting room. Good salary and outings.—Write, HON. MRS. GASCOIGNE, Haneys, Ranmore, Dorking.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER, energetic, 47, Public School education and good appearance, late Deputy Manager Eastern firm 11 years, Senior Staffs Officer, R.A.F., possesses excellent testimonials integrity, loyalty, tact, efficiency, and initiative, seeks position of trust and responsibility, preferably South England country life, salary £600 minimum to augment small capital. Wide administrative experience and organising ability.—Box 75.

MAJOR, Ex-Army and Palestine Police, wishing to acquire comprehensive knowledge of residential innkeeping, offers his services for nominal salary and board to innkeeper in Southern Counties.—Box 62.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

FOR SALE, complete numbers of "Country Life," Nov. 1945-46, in good condition.—Box 69.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BOURNEMOUTH. TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL has first-class accommodation and service AVAILABLE NOW. Finest position on the West Cliff facing the sea. Suites and private bathrooms. Tel.: 6671.

DELIGHTFUL Georgian house recently opened as a Guest House. Situated amidst beautiful country between Canterbury, Folkestone and Dover, and within easy reach of several coastal resorts. Stands in six acres of private grounds including miniature park and orchard; golf near; garage. Tastefully furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine. Terms 5 gns.—"Hazling Dane," Shepherdswell, Kent. 'Phone 233.

DEVON. WHITE HART HOTEL, Holsworthy. 9 miles from Bude. A beautifully appointed old Inn with an atmosphere and reputation for its pre-war cellar, first-class cooking and courteous service. Free fishing and rough shooting. Every comfort. Special winter terms from 5½ gns. Atlantic Express from Waterloo. 'Phone 75.

EASTBOURNE. THE CAVENDISH, occupying the finest position on the front, is now open again. Luxurious Private Suites or comfortable Bedrooms. Exceptional service. Excellent cuisine. Music and Dancing. Terms on application to PHILIP CHURCHMAN, Manager. Telephone: Eastbourne 2740.

EXMOOR. CROWN HOTEL, Exford. Centrally heated. H. and c. in all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Hunting with one pack staghounds and two packs foxhounds. Hacking. Rough shooting over 1,000 acres farm and moorland. Trout fishing in season on Exe and Barle. Tel.: Exford 43.

FISHING. GRIFFIN HOTEL, March, Cambs. Very comfortable accommodation from 5 gns. weekly. Facilities good coarse fishing, *three important rivers. Also near Norfolk Coast.* Phone: March 3215.

FOR A WINTER HOLIDAY OR RESIDENCE Stay at this first-class four-star hotel.
THE GRENVILLE HOTEL,
BUDE, CORNWALL.
Private suites, good fare, warmth, and a few paces from golf, shops, and cinema. Tel.: Bude 15.

HOVE. Small private Hotel, hot and cold water and gas fires in rooms. Central heating. Liberal catering and personal comfort. By sea front. Central.—"RUTHERGLEN," 3, Lansdown Place, Hove 2, Sussex.

ON WINDERMERE LAKE.
LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL
Best equipped Hotel in Lakeland. Country house environment. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms. Extensive grounds. Own boats and boat landing. Tel.: Ambleside 101

ROSELAND PENINSULA. POLSUE MANOR. Country House Hotel offers peace, comfort warmth, excellent food. Own farm produce, rough shooting. Special winter terms.—RUAN HIGH LANES, Near Truro. Veryan 270.

SANDOWN, I.O.W. Mount Pleasant Hotel. Open all year.

SHALDON, S. DEVON. DUNMORE HOTEL. A splendid mansion with large and beautifully appointed public rooms. Central heating throughout. Seven acres gardens. Own garden produce. Ideally suitable for late holidays or for winter residence. Tennis. Fully licensed. Garage. A.A., R.A.C. Telephone: Shaldon 2.

SPRING comes early to Britain's Southernmost Peninsula—
MULLION COVE HOTEL
S. CORNWALL
Excellent cuisine. The only licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast. Vi-spring beds. Electric fires. Cliff walks. Golf. Reduced terms for winter months. Write Resident Director. 'Phone Mullion 328.

STRETE RALEGH HOTEL
NEAR EXETER
A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL IN extensive grounds, situated between Honiton and Exeter. Within a few miles of the most beautiful coast-line of Devon. The Hotel has every modern comfort; fresh vegetables and fruit from the gardens and own poultry. T.T. milk. The hotel also offers restful, warm and comfortable accommodation for the winter. Tel.: Whimple 322.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, New Forest, Brockenhurst. Central for golf, riding and forest walks. Easy reach of south coast. Every comfort. Long or short stay. Licensed. Telephone 2165.

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MOOR HALL HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB
Tel.: NINFIELD 330
A Country House Hotel, every comfort and a cheerful atmosphere. Dancing. Own Riding Stables. Hunting twice weekly with East Sussex. Good hacking. Rough shooting over 250-acre farm. Trains met Bexhill or Battle. Terms from 5½ gns.

TREGADDICK, BLISLAND, BODMIN. Guest House in the most beautiful part of inland Cornwall. Woods, rivers, moorland. Sea 9 miles. Excellent cooking. Club licence. From 4 gns. weekly. Tel.: St. Tudy 286.

WINTER WARMTH and the acme of comfort. Central heating and great log fires in lounges. Electric fires, hot and cold basins and snugly beds with interior sprung mattresses in all bedrooms. Charmingly furnished and excellent food, with willing and happy service. For those guests who desire to spend the winter (from November 1 to Easter) at special terms, a few double rooms will be reserved. This 15th-century Cotswold Manor is one of the most attractive Hotels in England, with an acre of lovely gardens. Unsurpassed for those who delight in peaceful cultured surroundings.
MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, MORETON-IN-MARSH Glos. Second stop on main line by the 4.45 from Paddington. A dry, equable climate. Phone or wire Moreton-in-Marsh 101.

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ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS and SAFES, etc., wanted for CASH. Highest prices.—TAYLORS, 74, Chancery Lane, London. Holborn 3793.

CARPETS AND RUGS of distinction purchased. Best prices given.—PEREZ, Carpet Specialists, 168, Brompton Road, S.W.3., Ken. 9878 (between Harrods and Brompton Oratory), and 97, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYFAIR 7008.

WANTED

APPAREL. Highest prices returned for discarded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Furs, Clothing *of all kinds.—Private owners may send with* safety to Dept. C.L., JOHNSON, DYMOND AND SON, LTD., Auctioneers (Est. 1793), 24-25, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

BEST PRICES paid for large and small parcels of standing Timber of all kinds.—Box 786.

CAMEO BROOCHES, Necklets, Bangles, Rings, etc., wanted; diamond and all gem jewellery, gold, silver articles, modern, antique, gold and silver cigarette cases (any condition); imitation and cultured pearl necklets. High offers with cash.—H. MILLER (Llandrindod) LTD. (Dept. C.L.), Jewellers, 29, South Street, Worthing. (Bankers: Nat. Prov.).

COINS AND MEDALS bought and sold; highest prices paid for collection, fine and rare pieces, especially gold. Standard Catalogue of English Coins 5/-; Seaby's monthly Coin and Medal Bulletin 2/6 per annum.—B. A. SEABY, LTD., 65, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

DO YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF YOUR LIBRARY? Immediate cash given for libraries of old or new books, in large or small quantities.—Please send details to HARRY FOSTER-SMITH, 5, Hillcrest Road, London, W.

JELKS, Holloway Road, N.7, and Finchley, N 12, offer good prices for modern and reproduction furniture, carpets, curtains, cafe furniture, pianos, billiards tables, etc.—'Phone: North 2747. Hillside 3214 and 4477.

LADY'S Black Bowler, size 7, also Riding Boots, size 6, leg 14 in. State price.—MARTIN, 75 Hook Road, Goole, Yorks.

MISSES MANN AND SHACKLETON pay high prices for Linen, Curtains, Blankets, etc., Silver and Plated goods. Jewellery of every description; also Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's discarded or misfit garmets and furs. Offer or cheque by return for consignment sent. Est. 1860.—FERN HOUSE, Norbiton, Surrey.

MOSS BROS. & CO., LTD., will pay very satisfactory prices for good quality Saddlery, Bridles, Saddles (not side saddles), etc., in good condition.—20, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

PRIVATE BUYER desires purchase 4½ Lagonda or Bentley Saloon.—RHODES, Fernhurst, Haslemere.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, light Air Travel Luggage, pigskin or light leather, suit cases, kitbags, etc.—Box 72.

FOR SALE

12-BORE Hammerless Ejector, Holland and Holland "Badminton," new 1936, shot one season only. Perfect condition. Complete with leather case. Best offers.—Apply, A. J. GREEN "Ghyll Wood," Parish Ghyll Drive, Ilkley.

AN IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION of Old Master Paintings for disposal at moderate price.—List, etc., Box 63.

ANTIQUE Brittany Oak Hanging Cupboard. Best offer over £25.—MRS. A. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, Ryton, Shifnal, Salop.

BINOCULARS, fine quality post-war models for racing, yachting and all sports. Many improvements on pre-war types. Ross 7 x 50 Steplux, coated lenses, £36/7/-, for every purposes. The most distinguished and effective glass yet produced. Also Barr & Stroud, 7 x 50 C.F. 31, coated lenses, £39/2/6, and other makes available from stock.—WALLACE HEATON LTD., 126/7, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

COUPON FREE. Nut Brown Hand-woven Welsh Tweed (dress weight, sufficient to make dress and jacket or long coat with matching skirt), £20. Midnight Blue Welsh Tweed Suit, by Busvine, b. 38, h. 40, £6. Grey Flannel Coat, £5. Two-skin Sable Tie, £30.—Box 67.

GENTLEMAN'S Dress Suit, tails, makers Marshall Snelgrove, chest 36 in., waist 31 in., inside leg 30 in. Also pair of Lady's Riding Breeches, finest cavalry twill, buckskin strappings, waist 26 in. Owner's height 5 ft. 4 in. Both practically new.—GILBERT, "Highgrove," Eccleston, near Chorley, Lancs.

KHERMAN CARPET, 12 ft. x 9 ft., multi-coloured, floral design on dark blue ground; £450. Pair Kherman Carpets, 7 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in., blue floral design on dark cerise ground; £210.—20, Burdon Lane, Cheam. Phone Vigilant 1973.

LADY'S RIDING BREECHES and Harris Tweed Jacket, hips 36, waist 24; £10.—Apply: CHRISTIAN, High Bank, Rustington, Sussex.

LONG brown Leather Coat, nearly new; Paris tailor; lined wool, fur collar, cuffs; seen London.—Box 70.

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SABLES for sale, no coupons. Narrow sable trimming 2¼ yards long, comprised entirely of sable tails. Price £20. Narrow sable trimming in 4 pieces, 1¼ yards, £5. Martin Tails, 4 Kolinsky, 6 heads, 11 paws, 2 pieces of dyed Coney (1 yard), narrow, £5. Can be sent on approval if banker's reference is satisfactory. M.V.G.D.—Box 64.

SIZE 7 Field Boots, with trees, seldom worn, 15-in. calf, 18-in. outside leg, 8 gns. Blue and yellow Golf Umbrella, £3. Steel Spinning Rod Reel by Cogswell & Harrison, agate rings, 8 gns.—C. RENSHAW, Little Rexon, Broadwood, Lifton, Devon.

SKI OUTFIT, including pair skis, sticks, boots size 10, gaberdine trousers, socks; suit man of about 6 ft. All for £10.—Apply: CHRISTIAN, High Bank, Rustington, Sussex.

SHORT black Persian Lamb Coat, beautiful condition, no coupons. Insurance replacement value £350. Accept £250 or nearest offer.—Box 65.

SUITABLE AS GIFTS. Hardy "Hotspur" T.out. Rod, Hand-made Table Mats, Cream-maker, Brass Candlesticks, Lady's lined leather Suit case, size 29 in. by 16 in., initialled "A.H." Tray Set for breakfast in bed (cloth, napkin, tea and egg cosy). Best offer in each case secures.—Box 68.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGE 114

1436/324

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2608 JANUARY 10, 1947

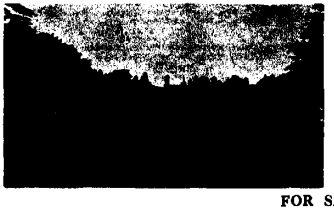
CHECKED

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

KENT. LONDON 30 MILES

Sevenoaks 5 miles. Adjacent to village and 'bus service. 550 feet up with panoramic views.

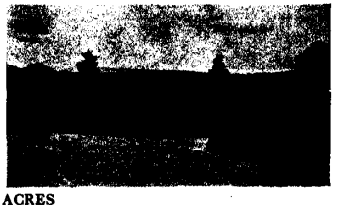
The Residence, built of brick, is in good structural repair, conveniently arranged on two floors, and stands in the centre of the property with a lodge at entrance.



Lounge hall, 5 reception, 12 bedrooms, nurseries, 4 bathrooms. Companies' electricity and water. Separate hot-water system, central heating. Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garage.
7 cottages in hand.
Secondary residence let.

The gardens are artistically laid out, with extensive lawns, 2 tennis courts, croquet lawn, rose and rock gardens. Two walled kitchen gardens. Farmery. Nut and fruit plantations, meadow and arable land.



FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 50 ACRES

Sole Agents: Messrs. DANIEL WATNEY, EILOART, INMAN & NUNN, The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (3,471)

BUCKS. 30 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

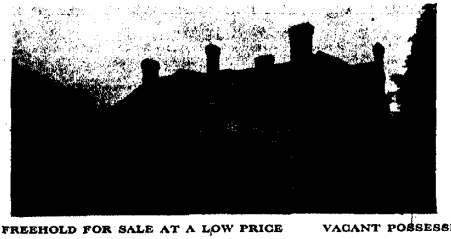
600 FEET UP FACING SOUTH ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

THE MANOR HOUSE

style residence was erected in 1900, of brick with tiled roof and has leaded light casements in oak frames.

The house occupies a secluded and fine position and is approached by a long drive.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.



Central heating, main electric light, power and water. Separate hot-water system. Modern drainage.

Stabling. Garages.

TWO COTTAGES
in service occupation.

Well-timbered gardens, kitchen garden, paddocks.

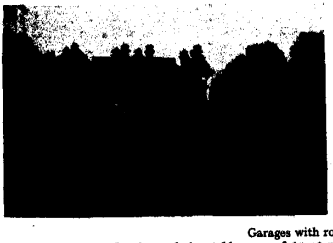
ABOUT 46 ACRES **FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE** **VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,708)

WORCESTERSHIRE

EASY REACH OF BIRMINGHAM, MIDLANDS AND LONDON. ADJOINING A VILLAGE.

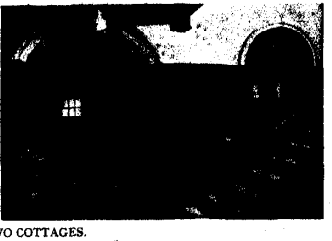
Standing high, facing south with lovely extensive views over the Severn Valley.



A substantial stone-built Residence, erected in 1914 by a well-known architect, and in good order throughout.

Approached by two drives, the well-arranged accommodation comprises oak-panelled inner and outer halls, 4 reception rooms, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 other rooms. Excellent offices with Aga.

Central Heating Automatically Controlled.
All main services.



Garages with rooms over. Stabling for eight. TWO COTTAGES.

Gardens of about 16 acres of great natural beauty. Terrace and croquet lawns. Well-stocked kitchen garden.

Parkland with frontage to the main road. Woodland and meadowland.

1,700 ft. frontage to the River Severn.

IN ALL 69 ACRES **VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE** **FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

The House would be sold with about 15 acres.

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SOMERSET

6 miles Sherborne.

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QUEEN CAMEL HOUSE, QUEEN CAMEL

In beautiful order and completely modernised. Containing hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern domestic offices. All services including central heating. Attractive gardens, orcharding, paddock. Garages, stabling. Gardener's cottage.

ABOUT 6 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

For Sale by Auction, unless sold privately beforehand, at the Sparkford Inn, Sparkford, on Monday, January 20, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.

Lawyers: Messrs. SATTEN & CO., Church House, Yeovil. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1060); W. PALMER & CO. and R. & C. SNELL, LTD., Court Ash, Yeovil (Tel. 25).

BIBURY RECTORY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

In one of the Cotswolds loveliest villages.

Cirencester 7 miles.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Standing in a walled garden. Three reception rooms, bathroom, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 servants' rooms.

Central heating. Estate water supply. Stabling and outbuildings. Timbered grounds of about **4½ ACRES.**

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Details from the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 324/5).

By direction of Mr. Arthur Ward, K.C.

ISLE OF MAN

3 miles from Ramsey.

129 ACRE FARM AND MARKET GARDEN

delightfully situated in most romantic part of Island

SMALL STONE-BUILT 5-ROOMED HOUSE

approached by drive from main road. Main electric light. Very fertile land. Farm buildings in excellent repair include cowhouses for 12, stable, 2 loose boxes, 2 new greenhouses each 100 ft. x 15 ft. Very good market for produce. Labour available.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD PRICE £6,000

Strongly recommended by the Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1348).

DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT

To be Let Furnished for the winter with possibility of extension.

2 miles from Tetbury in unspoilt surroundings.

A CHARMING COTSWOLD HOUSE

well modernised and furnished. Three reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms, cloakroom, modern kitchen premises.

Company's electricity. Good water supply. Central heating. Small garden and orchard **3 ACRES.**

Details from the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 324/5).

NORTH DEVON

Favourite sporting district. Panoramic views.

EXCEPTIONAL MINIATURE ESTATE

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE

in parklike surroundings. Containing hall, 3-4 reception, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, nursery suite, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRICITY. WATER.
Ornamental timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden. Farmery with fine small farmhouse.

ABOUT 55 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000 FOR QUICK SALE

Live and dead stock if required.

VACANT POSSESSION

Particulars from Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1060).

Grosvenor 3121 (3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

HERTS

In a pleasant rural position, 400 feet above sea, adjoining a village green. Main line station one mile. Ideal for daily travel to London by road or rail.

A WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

Facing south and approached by a carriage drive.

SIX BEST BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS. NURSERIES, STAFF BEDROOMS, HALL, AND 3 EXCELLENT RECEPTION ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS. STABLING, GARAGE AND FLAT. COTTAGE.

Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, with kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, all in good order.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRICE £12,500 WITH 8 ACRES

To view apply to the Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SUITABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL, HOTEL, SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES.

SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS

3 miles from station. Excellent train service to Waterloo. London 29 miles. Pine and heather country. Several golf courses within easy reach.

PLEASING RESIDENCE of substantial construction in red brick with tiled roof, good order throughout.

Entrance hall, cloakroom, billiards room, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' sitting room.

Central heating. All main services. Garage for 4. Outbuildings. Heated greenhouses.

TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES

Attractive gardens and grounds

include hard tennis court, matured lawns, rose garden, lily pond, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden. Orchard. Paddock and woodland.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE

containing 3 reception rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage and outbuildings. Gardens of about 1 acre.

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with immediate possession.

The principal residence, cottages and about 8 acres will be sold separately if desired.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. CHANCELLOR & SONS, 26, High Street, Camberley, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,168)

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Delightful position some 400 feet up on greensand soil with lovely views. 1 mile station, main line trains to Paddington in 2 hours, connect from Westbury 4 miles).

A stone and brick Residence of 15th-century structure (reconstructed 1909), stone mullioned casement windows. Compactly planned, thoroughly modernised and in good order.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, cloakroom (h. and c.) and w.c., 3 reception rooms, 6 principal, 2 servants' bedrooms and dressing room, 2 bathrooms, domestic offices. Aga Cooker.

Central heating, main electric light, power, gas and water. Septic tank drainage.

Double garage, stabling, useful outbuildings, cottage.

Pleasingly disposed grounds including brick rose pergola, lawns, herbaceous borders, productive kitchen garden, asparagus beds, formal and fruit gardens, paddock, etc. In all ABOUT 4½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (6,449)

By direction of Lt.-Col. P. E. Campbell.

"MEADOWLANDS," DURSLEY, GLOS

2 miles Berkeley Road Station, 2½ miles from the Berkeley Kennels, and 3 miles from Stinchcombe Hill Golf Course. 12 miles Stroud, 15 miles Gloucester. Picturesque country. Extensive views.

Stone and brick Residence (about 150 years old), completely modernised and in excellent repair.

Hall, cloakroom (h. and c.) and w.c., 3 reception rooms, 5 principal and 3 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' sitting room.

Central heating. Electric light. Modern drainage.

Double garage, stabling for 4, cowshed for 6. COTTAGE.

Well-maintained gardens, lawn, walled kitchen garden, paddocks, orchard. ABOUT 16 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,139)

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Reading 4441
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NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

Telegrams: "Nicholas, Reading." "Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

1, STATION ROAD, READING ; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By order of Mrs. Margaret M. Coppinger. *An unusual opportunity.*

LITTLE FARM, HIGHMOOR, OXON.

Practically 500 ft. above sea level on the beautiful wooded Chilterns. Huntercombe Golf Course 1 mile, Henley-on-Thames 5 miles, Reading 8 miles (to which buses pass within a few minutes' walk), Oxford 18 miles, London 35 miles.

43 ACRES OF UNDULATING PASTURE WITH MAGNIFICENT SOUTHERN VIEWS

Purchased by the present Vendor some eight years ago for the erection of a country house.

There are already a well-laid-out garden, also picturesque brick and tiled entrance lodge. Garage for 3 cars with man's rooms. Farmery.

MAIN WATER. MAIN ELECTRICITY PROMISED. TELEPHONE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION DURING JANUARY WITH VACANT POSSESSION, unless an acceptable offer is received meanwhile.

Orders to view, particulars and plans from the joint Auctioneers: Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames (Tel.: Henley 2) also at Reading and Basingstoke, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading (Tel.: Reading 4441), also at 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

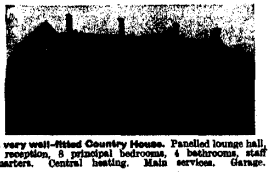
F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

SURREY—Favourite Cobham District

17 *miles London.*



A very well-fitted Country House. Panelled lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters. Central heating. Main services. Garage.

Cottage. 6 ACRES. Moderate price.

Joint Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Regent 3223), and F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

CORNISH COAST NEAR THE LIZARD

On cliff edge, facing south.

MODERN RESIDENCE

in perfect order. Four bed., bath., 3 reception rooms, Aga cooker. Main services. Productive garden 1 ACRE.

£4,000.

Messrs. F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 2481).

45 MILES NORTH-EAST OF LONDON

Rural country near market town.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

400 ft. up. South aspect. Four bed., bath., 2 reception (oak floors). Main services, central heating. Garage.

Very pretty gardens and grassland 2¾ ACRES.

£3,500

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

RURAL HERTS

18 *miles from London. Adjacent to open common and commanding unspoilt views.*

Beautifully equipped Georgian Residence modernised regardless of cost. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff quarters. Central heating. Main services. Cottage. Garage. Stabling. Inexpensive gardens, orchard and paddock.

9 ACRES. FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"

SURREY

Delightful unspoilt district between Farnham and Guildford. Close to the Hog's Back. Opposite golf course. Due south aspect.

CHARMING LONG LOW RESIDENCE

(part old) with old oak beams and other features. Drive approach with sweep. Hall and cloakroom, 4 attractive reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact offices.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER.

Two garages, dog kennel and run. Easily maintained and well timbered grounds forming a pretty setting to the residence.

2½ ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £9,750

Inspected and recommended by the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.52,034)

By order of the Tenant for Life.

REDHILL, SURREY

IDEAL HOUSE FOR THE CITY OR WEST END MAN

Occupying elevated position on southern slope.

"CARMYLE," LINKFIELD LANE

Freehold Residence with modern fittings containing: Hall, 3 reception rooms, conservatory, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 baths, and compact offices. Garage, stabling, glasshouses. Delightful gardens with many features, in all nearly

2½ ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

For Sale privately or by Auction on February 5 next.

Solicitors: Messrs. J. WESTCOTT & SONS, 38, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. SKINNER & ROSE, Market Hall Buildings, Redhill, Surrey, or HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

By direction of Colonel Gerard Leigh.

NEAR MELTON MOWBRAY, LEICESTERSHIRE

In finest Hunting County in England.

Heart of the Quorn and on edge of Cottesmore Meets. 500 ft. up, delightful views, pick of the Shires.

"THE ELMS," THORPE SATCHVILLE

Comfortable low-built Freehold House providing first-class hunting box, hall, 3 reception, school room, 9 beds., dressing and 4 bathrooms, ample offices, modern equipment.

Fine block of Hunter stables with grooms' quarters. Garages for 4 cars, pleasure ground, kitchen garden and pasture land,

in all about **20½ ACRES.** WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

For Sale privately or by Auction on February 5 next.

Solicitors: Messrs. GREGORY ROWCLIFFE & CO., 1, Bedford Row, W.C.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington St., St. James's, S.W.1

BUCKS, ABOUT 30 MINUTES FROM TOWN

Within easy reach of several first-class golf courses.

THIS CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In admirable order throughout.

Large entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, bathroom and excellent domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Brick-built garage, etc.

Beautiful Gardens of about **1 Acre** well maintained and laid out with fruit trees, Azalea and Rhododendron beds, etc.

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.23,841)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

TO LET

CONNEMARA COAST. Let furnished, 100 gns. season, or sell, £1,600. Bungalow-style House, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms, hall, maid's room, bathroom, h. and c. water. Photos and particulars. References exchanged.—Box 968.

KENT. To let on lease as a private residence. The Old Rectory, Otterden. Beautifully situated on the North Downs between Faversham and Lenham on bus route. Containing 3 reception rooms and 8 principal bedrooms and usual offices. Main water and electricity.—Apply: BYRON & GRANGER, Land Agents, 3, New Street, York.

SUSSEX, NEAR HORSHAM, in much-sought-after neighbourhood. To let furnished a very fine Residence (built 1938) in matured gardens, and luxuriously furnished. Eight principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 maids' bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Central heating. Main electricity. Garage.—Further details and rent from the Sole Local Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex (Tel.: Horsham 111).

WARWICKSHIRE. Luxuriously furnished self-contained Flat on 40-acre farm in heart of hunting country, with magnificent views and within 10 miles of Stratford-on-Avon, Leamington Spa and Banbury, comprising large lounge, dining room, kitchen (electric cooker), bathroom, h. and c., and w.c. Three bedrooms. Own gardens. Garage and stabling available. Home produce, etc. Terms, including central heating, 8 guineas per week. References.—Box 804.

WANTED

ANYWHERE. Wanted, large or small Woodlands; must be well timbered; or a compact well-timbered Sporting Estate or Farm.—Full particulars to MR. EDWARDS, Little Manor, Cosgrove, Bletchley, Bucks.

ANYWHERE. Large Country Mansion wanted for special purpose, the larger the better. Must be reasonably near a town with good railway service to London. Electricity essential. No commission required. Replies given absolute confidence if desired.—ALWYNE V. DABORN, F.S.I., F.A.I., 14, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

DEVON, DORSET, OR WILTS, GLOS.-SOMERSET BORDERS. Wanted for possession by Ladyday, 1947, Farmhouse-type House, 4-6 bed, 2 bath, 2-3 reception, electric light, garage and outbuildings, garden, paddock, 10 to 15 acres. Good condition throughout essential. No Agents.—Box 56.

KENT, within 20 miles Dartford. Unfurnished House wanted by invalided R.N. officer for occupation June, 1947, latest. Four to five bedrooms, 3-5 year lease. Minor bomb damage and/or some furniture no objection.—Box 780.

WANTED

DORSET or adjoining counties, but not on coast. Naval Officer wishes to purchase House about 6 bedrooms, 3 reception room, 2 bathrooms, garage, etc. About 4 acres preferred but more land no objection if easily let. Possession April, 1947. Good price paid if in good order and modernised.—Apply Box 58.

ESSEX OR HERTS. £7,000-£10,000. Wanted by private purchaser, with vacant possession before March, period Country House, 8-12 bedrooms, 10-30 acres pasture, stables, outhouses, hunting. Two or more cottages vacant or service tenancy. Preferably Ware–Bishop's Stortford–Puckeridge area with fast train service Liverpool Street.—Please write "Mrs. W.", Box 60.

HERTS OR NEAR. Scottish dairy farmer desirous to come south for family reasons wants to rent Farm, 200 to 300 acres, suitable for T.T. herd of 50 or 60, within convenient distance London. Early possession not essential. Tenancy preferred, but purchase would be entertained.—Letters to "DAIRY FARMER," 11, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

HIGHLANDS. Wanted to buy or lease, small Sporting Estate with some land suitable for farming, with suitable farm buildings and cottage. House 5-6 bedrooms. Would consider total acreage up to 3,000 inclusive of lowland and moorland. For preference situated on sea-loch or inland loch. —Write full particulars and price in first place to Box 1301, c/o CHARLES BARKER & SONS, LTD., 31, Budge Row, London, E.C.4.

OXON, GLOS. OR BERKS preferably, but Wilts, Warwicks or Somerset entertained. Small Estate about 500 acres required; must have house of definite character: Jacobean, Queen Anne or Georgian preferred; 8-12 bedrooms and first-rate sporting facilities. Possession not required of farms but of house within six months. Price about £25,000.—"M.M.", c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1.

S. COUNTIES. Gentleman and wife seek Furnished Rooms or Unfurnished Cottage or Flat. Friendly help offered (some cooking), car, garden, for reduced rent.—Box 57.

WEST HANTS, DORSET AND ADJACENT COUNTIES. Persistent inquiries for medium size Country House of modern or genuine period characteristics with 1 to 10 acres, are made of RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (10 offices). Telephone 7080. (Members of the Surveyors and the Auctioneers Institute), and who will be glad to hear from owners, their Solicitors or Agents wishing to sell and to make appointment to inspect. Usual commission on effective introduction required.

FOR SALE

BURSLEDON, HAMPSHIRE. In a popular district for yachtsmen with extensive views over Hamble River, Isle of Wight and Forest of Bere. Country Residence with 64 acres, 4 reception, domestic offices, 7 beds, 3 baths, servants' quarters, etc. Garage 5 and outbuildings. Delightful gardens. Farm buildings, 4 cottages and about 35 acres let. Possession of house, cottage and lands in hand. Freehold £9,500. Would be sold with about 30 acres at £8,000.—RICHARD AUSTIN & WYATT, 1, The Avenue, Southampton. Tel. 75274.

DORSET COAST. For sale with vacant possession. 8 miles Bridport, 7 miles Axminster. Excellent land and marine views. Well built Bungalow Residence, 2 bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom, separate w.c., 2 reception. Garage. Septic drainage. Water by gravitation. Standing in own grounds, 1½ acres. Price £3,800.—Apply Sole Agents: WM. MOREY & SONS, Bridport. Tel. 78.

FRENCH RIVIERA. Eze Sur Mer. For sale, near the sea, Estate 4½ acres, villa 8 rooms, drawingroom, diningroom.—For full details write F. DE WULF, Villefranche, Sur Mer, A.M.

FRINTON-ON-SEA 1910 well built Freehold Detached Residence, 3 reception, 6 bed, 2 bath, dressing and boxroom. Good domestic offices, radiators. Garage, garden. All main services. 2 minutes sea and shops. £4,400 with possession.—Box 61.

GOWER, GLAMORGAN, NR. SWANSEA. 25-roomed Mansion, beautifully situated at the entrance of "Park Mill Valley," near sea. 38 acres. Ideal large residence, flats, hotel, club, etc. Freehold £7,750.—P. L. PICK & CO., Estate House, Mansel St., Swansea.

LAKE DISTRICT 7 MILES Windermere Lake. Modern 3-storied stone-built Mansion. 2 acres land, tennis court, 12 bed, 4 entertaining rooms, 2 bath, servants quarters, gas, water, electric light. £6,600. Cottage, stables, garage, £1,400 extra.—Box 54.

REIGATE, SURREY. Perfectly appointed, tastefully decorated house of character in woodland setting about 2 acres, together with excellent lodge. 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bath, 3 reception, oak panelled lounge-hall, etc. Central heating and h. & c. basins throughout. Oak floors and other fine features. Highly recommended at £9,500 Freehold by the Sole Agents.—MOORE & CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606.

SUSSEX. Outskirts small town, in 1½ acres heather and pinewood. Tudor style cottage. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, bath (h.c.). Covered loggia, 2 garages. Main water and electric light, telephone, some central heating. Few minutes from bus route. Price £4,000. Vacant possession, or near offer.—Box 59.

FOR SALE

NEAR WATLINGTON, OXON. Delightful well-planned Residence with lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, domestic offices; garden annexe, garage and stabling; cottage; land about 7 acres. Price freehold with vacant possession, £10,000.—Apply, COOKSEY & WALKER, 17, Market Place, Reading.

ROTTINGDEAN. Vacant possession. Freehold. Tudor-type Modern Residence. 3 bed, 1 reception, lounge hall, kitchen, scullery, Ideal boiler. Garage, garden room. Solid oak staircase and floors, electric points throughout. Price £5,500.—Telephone Mogador 2553.

SURREY. CHERTSEY (1 mile station). Vacant possession. Detached brick and tiled Bungalow. Pleasant position adjacent open country. Hall, 2 rec., 2 bed., tiled kitchen and bath. Pretty garden. All services. £2,750 freehold. WALTON-ON-THAMES (8 minutes station). Vacant possession. Well-appointed modern semi-detached Residence. Entrance hall, 2 rec., kitchen, 3 beds., tiled bathroom. Garage. Matured garden. All services. Price for quick sale £2,900 freehold. EPSOM. Elevated position 1 mile station. Vacant possession. Detached modern Residence in exceptional condition. Hall, 2 rec., tiled kitchen and bath, 4 bed. Garage. Pretty garden. All services. £3,750.—L. ST. J. STEADMAN, 123, Guildford Street, Chertsey (Tel. 2356/7); Commercial Road, Woking (Tel. 1943 and 2611).

SURREY. A delightful country district only 23 mins. Waterloo. Ideal Residence for the business man). In 2 acres of well-kept grounds, modern house, with lounge-hall, 2 reception, billiards room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, 2 garages, etc. Central heating. £9,000 Freehold. In over three acres of delightfully secluded grounds, with orchards, swimming pool, flower and kitchen gardens, etc., excellent House, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, etc., all in perfect order. Low price for quick sale. Other properties in Surrey for sale from £4,000 to £20,000.—CONSTANCE HIGBY AND WEBB, Estate Office, Hare Lane, Claygate. (Also at Hinchley Wood Station.) 'Phone: Esher 1422 or Emberbrook 2865.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Exceptionally attractive Freehold Residence, commanding lovely views over Severn Valley to Cotswolds. 5 reception, 10-12 bed and 2 bathrooms. Excellent kitchen and offices. Servants' sittingroom. Co.'s gas and electric light. Good stabling and garage with 5 living rooms over. Kitchen and flower gardens, greenhouse, etc. Well-timbered grounds and rough hill land. More land and bungalow on main road if desired. In all about 8 acres. —Apply, Messrs. ROMNEY & FRASER, Solicitors, The Gate House, Malvern.

Regent 4804

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

28b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

In lovely undulating country between Andover and Newbury.

THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE

known as

SUNNYMEADE
HURSTBOURNE TARRANT

Situate in the village with principal aspects of South and South-West and conveniently placed for excellent bus services to the surrounding towns.

Three reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, excellent domestic offices.

Main electric light and power.

Small walled-in garden with lawn, herbaceous border, vegetable plot, etc.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Star and Garter Hotel, Andover, on Thursday, January 16, 1947, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. THEODORE GODDARD & Co., 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly W.1.

BERKS

BETWEEN TWYFORD AND WOKINGHAM

In a quiet rural position in a delightful old village about 7 miles from Reading and about 10 miles from Maidenhead.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

completely modernised and redecorated throughout.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Garage. Stable with loft over.

The gardens are well timbered, well maintained and include lawns, flower beds and borders, prolific kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,785)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Situate in a splendid position about 2½ miles from Ross on Wye.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Built of old red sandstone and having principal aspects of South and South East

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7-9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices with staff sitting-room.

Main electricity. Excellent water supply.

SPLENDID COTTAGE

Two Garages, Stabling, Outbuildings.

Lovely old world garden with fine specimen trees, tennis court, **prolific Walled Kitchen Garden,** productive orchard, meadowland, etc. In all

ABOUT 12 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,786)

HAYWARDS HEATH

Occupying an excellent position within convenient reach of shops, churches, schools and station.

THE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

known as

NORTON LEES
OATHALL ROAD

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Well laid-out gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

To be sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. SIMMONDS, CHURCH RACKHAM & Co., 4, 5 and 6, Staple Inn, W.C.1.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 4804), and Messrs. BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath. (T.N.91)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1032-33

SURREY

FINEST POSITION ON WENTWORTH

Panoramic site on high ground. Southern exposure with lovely views. Handy for Virginia Water Station.

ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

Delightfully planned accommodation contained on two floors only.

Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and hall, all with oak strip flooring. Labour-saving offices.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. GARDENER'S UP-TO-DATE COTTAGE. GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

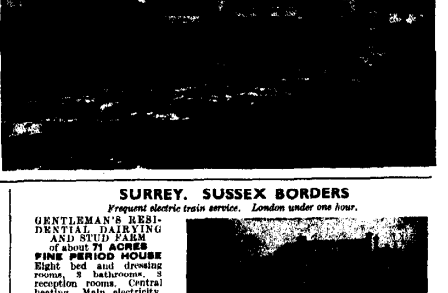
Gardens of exceptional beauty.

WITH FASCINATING BROAD STONE PAVED TERRACES AND RETAINING WALLS. CUMBERLAND STONE ROCK GARDEN WITH WATER POOLS IN SERIES OF FALLS. PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, ETC., in all

ABOUT 5½ ACRES

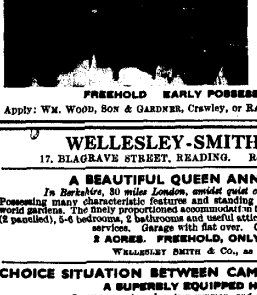
FREEHOLD FOR SALE VACANT POSSESSION

Confidently recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. DRON & WRIGHT, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.2, and RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.



SUSSEX. 45 MINUTES CITY AND WEST END

In secluded setting, adjacent to golf course., ½ mile station.



OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE

Modernised and possessing wealth of old oak and other characteristic features. Six bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and power. Co.'s water. Garage. Well-timbered grounds. Matured orchard. Large pond with water lilies and other aquatic plants, in all about

3 ACRES

£5,650

FREEHOLD EARLY POSSESSION

Apply: WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER, Crawley, or RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

SURREY. SUSSEX BORDERS

Frequent electric train service. London under one hour.

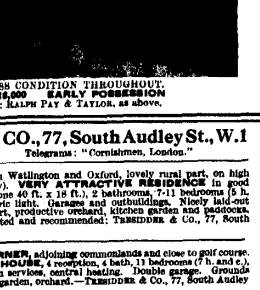
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL DAIRYING AND STUD FARM of about **71 ACRES**

FINE PERIOD HOUSE

Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage. Delightful gardens.

17 LOOSE BOXES.

Ample farm buildings, cowstalls for 10, modern fittings. Rich pastureland (**about 65 ACRES**) with water laid on to all fields.



IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION THROUGHOUT.

FREEHOLD £16,000 EARLY POSSESSION

Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

A BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

In Berkshire, 30 miles London, amidst quiet country surroundings.

Possessing many characteristic features and standing in magnificently wooded old-world gardens. The finely proportioned accommodat'n includes cloakroom, 4 reception (2 panelled), 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and useful attic rooms. Central heating, main services. Garage with flat over. Outhouses.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, ONLY £7,750.

WELLESLEY SMITH & Co., as above

CHOICE SITUATION BETWEEN CAMBERLEY AND FLEET

A SUPERBLY EQUIPPED HOUSE

In open country, close to 2 commons, and on high ground.

Long drive. South aspect and views. Cloakroom, 3 good reception, 8 bedrooms (basins) on one floor, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garage. Outhouses. Well-kept gardens; fruit; paddock.

4 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £7,500 or near.

WELLESLEY SMITH & Co., as above.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, near Basingstoke

Within walled gardens in small village.

Cloakroom, 3 large reception, maids' room, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' flat. Central heating. Main services. Large barn (convertible into cottage). Garage. Outhouses. Orchard. Pasture.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £12,500.

WELLESLEY SMITH & Co., as above.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

6 MILES OXFORD (between Watlington and Oxford, lovely rural part, on high ground with extensive view). **VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE** in good order. Hall, 4 good reception (one 40 ft. x 18 ft.), 2 bathrooms, 7-11 bedrooms (5 h. and c.). Central heating, electric light. Garages and outbuildings. Nicely laid-out gardens, lawns, hard tennis court, productive orchard, kitchen garden and paddocks. **£19,000 FREEHOLD.**—Inspected and recommended: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,660)

18 MILES HYDE PARK CORNER, adjoining commonlands and close to golf course. **MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE,** 4 reception, 4 bath, 11 bedrooms (7 h. and c.), billiards or playroom. All main services, central heating. Double garage. Grounds of **3½ ACRES.** Lawns, kitchen garden, orchard.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,425)

ATTESTED DAIRY FARM

SUSSEX, 5 MILES HORSHAM. FOR SALE, PICTURESQUE OLD FARMHOUSE (4 bed., 2 bath., 2 sitting rooms, etc., with electric light and water laid on). Model cowhouse for 24. Dairy, sterilising room, useful ranges of buildings and yards. Cottage. **77 ACRES** of dairy land. *Further 55 ACRES RENTED.* **£8,000 FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15,622)

COTSWOLDS, CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, enlarged and modernised hall, 3 reception (one panelled), 2 bath, 3 bed. Electric light. Central heating. Co.'s water. Telephone. Garage, stabling, 3 cottages. Simple grounds, kitchen garden. Good land and buildings (with e.l. and water) for **ATTESTED DAIRY HERD. 200 ACRES.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,658)

Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1776)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

DORSET

3 hours London. Lovely country. Secluded.

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

First-rate order. All modern conveniences. Twelve bed, 5 bath, 4 rec. rooms. Main water and e.l. Central heating. Fitted basins. Garages. Four cottages. Model farmery and fine range of 14 horse boxes. Ground-, pasture and woodland. **80 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION** of house, grounds, 2 cottages and wood. Recommended by Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (A.3406)

BEST HUNTING DISTRICT
100 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Stone-built house, lavishly modernised, in perfect order.

Ten bed, 5 bath 4 reception rooms. Main electric light.

Central heating. Excellent stabling. Garages. Four cottages, farm buildings. Rich pasture and arable land.

About 400 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, MOSTLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.9853)

HANTS—SUSSEX BORDERS

500 ft. up. Marvellous views. Main line station 1½ miles.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

This exceptionally well-fitted Country Residence, 8 principal bed, 5 baths, 4 rec., 5 secondary bed. All modern conveniences. Central heating. Fitted basins, etc. Stabling. Garages with flat over. Three cottages. Charming inexpensive gardens, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about **25 ACRES.** Full particulars of the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C.3328)

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911 (3 lines)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Magnificent Position

MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE

South aspect with views for 30 miles.

Hall, 3 reception rooms (one 40 ft. x 18 ft. plus bays), 6 bedrooms, attics, 3 bathrooms, Aga cooker, central heating throughout, electric light. Garages, stabling. Rare lodge flat. Cottage. Farmery. Lovely gardens.

TOTAL AREA 113 ACRES (37 grass, 7 arable, and 68 woodland). VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. Regent: 0911

SURREY—WALTON HEATH

Practically adjoining the famous golf course and only 20 miles from London.

AN EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE

On two floors, and containing 4 sitting rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms (10 basins), 4 bathrooms, all main services, central heating. Double garage. Attractive gardens of **3½ ACRES** **FREEHOLD £16,000**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

QUEEN ANNE (RED BRICK) COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN HANTS

One and a half miles market town, close village 400 ft. up, southern aspect, lovely surroundings, good sporting district. Three sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, main electricity, central heating. Large garage. Well timbered gardens and 2 meadows.

4 ACRES IN ALL. PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD.

COTTAGE IF REQUIRED.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 21,497)

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS IN SUPERB COUNTRY

EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY ON HIGH GROUND

Four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, central heating, main water and electricity. Garage, stabling, flat, lodge. Delightful gardens

IN ALL ABOUT 11 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £12,500

Recently redecorated. VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. Regent 0911.

BERKSHIRE

Near Newbury. 400 feet above sea level, with nice views.

Recently renovated, and approached by two drives.

A MEDIUM-SIZED GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

Seven best bedrooms, nurseries, 5 bathrooms, staff rooms, 4 reception rooms, main electricity, central heating. Stabling, garage and flat. Three cottages. Well-timbered grounds with trout fishing.

PRICE £17,500 WITH NEARLY 50 ACRES

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,959)

SOMERSET

Near Taunton.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In splendid order. Convenient for G.W.R. fast trains to London.

Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main electricity, stabling, garage and large tithe barn. Two cottages. Economical grounds.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 40 ACRES (32 grass).

In excellent order. VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000, OR WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT THE LAND AND/OR COTTAGES.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,879)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1 (Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1 (Regent 4685)

"GARRYDENE" WINCHMORE HILL, N.21

Ideal situation, high ground, convenient for Tube stations.

MODERN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main services, 2 garages. Landscape gardens of about **2 ACRES.**

To be Sold by Auction in February next, or privately.

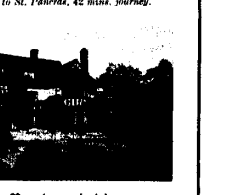
Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

"CHEPSTOW," HARPENDEN, HERTS

In select residential district. Business trains to St. Pancras, 42 mins. journey.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main services. Two garages, loose box. Attractive garden of about **1 ACRE.**



To be Sold by Auction on January 22 next, or privately.

Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

SENIOR & GODWIN

Telephone: SHERBORNE 5

SHERBORNE, DORSET.

NORTH DORSET. Medium sized Modern Character Residence FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. Three reception, 4 principal bedrooms, useful secondary rooms, all services, lovely situation. Outbuildings. Paddocks. **IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES. £5,500,** or with ATTRACTIVE LODGE and **8 ACRES, £7,500.**

DORSET-WILTS BORDERS. Interesting Old Residential Property FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION. Three reception, 4-7 bedrooms, good scope for modernisation. Main electric light, own water. Outbuildings. Grounds and fertile gardens. **5 ACRES. £3,000.** Or with **18 ACRES** of good Orcharding and Land, **£5,000.**

HANTS (NEW FOREST BORDERS). *Seven miles Bournemouth.* **Attractive Modern Residence.** Three reception, sun lounge, 4 bedrooms, all services, good garden. POSSESSION. **£5,750.**

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in the South-West, **Dairy and Mixed Farm, 150/200 ACRES, with LARGE HOUSE** suitable for institution attached. Will owners or their agents please communicate with SENIOR & GODWIN, Chartered Surveyors, Sherborne, Dorset.

SPECIALISTS IN THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF WESSEX PROPERTIES

COTSWOLDS

In a small Cotswold town with fine church and XVIIth-century Market House, and close to Minchinhampton Common with Golf Course, four miles from Stroud.

THE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE KNOWN AS "GREYLANDS"

Containing 2-3 reception, 5-6 bedrooms. Ideal boiler. Main services. Walled-in garden. Garage.

VACANT POSSESSION. AUCTION, JANUARY 31, 1947.

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE

STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Established 1772 Telephone 675/6.

HERTS-CAMBS BORDERS

The Manor House, Meldreth, near Royston. Most attractive Elizabethan Residence, modernised to provide lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bed, bath. Main electricity and water. Garage, stabling. Delightful garden, park-like pasture and productive orchards.

8 ACRES FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION £7,000

ROBINSON & HALL

15a, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

5, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3121 (3 lines) Established 1875

HAMPSHIRE, BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND WINCHESTER

In the lovely Meon Valley. Amidst unspoilt sporting country.

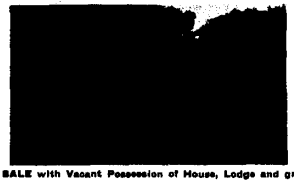
PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE

Built of brick and flint. Tiled roof. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, charming lounge, 2 reception rooms, compact domestic offices.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Ample water supply.

Central heating. Independent hot water.



BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS

Garages. Stabling. Lodge. Farm with good buildings, Farm house and 6 modern cottages. Good pasture and arable land.

About 20 acres of sporting woodland. Intersected by the River Meon.

about 300 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE with Vacant Possession of House, Lodge and grounds of 5 acres.

Farmhouse, lands and cottages let to an old tenant.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SUSSEX - KENT BORDERS

Secluded in lovely country.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL PERIOD HOUSE

of mellow brick with old tiled roof. Five bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Compact modern offices. Staff sitting room. Garage. Stables and farm buildings.

TWO BRICK-BUILT MODERN BUNGALOWS.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. MODERN DRAINAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING.

20 ACRES

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Further particulars from Owner's Sole Agents: CURTIS AND HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

NEAR PETWORTH & MIDHURST

Amidst lovely rural country. Two miles main station with 80 minute express service of trains to London.

BEAUTIFUL STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

perfect order and equipment. Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Oak beams, floors, and panelling. Maids' sitting room. Aga cooker.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING

Garage. Stabling. Lodge.

About 16 ACRES

More land adjoining by arrangement.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

Lovely unspoilt position, 1½ miles from the sea coast.

PICTURESQUE OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR FARMHOUSE

Main line junction 5 miles. Superbly equipped. In perfect order. Oak panelling and exposed beams. Ten bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms.

Compact offices. "Aga" cooker.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

Complete central heating. Garage. Stabling.

Lovely old-world gardens, orchard, paddock, etc.,

about 10 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central 9344/5/6/7

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Farebrother, London"

Preliminary Announcement. *By order of the Executrix of the late Mr. Robert Dick.*

THE FREEHOLD TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

"MANNAMEAD," BEACONSFIELD ROAD, EPSOM

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE CONTAINING 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. TWO LARGE GARAGES. STABLING FOR 19 HORSES WITH PADDOCK ADJOINING. In all about

4 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION.

To be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL, EPSOM, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1947 (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. RUSSELL & ARNHOLZ, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

ESTATE OFFICES

BENTALLS

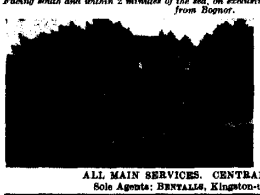
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY

Telephone: KINgston 1001

SUSSEX COAST

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE

Facing south and within 2 minutes of the sea, on exclusive residential estate about 3 miles from Bognor.



Planned by an architect and with many attractive and unusual features, the accommodation includes 2 sunny reception rooms, 3 principal bedrooms, 2 guest rooms, 2 bathrooms, well-equipped offices, tiled loggia. Garage.

Delightful well-timbered garden with long road frontage.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Sole Agents: BENTALLS, Kingston-upon-Thames.

FAVOURED SURREY SUBURB

Close to town and country, within 17 minutes of Waterloo by frequent service.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Spacious entrance hall and 3 handsome reception rooms, all parquet floored, 4 main bedrooms with built-in wardrobes, basins, etc., 2 secondary bedrooms, children's playroom, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices; the whole recently modernised and redecorated at great expense.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. Large GARAGE and GROUNDS of approximately ½ ACRE, easily maintained.

Sole Agents: BENTALLS, Kingston-upon-Thames.

Offers are invited for these properties which have been inspected and are strongly recommended. FREEHOLD and OFFERED WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Illustrated particulars may be obtained from THE SOLE AGENTS: **BENTALLS LTD., KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.**

23, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor 1441

SHRUBS WOOD, CHALFONT ST. GILES

In a picked position on the Bucks Chilterns. In a lovely setting, 400 ft. up.

AN ULTRA-MODERN HOUSE

with every modern comfort and convenience, perfectly secluded in its own estate of

30 ACRES

Seven bed, 2 dressing rooms, 4 luxury bathrooms, 3 reception.

Garage. Cottage.

Delightful gardens, pasture and lovely woodlands.

For sale privately or by Auction in February.

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

"GALLOPS" DITCHLING

IN ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN SUSSEX

Overlooking the South Downs. Convenient to Haywards Heath and Lewes.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Fine oak panelling, parquet floors, luxurious bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating.

Eleven bed and dressing, 4 baths, fine hall, 4 reception rooms.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge.

Pasture and woodland.

ABOUT 141 ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction later.

Solicitors: Messrs. MURRAY HUGGINS & Co., 11, Birchin Lane, E.C.3.

Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE IN HANTS

Lovely unspoiled country, 7 miles Basingstoke.

A delightful red brick Period House with original features. Completely modernised and in first-rate order. Eight beds., 3 baths, 3 reception. Electric light, central heating. Lovely old-world gardens.

To be Let Furnished for Two Years.

Sole Agents: WILSON AND Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE ON COTSWOLDS

Near Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cirencester. 800 ft. up. Lovely views.

Nine bed., bath, 3 reception.

Electric light. Radiators.

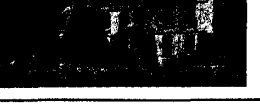
LODGE and 2 COTTAGES.

HOME FARM.

£12,750 with 108 acres.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.



184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

SUSSEX, NEAR HAILSHAM

JUST OFFERED

GENTLEMAN'S DAIRY FARM

83 ACRES (further land available)

Pasture, bounded river, and intersected well-stocked trout stream. Lovely Queen Anne residence, perfect order. Three rec., 8 bed., 2 baths., electric and every convenience. Walled gardens.

Splendid T.T and other Buildings, fine cowhouse for 30, all lighted and watered.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

FREEHOLD £16,500

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AND FARM

This imposing old-tone Red Brick Residence in spotless condition, enjoying extensive views of the Cotswolds. Four good reception, 6 bed (all with h. and c. basins), bath. Company's water, main electricity. Central heating. Excellent buildings and

106 ACRES

of exceedingly rich old grass.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152).

ESSEX HIGHLANDS

NEAR BISHOP'S STORTFORD

Gentleman's Small Estate, beautiful position 300 ft. up; charming Residence of character standing in parklike surroundings, overlooking large picturesque lake; lounge hall, inner hall, 3 reception, excellent domestic offices; main electricity; splendid water, mains available but not necessary; 2 garages; together with the home farm **270 Acres,** splendid buildings, 6 cottages; one of the most desirable residential estates anywhere within 40 miles of London. **FREEHOLD,** with possession.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Ken. 0152).

16, ARCADE STREET, IPSWICH

Ipswich 4334

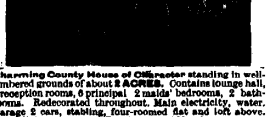
WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

Mayfair 5411

SUSSEX—LOVELY BURWASH DISTRICT

Enjoying delightful views. Heathfield 3 miles.



Charming County House of Character standing in well-timbered grounds of about **2 ACRES.** Contains lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal 2 maids' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Redecorated throughout. Main electricity, water. **Garage 2 cars, stabling,** four-roomed flat and loft above. Immediate possession. **Freehold £8,000.**—Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: WOODCOCKS, London Office.

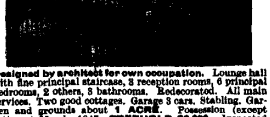
In rural setting enjoying glorious vista views to the South Downs.

SUSSEX. 1½ miles Haywards Heath Station, whence fast trains reach London 48 minutes. **CHARMING MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE,** whitewashed, with green shutters and pantile roof. Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Good repair, main electricity and water. Lovely garden, tennis lawn and paddock 6 acres. Gardener's cottages, 5 rooms and bathroom. Garage 2-3 cars. Two loose boxes, etc. Immediate possession. **FREEHOLD £11,000.**—Inspected and strongly recommended by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

SUFFOLK COAST ONE MILE (near Lowestoft). Gentleman's delightful **MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER** in **5 ACRES** charming grounds: perfectly rural and unspoilt. Lounge hall with elegant galleried staircase, 3 reception (one oak panelled), 6 principal bedrooms, nursery, 2 bathrooms (h. and c.), 2 secondary bedrooms. Main electricity and water. Garage, stabling. Excellent kitchen garden, orchard, tennis lawn, ornamental water and beautiful woodland. All in first-class condition. **PRICE FREEHOLD £16,000.**—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

HERTS—ESSEX BORDER

Under 1 mile main line station whence Liverpool Street reached in 50 minutes. Cambridge 24 miles.



Designed by architect for own occupation. Lounge hall with fine principal staircase, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 others, 3 bathrooms. Redecorated. All main services. Two good cottages. Garage 3 cars. Stabling. Garden and grounds about **1 ACRE.** Possession (except cottages) March, 1947. **FREEHOLD £8,500.**—Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

TRURO, CORNWALL.

CRIDDLE & SMITH LTD.

Tel. Truro 2377

SOUTH CORNISH COAST

St. Mawes, near Falmouth.

For Sale by Private Treaty, a Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

On the seafront in best part of St. Mawes, convenient for shops, Post Office, harbour, etc., and ideally situated for

Yachting, Fishing and Bathing, with excellent Anchorage at hand.

Two reception rooms, six bedrooms (two with h. and c.), dressing room, bathroom (h. and c.), ample domestic offices, garage, garden, etc. Main electricity, water and drainage. Radiators in two rooms. Telephone installed.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION upon Completion of Purchase.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents: CRIDDLE & SMITH LTD., Truro, Cornwall. 'Phone: Truro 2377.

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

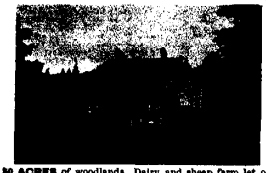
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

For Sale privately by order of Executors.
THE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF

CRAIGBARNET

On the edge of the Campsie Fells, within 12 miles of Glasgow.

SUBSTANTIAL GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH PEDIMENTED FRONT



Situated in well-wooded policies looking south over parkland, and approached by three avenues, each with an entrance lodge. The house contains a handsome suite of reception rooms (2 with finely ornamented Adam ceilings), 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and suitable domestic and servants' accommodation. No basement. Main electric light available. Central heating. Excellent stable block with garages and 4-roomed chauffeur's flat. Well-stocked walled garden.

50 ACRES of woodlands. Dairy and sheep farm let on lease to substantial tenant. Grouse and rough shooting.

In all about 1,520 ACRES

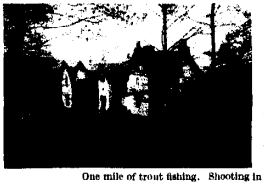
Assessed Rental £512/2/1. Annual Burdens £107/18/8.

Solicitors: TODS, MURRAY & JAMIESON, W.S., 66, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Sole Selling Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (85,054)

For Sale, with Possession Whit-Sunday, 1947.

TORSONCE, MIDLOTHIAN

Galashiels 7 miles, Edinburgh 25 miles.



ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN SUPERLATIVE ORDER

Beautifully situated at high elevation overlooking the valley of the River Gala. Eight bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 4 bathrooms, central heating with accelerator. Main electric light and power. Esse cooker. Two entrance lodges, gardener's cottage, garage, stabling, paddock. Gravitation water, modern drainage.

One mile of trout fishing. Shooting in district.

The property extends in all to **79 ACRES** including well-kept gardens, pleasure grounds and woodlands.

Full particulars from the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (85,077)

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS

One mile from station on Southern Electric Express service. Convenient for bus service and shops. 600 feet above sea level. Glorious panoramic views of the South Downs and Chanctonbury Ring.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING MODERN HOUSE

Built in 1937, with 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, sun loggia.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN ELECTRICITY, POWER AND WATER.

Garage for 8 cars and flat over.

Inexpensive grounds and woodland.

In all nearly 12 Acres

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (22,050)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In a lovely part of the Chilterns. Village and station about ½ of a mile.

CHARMING BOW-WINDOWED HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

well equipped and in perfect order.

Hall, 4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 6 bath.

CENTRAL HEATING, CO.'S ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Oak floors, white-tiled offices, entrance lodge, walled garden, 2 good cottages.

Finely timbered grounds.

About 33 Acres

Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above. (40,132)

NEWBURY Tel. 304

A. W. NEATE & SONS

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

HUNGERFORD Tel. 8

NEAR NEWBURY

High situation adjoining common with extensive views.

ABSOLUTE SECLUSION, WITHIN 3 MILES MAIN G.W.R.

FINE MODERN HOUSE

Five to six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, compact modern offices with maids' sitting room.

DOUBLE GARAGE. **4½ ACRES** NATURAL WOODLAND SITE.

Electric light, central heating, water by electric pump. Septic tank drainage.

PERFECT CONDITION THROUGHOUT. VACANT POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE

FAVOURITE NEWBURY DISTRICT

Three miles main G.W.R.

Beautiful situation adjoining common, with delightful views.

SUITABLE PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Nine principal bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, staff bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, magnificent lounge and 4 reception rooms, complete offices.

TIMBERED GROUNDS AND PARKLAND OF **50 ACRES**

LODGE AND 3 COTTAGES.

Main electricity, main water, central heating, modern drainage.

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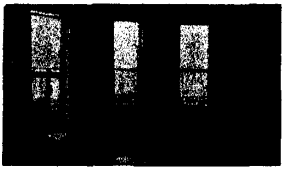

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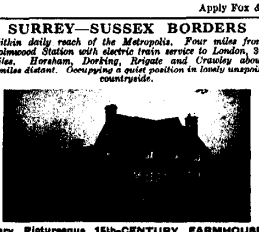

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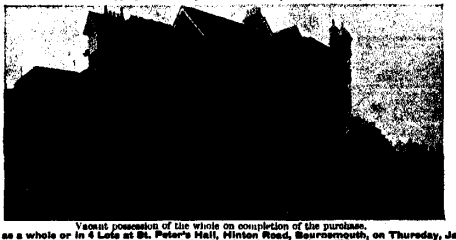

Electric light, Companies' gas and water. Main drainage. The above three properties adjoin and have a total frontage of about 255 ft. to Park Road.

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With great hall, 38 ft. x 19 ft., plus bay, with raftered ceiling and musicians' gallery. Good dining room, 4-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Complete offices. Co.'s electric light and water. Telephone. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Garage for 2 cars.

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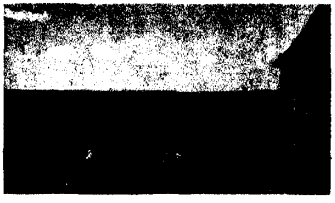

Really beautiful grounds with flagged terrace, large green tennis court, lily pool, fruit and kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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With hall, 3 reception, 7-8 bed., 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Double garage, outbuildings. Delightful grounds, grass and hard courts, kitchen garden, well matured orchard.

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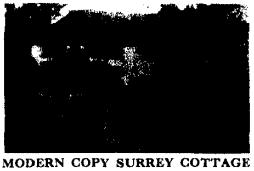

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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NORTH DEVON c.2

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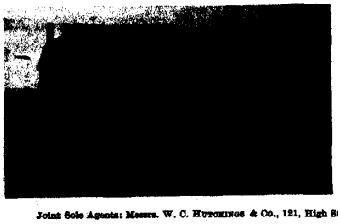

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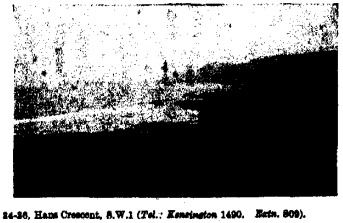

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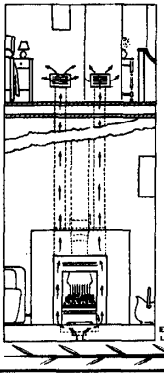

Consider poor Mister Brown, brooding over his fire until his head is hot and the midnight hour is past. *For Mister Brown has* cold feet about going to bed. No wonder! They will be colder still when he finally clambers under those shivery sheets.

A word to Mister Brown: instal an Eagle Convector Grate in your living-room. It will give you a cheerful blaze there, and—at the same time, for the same quantity of fuel—send a flow of warm air up to your bedroom, *bathroom and landings. No more cold feet,* Mister Brown!

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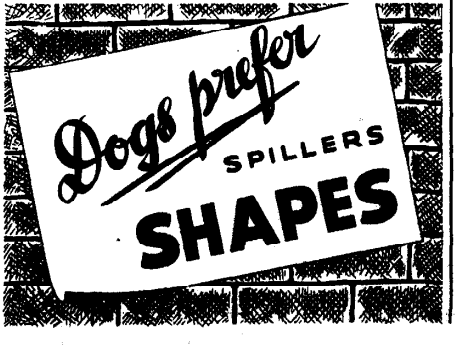

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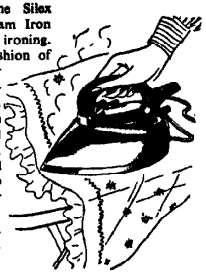

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How delightful it would be—
If that simply enormous Guinness
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It is much too good to be true;
Still, it does seem a dreadful shame
That it's only a beautiful picture
In a beautiful golden frame!

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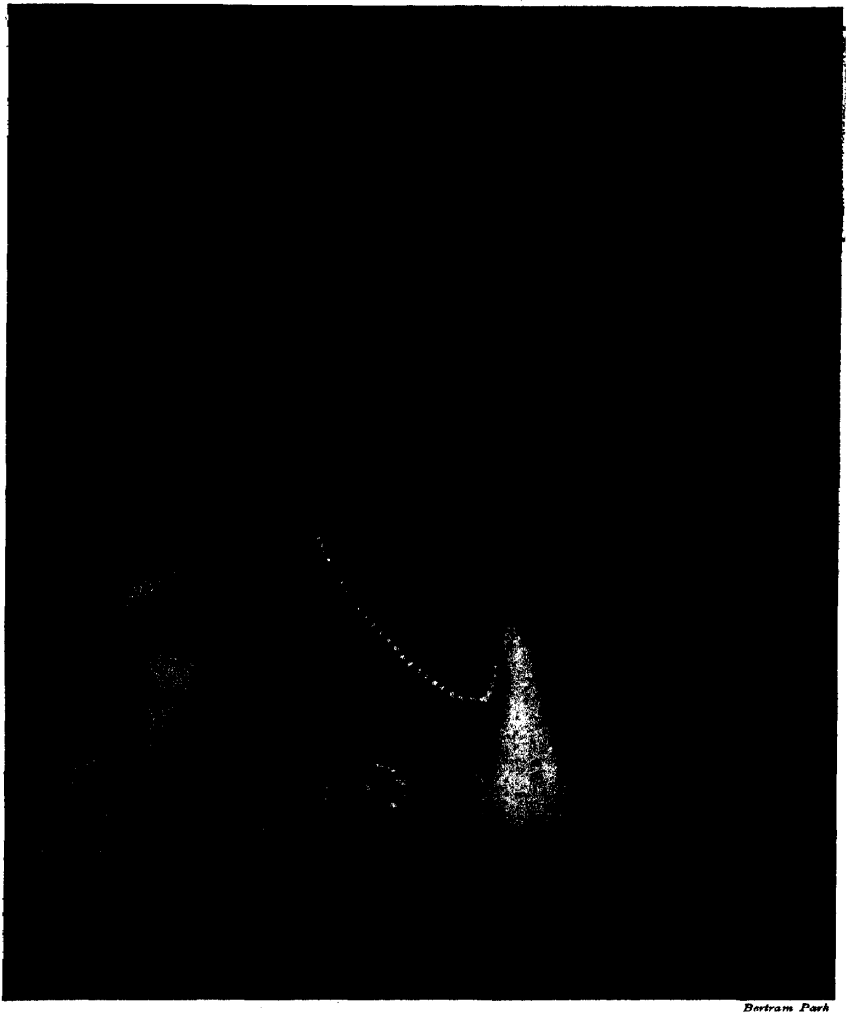
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2603 JANUARY 10, 1947



Bertram Park

MISS SARAH ISMAY

Miss Sarah Ismay is the second daughter of General Sir Hastings Ismay and Lady Ismay, of Wormington Grange, Broadway, Worcestershire. A barony was conferred on General Ismay in the New Year Honours

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE FARMERS' FUTURE

ARRIVING just before Christmas, the Government's Agriculture Bill was a formidable packet that has required some unravelling. Farmers and landowners need to study the White Paper which goes with the Bill, and if the National Farmers' Union and the Central Landowners' Association are wise they will take every possible step now to ensure that their members examine the contents thoroughly and realise clearly how the Government's proposals will affect them. Now, when Parliament is about to debate the Bill, is the time for informed criticism.

No one will quarrel with the declaration that stability and efficiency are the main pillars on which the nation's agricultural policy should rest. With assured markets for the produce of our soil, Britain can match her competitors in efficiency. The great strides towards higher production taken in the war years, with the undiminished regard for good husbandry which is firmly rooted in our farmers, give high promise for the future if the necessary stability in the markets can be made a continuing reality. It is the level of prices and the size of the markets for the main products of the farm that will decide the course of British farming after the immediate world food crisis has passed.

This Bill sets out the framework for guaranteeing prices and assuring markets. The significant limitation is found in the words "a stable and efficient agricultural industry capable of producing such part of the nation's food as in the national interest it is desirable to produce in the United Kingdom." The Government of the day will of course decide how big this part is to be. Guaranteed prices may be worthless if they cover only two-thirds of the wheat grown or half the eggs produced. The present Minister of Food has declared in an unguarded moment that he seeks to buy from abroad as much food as possible and as cheaply as possible. This sentiment, understandable enough to-day, were it carried into effect a year or two hence would wreck the stability promised to British agriculture. There must be some clear understanding now about the size of our farming and its place in the country's economy. Failing this, the Bill may only lead us into a fool's paradise.

Some of the clauses in the Bill revise the relationship of landlord and tenant by giving the good tenant still greater security of tenure and more ample compensation when he leaves. Indeed, if the present proposals stand, the landlord in the future will not be able to get rid of a tenant unless he can satisfy the Minister of Agriculture that the land will be farmed more efficiently by a person of the change. This is indeed a degree of interference that the Central Landowners' Association does well to oppose. What is to be the criterion of efficiency? By all means let the indifferent landowner as well as the indifferent farmer be required to fulfil his obligations to the land or quit, but it is doubtful wisdom to interfere with the freedom of action of either party to a contract. Before Parliament whittles down further the landlord's right to have some say in how his land shall be farmed and by whom, let us see how Ministers of the Crown and their officials, now so ready to assume wider administrative responsibilities, succeed in other spheres in replacing the enterprise and personal interest of the individual.

IN KENT

EXPLORING any lane in Kent,
I found, whichever way I went,
By Downland or by Wealden plain,
A magic that I still retain.

If happiness could find a way
To voice its gratitude, or say
In what joy's secret power lies,
I'd share my Kentish memories.

RICHARD CHURCH.

PRIVATE GARDENERS

BEFORE the House of Commons finally passes the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Bill there is likely to be more talk about the position of private gardeners. The man working in a market garden where the produce is sold already comes under wages legislation, and he is entitled to the same minimum weekly wage of £4 and overtime as the ordinary farm-worker. But the man working in a private garden either full-time or part-time in the garden and part-time on odd jobs, such as looking after the car or cleaning the boots, has no guarantee of a minimum wage or the other benefits such as an annual holiday with pay which the farm-worker can claim as a right. The Government's proposal in this Bill is that a gardener shall be included if more than half of the produce is sold or consumed for the purposes of a trade or business. This would cover the school garden, where vegetables are grown for the pupils, and also the gardens of hospitals and other institutions. But the gardener in ordinary private employment would be excluded. It will be difficult to draw a hard and fast line, and it is doubtful whether it is worth attempting to do this, as almost all private gardeners who know their job are to-day earning at least the minimum agricultural wage and many of them get a free cottage into the bargain.

THE CULT OF OLD TOWNS

THE prospectus of the York Civic Trust "for preservation, amenity, and design"—the formation of which we noted last July—is now being circulated. York having now joined Oxford, Cambridge and Bath in establishing a fund for æsthetic purposes, it remarks that citizens and others are thus given a means of uplifting the life of the community in a way on which it is hard for utility-minded official administrators to justify expenditure of public funds. An alert body with funds and zest at its command is needed in every fine old town to represent the claims of beauty and history in civic councils, and to purchase, recondition and maintain, by reletting or otherwise, premises subject to the rapidly changing conditions of to-day. The first step is to form a Civic Society, to formulate and put the ideals of inhabitants before the Ministry of Town and Country Planning's official planners. Chichester, where a Civic Society already exists, has recently appointed Mr. Thomas Sharp to prepare an outline development plan "with particular reference to the historical and architectural character, and the areas where bad lay-out and obsolete developments exist." We had a high regard for Mr. Sharp's qualifications until he lately reported that Kensington Square lacked "historical and architectural" character. The articles we are publishing will show how much Chichester possesses of this quality.

RESERVOIRS AND NATIONAL PARKS

IMPORTANT matters of principle arise out of the decision by the Minister of Health to allow the raising of Ennerdale dam. It implies that it would not be reasonable for the State to subsidise a more expensive scheme in order to save a most important National Park area from disfigurement—a question which should surely not be left to the Minister of Health to decide. His decision is certainly full of menace to the National Parks side of country planning. The Water Act of 1945 has in effect made the Minister of Health Minister of Planning for all catchment areas. Instead of being subject to the old procedure before a Private Bill Committee, water schemes are now examined at a public enquiry held before an official of the Ministry of Health, the department which has already been dealing with the matters concerned from an administrative angle. Acting as judge, that presiding official then sums up the evidence to the Minister, who returns his verdict. In this instance, as the owner points out on another page, the public enquiry was fair and patient. This is also admitted by the Standing Committee on National Parks in criticising the verdict. What they do say, however, is that to many most important sides of the case with regard to which evidence was most sympathetically received the Minister makes no reference whatever in the letter announcing his decision, and that this letter, indeed, might have been written without any enquiry at all.

TREE PLANTING

WE want no six-week frosts this winter, in which the Forestry Commission aims to plant 20,000 acres—against 8,500 last winter. The figure may seem small, and indeed is small when compared with the 150,000 acres a year proposed in the 1943 report as the temporary norm a decade after the end of the war, yet it probably means the planting of more trees than have ever been planted in this island in one season. Other controversies should not obscure this evidence that Britain is now taking its forests seriously and that trees are being planted. Lord Templewood has suggested that we might even spare a few trees (10,000 would be sufficient) for another country—to replace the trees killed by sea water when the Walcheren dykes were breached towards the close of the war. Elms and limes, the traditional trees of Walcheren, would be the species most needed. Last spring we ourselves were reported to have received a share of the American gift of 12,000,000 Douglas fir seeds sent for the benefit of Great Britain, France and Belgium. The modesty of the suggested figure of 10,000 is underlined when it is recalled that, in a forest, most species are planted at about 2,000 to the acre.

OYSTERS AND PLASTICS

SAM WELLER'S dictum that poverty and oysters always go together may have been true once, but is certainly not true now. Few of us are rich enough to eat oysters in the gay profusion that we should like. Why they are so dear we do not exactly know. It is just one of those misfortunes with which the world is afflicted, and which we attribute in a general way to Hitler. It seems, however, that there is one particular reason; their shells are so heavy as gravely to affect the cost of transport. A remedy has been suggested, namely, that they should be transferred from their shells into light plastic cases, in which they will travel just as comfortably and more cheaply. Anything which will bring them within our modest means deserves consideration, but this proposal is not appetising, and is a sad break with tradition. The eating of oysters is an essentially solemn ceremony not to be conducted with maimed rites but with all due accompaniments.

"A loaf of bread," the Walrus said,
"Is what we chiefly need:
Pepper and vinegar besides
Are very good indeed—"

One so orthodox in his requirements would have scorned plastic oysters, for the shells, if we have not got to open them ourselves, are part of the ritual fun not lightly to be disregarded.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

IN my very early youth I was taught to believe that a purse of gold lies at the place where the rainbow ends, and an Irish nursemaid improved on the English version by affirming that a leprechaun would be found waiting there to guide the seeker to the treasure, thus saving him the trouble of searching for it himself. (In quite a number of ways, it seems to me, the Irish method of doing things is an improvement on that employed by the English; as a recent case in point, one might quote the charge of 9s. for a bottle of sherry in Dublin compared with 15s. 6d. for the same quality wine in London.) The great bar to the search for gold, as I discovered quite early in life, was that in nine cases out of ten the rainbow ended an appreciable distance above the earth's surface, while in the tenth case it disappeared behind the shoulder of a hill, so that the exact location of its meeting-place with the land could not be determined.

* * *

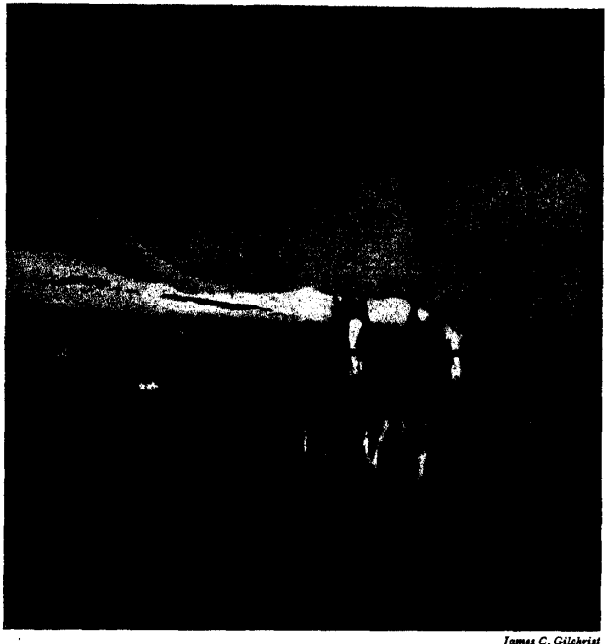
I HAVE long ceased to worry about the prize that lies at the rainbow's end, for the older one grows the more difficult it becomes to believe in good luck stories, but one evening in December, after a day of incessant rain, the clouds cleared off and the sun blazed above the western horizon in a glow of gold. Then suddenly the rearguard of the stormy weather fired its last shot in the form of a light shower of rain, and immediately a well-defined and very local rainbow appeared in the sky to the east. The left hand of the rainbow's arc faded into a clump of trees less than half a mile away, and its exact situation was not easy to determine, but the right-hand end met the earth on top of the down in front. There was no doubt whatsoever about its precise location, since the inner and bluish-green stripe of the coloured semi-circle was just in front of a derelict gatepost on the crest of the hill and the outer stripe of orange-red was immediately behind it.

* * *

FOR the first time in my life, I had definitely located the rainbow's end, and as I had nothing else to do, the hedgerows having failed to produce the pheasant I had hoped for, I climbed up the down to the gatepost to determine whether my Irish nursemaid had told me the truth. I do not know if there was a purse of gold with attendant leprechaun there or not, since when I was some fifteen yards from the post a full-strength covey of partridges rose with a roar of wings from around it, and I was too occupied picking up the brace I had dropped to remember the reason of my visit. As this was probably the only sizable covey in some eighty square miles of country, and as I had not eaten a partridge this season, I came away with the impression that there might be something in the old rainbow's end story after all.

* * *

JUST over a year ago I mentioned that I had been suffering from a weak car battery, and that I had taken the advice of an Egyptian chauffeur and topped up the cells with *moyyet en nar* (fire water), or 1,250 acid solution, with the most satisfactory results. An electrical expert then wrote to COUNTRY LIFE stating that my treatment of the battery was highly improper and that, before filling up with acid solution, I should have washed out the cells with distilled water. I accepted the reproof in a meek and humble spirit, for some twenty-five years' experience with batteries for private lighting sets, cars and deaf aids has convinced me that I do not understand the first thing about electricity and never shall understand it. However, the fact remains that, although the method employed by me was fundamentally unsound, the battery was rejuvenated and worked most satisfactorily for twelve months, until once again it developed that fatal weakness during the night which leaves it so frail and languid in the morning. This time I acted according to the book of words: the cells were washed out, acid solution was poured in, and as the result the battery is as flat as a flounder, with insufficient energy in it to turn the hands of a child's watch. To-morrow I am visiting the garage to bid farewell to the old ill-treated veteran and enlist a new recruit.



James C. Gilchrist

THE FURROW'S END: PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE

* * *

THE peculiar thing about electricity is that no two experts ever seem to be in complete agreement about its reactions. Some time ago, when there happened to be electricians at work in the house, I asked them to put a lamp in the loft. The lamp was installed, and used frequently during the visits one makes overhead to see what it is that is causing those horrible sepulchral noises in the central heating tank. Then one day another electrician came to effect some repairs, and in the course of his investigations went up to the loft. He came down again with a white, stricken face, and stated that it was a miracle the house had not been burnt down long ago, since the whole principle on which the loft lamp had been fitted was utterly wrong.

He put it right for me, and a few weeks later, when another mechanic from the same firm was at work, he came down from the loft with a whiter and more stricken face than that which his colleague had worn and demanded to know who was the criminal lunatic who had put the lamp in the loft, since it was something more than a miracle that the house had not been burnt down in the first twenty-four hours. I have now given up all idea of a loft lamp, and use a candle instead; and probably with the candle miracles will cease to function and I shall start the conflagration that has been owing to me for so long.

* * *

NO more in these Notes shall I record the doings of my Scottie, and it is a very sad Countryman who writes this short, but final, instalment of a little dog's life. He came to me just over ten years ago, a week or so after our arrival in England from Egypt on retirement, and, having been my constant companion in all things (even fishing, which he despised), he became an essential part of my life here. I am a little lost to know how one fills in the day in England when there is no dog to control a part of it. The fact that I have been trying to prepare myself for six months has not softened the blow, and our house seems very empty.

* * *

I SUPPOSE he was in the eyes of others quite an ordinary little Scottie, with the marked characteristics of the breed, though sometimes I used to think he took the trouble to understand me and my ways better than most dogs know their masters, and I am sure that he was more autocratic. The last few months of an old dog's life are rather harrowing, for one knows instinctively that he is failing in spite of all one's attempts to find evidence to disprove it. One misses the old wild enthusiasms which once upon a time, when they took the form of a rabbit-hunt through uncharted woods at dusk, were something of a trial and a worry. Recently, however, it has occurred to me so many times how overjoyed I would have been to see him show just one of those bursts of energy combined with disobedience.

When I went up to bed last night I looked round the room unconsciously, but he was not in any of his accustomed haunts: the corner of the window seat was unoccupied, there were no bright eyes shining from beneath the tallboy, and there was no black figure curled up upon the camel saddle-bag cushion; and I realised he would never be in any of those places again.

BORDER TOWERS

By SHEILA G. FORMAN

Photographs by
PATRICK FORMAN

NO traveller in the Borders of Scotland to-day can go far without passing some old stone tower, perhaps half hidden by clustering trees and crumbling into gradual ruin, perhaps stark and solitary on the bare hillside. Others, with the kindly assistance of owners or the National Trust, may be found in a goodly state of preservation and some few are still inhabited. They have a mediæval appearance, but few Englishmen realise how recently they were still the typical country gentleman's house in the Lowlands, and that, in fact, they were being built until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

During the fourteenth century, more than a hundred years after England and France had abandoned this simple form of tower based on the Norman keep, the Scots adopted it. At that time, when Scotland was weakened and impoverished by the long preceding wars and could not afford to follow the rapid advance in military architecture farther south, this type of

2.—CLOSEBURN CASTLE, DUMFRIES, A STILL OCCUPIED BORDER TOWER

dwelling, combining simplicity, economy and security, admirably suited the Border chiefs and lesser nobles.

Later on, as other circumstances arose, these lairds, bound by traditional associations, preferred to develop and augment their towers rather than build something more modern. So when fortifications were becoming obsolete and constant vigilance was no longer a necessity, the keep remained a symbol of class distinction—equivalent in many ways to the manor house in England. Thus for over four hundred years the free-standing tower was the fortress and home of the Border gentry.

Originally these pocket castles were enclosed by a stone wall called a barmkin, or a wooden palisade known as a peel. Hence the term "peel tower," which still clings, although the enclosure disappeared comparatively early. The simplest form of tower was oblong, built of stone, with a vaulted, dungeon-like ground floor for storage and cattle, a hall on the first floor, two upper rooms floored with wood and sometimes an attic under the roof which might be flat or gabled. A parapet crowned the walls about forty or fifty feet above the ground and was reached by a spiralling stone staircase tucked into one corner of the building. An iron gate or "yett" of invulnerable strength protected the outer door of timber.

So effective and universal were these "yettis" that in 1587 when the establishment of peaceful conditions in the Lowlands was a national policy, the Privy Council ordered their destruction in all "houssis and strengthis" in

1.—THE CIRCULAR TOWER AT ORCHARDTON, GALLOWAY

the Borders, save those of "answerable baronis" and they were accordingly removed and "turnit in plew (plough) irnis or sic other necessar werk."

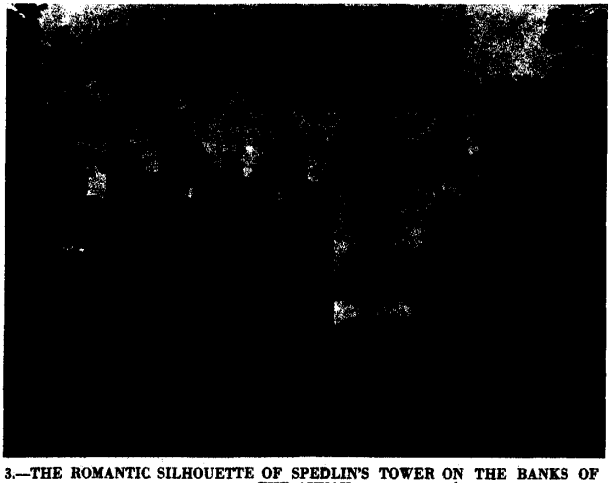
Later developments of this basic plan are all variations on one theme, but custom certainly could not stale their infinite variety, for no two towers are ever exactly alike. Differences are more striking than common features among the later-built towers, which were elaborated and ornamented according to the owner's wish and taste, so that each example is an individual one.

In Chaucer's time the Border country was a distant, fairy-tale land, barbarous and untamed ("Far in the North, I cannot tellen where") unchartered in English minds and under no code of law but its own. Each Border chief had to rely on himself and his following of farmer-warriors to protect his home, his possessions and his life. War raged almost continually and cattle-lifting, raiding and marauding never ceased, not only between Englishmen and Scots, but equally fiercely among themselves. Keeps, therefore, had a special significance in this district, where a watch-tower and a fortress must be part of every man's home.

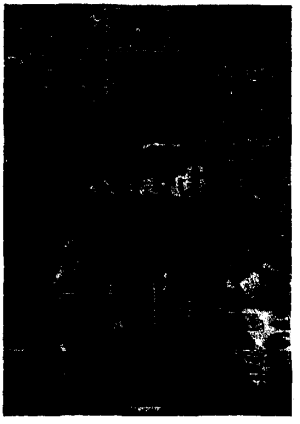
Even at this early date, however, the adequacy of these towers must not be exaggerated; at best they were but a temporary refuge for man and beast. Given warning, the folk sheltered in the nearest one, penning their cattle in the barmkin. But a determined enemy had ways and means of following up, such as the tactics used by Lord Dacre in 1513: "Thei layed corn and straw to the dore and burnt it (the tower) both rofe and flore and so smoked theym owt." If a Border laird was seriously threatened he would take to the hills or the scrub and bog of the moors.

Still less could the stronghold withstand trained soldiers and close-range powder and shot, backed by law and order, when these vanguards of civilisation had penetrated the Borders. The massive walls, seldom less than six feet, and often ten or twelve feet thick, were no match for the advance of science. Only when it was every man for himself were the towers true fortifications.

It is difficult to imagine early mediæval



3.—THE ROMANTIC SILHOUETTE OF SPEDLIN'S TOWER ON THE BANKS OF THE ANNAN



4 and 5.—RUSKO CASTLE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, AND THE DOORWAY WITH A PANEL DATED 1514 AND BEARING THE ARMS OF THE GORDONS OF LOCHINVAR

life in these dark and narrow fortalices and no one seems to have attempted any detailed description of them. Living-space must have been excessively cramped after accommodating a family, retainers, servants and livestock within the four walls; yet conservatively minded people in Scotland during the fourteenth century were deeply disturbed by the alarming growth of luxury which manifested itself in such ways as the unwillingness of the laird and lady of the house to sleep with the rest of the household in the hall, which served as kitchen, dining-room and general living-room.

The daylight hours were probably spent in hunting or other outdoor activities when war and raiding were in abeyance, the evenings being mainly devoted to feasting, story-telling and singing. Hospitality was instinctively reverenced, and if a stranger escaped the sword with a satisfactory explanation, he was made lavishly welcome.

By degrees, however, the amenities of life came to be recognised more widely. Additional rooms were built into the towers and the thick walls were honeycombed with small chambers each with a tiny window. Whole wings were sometimes added. During the sixteenth century the exteriors blossomed out into multitudinous angle turrets, gables and ornaments, and the points of fortification became centres for decoration.

Although these features belong to a late period, towers were still built on the old four-square model, and with the added complexity of partial reconstruction it is difficult even for the expert to judge the exact date of any one without delving into its history. Traces of Renaissance detail are sometimes to be found inside the later keeps, but the characteristic Scots vernacular style prevailed until tower-building ceased.

A learned English barrister of the eighteenth century, commenting on the persistence of mediæval life in Scotland at that time, tells us that the birthplace of his contemporary, Lord Mansfield, was "a great square tower with walls of near thirteen feet in thickness having small apartments even within the substance of the wall itself. At the bottom of one of which is a noisome dungeon, without light, or even air-holes except in the trap-door in the floor, contrived for lowering down the captives . . . and to speak the truth, even the residence of the well-known Lord Lovat in the Highlands, at Castle Dounie, so late as the year 1740, was much of this kind."

He goes on to describe the semi-feudal existence of the time at Castle Dounie, which probably bore much resemblance to life in a Border tower at an earlier date, for by 1740 there were few Border chiefs left with so free a hand as Lord Lovat maintained :—

"Here he kept a sort of court, and several public tables, and had a very numerous body of retainers always attending. His own constant residence and the place where he received company and even dined constantly with them, was

6.—AMISFIELD, "PERHAPS THE MOST IMPRESSIVE AND LOVELY OF THE LATE-BUILT TOWERS OF THE BORDER"

7.—LOCHHOUSE TOWER, NEAR MOFFATT, IN A SETTING OF ROLLING HILLS

in just one room only, and that the very room wherein he lodged. And his lady's sole apartment was also her bedchamber; and the only provision made for lodging either of the domestic servants, or of the numerous herd of retainers, was a quantity of straw, which was spread overnight on the floors of the four lower rooms of this sort of tower-like structure, where the whole inferior part of the family, consisting of a very great number of persons, took up their abode. Sometimes about 400 persons, attending this petty court, were kennelled here, and I have heard the same worthy man, from whose lips the exact account of what is here related has been taken, declare that of those wretched dependants he has seen, in consequence of the then existing right of heritable jurisdiction, three or four, and sometimes half a dozen, hung up by the heels for hours on the few remaining trees round the mansion."

Another account emphasises in more detail the numerous and important social distinctions within one household :—

"At the long table at Castle Dounie the guests and the viands had a corresponding progression downwards. At the head of the table where there were neighbouring chiefs or distinguished strangers, claret and French cookery graced the board. The next department was occupied by the Dhuihne wassels, who enjoyed beef and mutton, with a glass of some humbler wine. The sturdy commoners of the clan would occupy the next range, feeding on sheep heads, and drinking whiskey or ale. In further progress the fare degenerated with the feeders, and clustering on the castle green in sunshine, or cowering in the outhouses in foul weather, were congregated the ragamuffins of the clan to gnaw the bones and devour the other offal."

Only a small group of towers can be attributed to the fourteenth century, of which very few remain that are not extensively ruined. Fifteenth-century examples are more numerous and include Closeburn and Spedlin's in Dumfriesshire and Orchardton in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Closeburn (Fig. 2), situated eleven miles north of Dumfries in the valley of the Nith, stands on a level plateau surrounded by parklands and trees which at one time were under water. Occupied to the present day and in excellent condition, it has been considerably modernised, while still presenting early 15th-century characteristics. For nearly five hundred years the lands belonged to the Kirkpatrick family (of Norman descent) who played a large part in the history of the county. In later times Robert Burns was a visitor there, when his boon companion, Willie Stewart, factor to the new proprietor, was living in the place.

Spedlin's (Fig. 3), roofless and partially ruined, stands in tranquil dignity on the banks of the Annan near the market town of Lockerbie. The two top storeys are of a later date, having walls only four feet thick over the original ones measuring ten feet in depth.

Orchardton, rising in hillocky wooded country between Dalbeattie and the Solway, is

8.—ELSHIESHIELDS, DUMFRIESSHIRE. AN 18th-CENTURY HOUSE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE TOWER

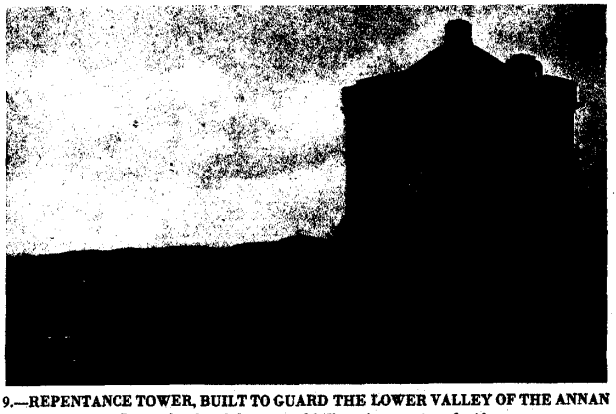
unique among Galloway buildings, being circular (Fig. 1). Small but perfectly proportioned, secluded and picturesque, it is associated with Guy Mannering as one of the scenes on which the romance is based. Evidently the ground floor was at one time used as a chapel, for hollowed out of the wall beside the chimney-piece are the remains of a shrine.

Diversity abounds among towers of the sixteenth century. Elshieshields, on the river Ae, close to Lochmaben in Dumfriesshire, has been cleverly welded to the adjoining 18th-century house in a surprisingly harmonious and delightful way (Fig. 8). Contrastingly bleak and grim, Rusko (Fig. 4), in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire, stands weather-beaten and abandoned. At one time it belonged to the Gordons of Lochinvar, and over the doorway is a panel bearing the arms and date, 1514, in archaic Arabic letters (Fig. 5).

Lochhouse, near Moffatt in Dumfriesshire, almost equally uncompromising, except for the magnificent background of rolling hills, is still occupied, although few radical alterations have been made to the original structure (Fig. 7). Amisfield (Fig. 6), a few miles north of Dumfries, is perhaps the most impressive and lovely of the late-built towers in the Borders, describing the restrained grandeur and imaginative workmanship of that period in its massive base crowned by swelling turrets, crow-stepped gables and lofty "cape-house."

Fourmerkland, farther west, in the parish of Holywood, was finished about the same time. Enclosed in a dark wood, surrounded on all sides by thickets and undergrowth, with only the gabled roof and turrets visible, it looks like some mysterious scene from a mediæval fairy-tale.

Repentance Tower (the name defies any satisfactory explanation), perched on a hill overlooking the Solway and the Cumberland hills (Fig. 9), is quite unlike any other in situation and structure, having been built for the purpose of keeping watch on the lower valley of the Annan. The hillside is part of a farm that was once occupied by Thomas Carlyle, and the watch tower was a favourite haunt of his, where on long summer evenings he would meditate in solitude. Very small and almost square, Repentance was fitted with a beacon and a bell: in war-time "the Beaken in the Firepan be keeped, and never faill burning so long as the Englishmen remain in Scotland." The bell rang "whenever the Fray is, or that the watchman seing the theives disobedient come over the water of Annand or thereabout, and knowes them to be enemies; and whosoever bydes fra the Fray, or turns again so long as the Beaken burns, or the Bell rings, shall be holden as Partakers to the enemies and used as Traitors."



9.—REPENTANCE TOWER, BUILT TO GUARD THE LOWER VALLEY OF THE ANNAN

It was fitted with beacon and bell to give warning of raiders

ESCAPE

By HARALD PENROSE

BUT for the distant rumble of traffic the London street I walked was quiet. A passing shower had left it glistening in the evening light. Above the wet roofs and chimney pots ragged wisps of low cloud still scudded by.

Yet there was autumn magic in the air—a stir and an unrest. Even the dark trees rustled with an undertone of excitement, and, as though in answer to the agitated whisper of the leaves, *there came a faint wild cry which, after a* moment, was repeated louder, and then again. All at once a great, untidy bird loomed above the roofs and sped across the narrow space of sky on strongly beating wings. And what wings they were! Ragged, with numerous pinion and secondary feathers missing, it seemed amazing that this tattered scarecrow of a bird could fly at all. Yet on he sailed, leaning buoyantly on the air, with long neck gracefully outstretched and slender legs trailing lightly beyond his stubby tail. I watched him as he dwindled southward above the smoking chimney pots—a Methuselah of herons, I thought.

Quickly he vanished. Ninety minutes more and it would be dark; but long before the darkness fell he would be settled by some quiet stream, far beyond the outskirts of London. As though answering my thoughts, fading and far away, echoed the ghost of a last call.

I walked on, and as I walked thought *of the untidy bird as he parachuted down on* hollowed wings towards the still branches of an oak, tilting steeper and steeper to the wind as he stretched dangling feet for the twigs, his long neck uncoiling from its arched flight position for better poise and view. Then, with a clumsy beat and rustle of barbs, he would settle, balance and stand for a moment inanimate but for a cautious turn of the plumed head above his long grey neck.

That neck! Suddenly I realised what had been strangest of all about the passing bird. It was not the ragged wings, nor their light beat, nor yet the strange cry that was so different from the usual guttural *krark* of the heron; no, it was the neck, outstretched like a swan's as he flew. No winging heron that I had seen held it like that, and often I had watched them from my aeroplane as they fished the dyked plains of Somerset. Within a few seconds of rising into the air each bird would hunch its neck into a back-drawn curve, breasting the air like bluff bowed Dutch sailing-vessels; no attitude could be more distinctive. Nor, if one flew alongside, did any heron ever alter its poise, despite the aeroplane's disturbing racket. Only when landing would the bird's neck again be extended as wings and body tilted steeply to give the slowest possible speed of contact.

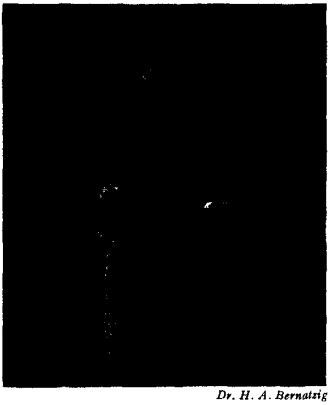
My interest had quickened all too late. I tried to remember the salient features. Only a blur of grey remained in retrospect, that and the sense of purpose as the great bird headed towards shadowed horizons that soon would be lost in dusk.

* * *

And then *suddenly I remembered.* There had been March sunlight painting Greek mountains with limpid clarity: purple Hymettus, Mount Aegaleos guarding Eleusis Bay, Carydallus ridged and tawny, and the plain of Thessaly beyond, sweeping to still vaster, lonelier mountains. And I was flying above them, my wing-tip silver against the rich blue of the Aegean as I peered down at Athens where it lay white and sprawling at the foot of the marble-crowned Acropolis.

Suddenly, like a flurry of snow, a great host of birds appeared. I stared a moment incredulously, then swung into a steep turn that would bring me round their formation. Poised in the lonely sky, they seemed a hundred times more wonderful and vital than the ageless spirit of Greece of which I had just been dreaming. Undisturbed, they beat their way with easy stroke, allowing me to pass so close to them that I could see the opening and closing of their heavily emarginated wing-tips. Sunlight bathed their backs, showing the very texture of the feathers, and fell on their outstretched, upward-slanted necks. Some of them opened their beaks, giving vent to great cries that were lost *in the engine's roar.*

The words of the Old Testament came back to me: *The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times; and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming.* That which man had wondered at from time immemorial I was witnessing. Here were the cranes on their great migratory journey from their winter home among the crocodiles of the White Nile to their nesting haunts set among the empty forests and marshes of Lapland. Three thousand feet high, they were climbing in a great phalanx towards the burnished skies above Mount Pindus. At intervals, spread



Dr. H. A. Bernatzig

WITHIN A FEW SECONDS OF RISING INTO THE AIR, THE HERON HUNCHES ITS NECK INTO A BACK-DRAWN CURVE

across fifteen hundred miles of sky, would be *other groups, hundreds of thousands of birds* trailing back until the last were rising from the drying mud far beyond the Nubian desert.

Other pilots had told me of the vast gathering of birds on the White Nile, ranging from the desert below Omdurman, southward and again southward, through sun-scorched scrubby wastes, to where at last wooded islands below Kawa break the monotony of the river's turbid surface. Massed on the mud shoals, throughout the winter day, rest armies of grey cranes, demoiselles, storks, flamingoes, pelicans and herons; but when March comes, and food is getting scarce, the migration of the cranes has already begun. Day by day, they move unhurrying northward, and with them go geese, many kinds of duck, and hosts of warblers and other small birds. Flock after flock leisurely take wing, some skimming the river banks, others, like stork and crane, flying so high they are barely visible from the ground.

I have been told that the larger birds fly higher on still days than when the wind is strong. Fundamentally that might be expected; for it is on the calm, hot days that the air rises most fiercely from the heated ground, and on these convection currents the migrants can ride for hours without the muscular exertion required to beat their wings.

High in the blazing sky above Africa vultures circle in their endless quest for food; and higher still, in cooler air, the storks and cranes gaze far ahead at the winding Nile as they soar two hundred miles before dropping down in the evening to feed and rest. Sometimes, when atmospheric conditions are particularly good, they fly on in the moonlight; yet there are other occasions when they will not stir a hundred yards.

Twenty days of desultory flying may take the birds from the Sudd region, where the river is choked with floating islands of compressed vegetation, two thousand miles down the great watercourse. The brick-red mountains are steadily left behind; the empty horizon of parched desert hems the thirty-mile width of fertile valley until at last the strip of blue-grey earth funnels wider and wider, set in a network of gleaming water channels. The rectangular buildings of Cairo mark the beginning of the great delta, where the Nile spreads into broad lagoons, and beyond it the path of escape broadens as it reaches the sunlit blue of the Mediterranean. Thence are two broad routes of flight: north-by-west, or north-by-east: Greece leading to Lapland, or Turkey and Syria as stepping stones to Russia.

I could imagine the cranes waiting on the banks of the delta for the dawn that would bring the long sea crossing. At first their tall outlines are dim against the stars, the clamour of their voices filling the air. As the first pale light touches the sky, bringing knowledge of the air's buoyancy, their movement becomes restless and the babel of excitement increases. Presently comes the moment of poised silence that preludes a mighty roar of wings as wave *after wave of the waiting birds rises into the* first faint breeze and climbs through the cool air to heights soon to be stirred by thermals of the rising sun.

Whether those up-currents persist across the Mediterranean is a matter of speculation. Generally areas of sea are regarded as feeding sources of air for land currents, and the winds are likely to be horizontal. Yet certain meteorological formations embrace enormous movements of atmosphere that not only travel across whole oceans inducing storm or calm, but carry great fronts of rising air. It is quite possible that migrating birds wait for these changes of weather, starting their flights only when up-currents materialise.

The help thus obtained can be exploited in either of two ways. First, the up-current may easily be of such strength that it equals, or even exceeds, the relatively slow descent inevitable to a bird when it moves through the air with wings *held still. That is soaring flight,* and though great distances may be covered without a wing-beat, the speed of progress tends to be slow. Therefore an alternative is often employed and up-currents are used to produce a speed greater than that obtained by normal flapping flight in still air. When rising air is encountered the wing beats are not much diminished, if at all, and the bird heads slightly downwards to counteract being lifted higher by the up-current. Gravity is then aiding the tractive effort of the wings, the impetus of the dive adding considerably to the normal level speed. Using this method, and travelling in air speeding horizontally, the cranes I met above the olive plains of Greece could easily have crossed five hundred miles of Mediterranean between the spring dawn and the noon-time of my flight.

* * *

How vivid it was in recollection! Grey cranes flying in a sky of burnished blue, sunlight glistening on their feathers. And here was I, walking a London street, the evening sky trailing ragged banners of cloud above the chimney pots, leaves rustling and swaying as the wind sighed and the great bird, with its wild clanging cry, winging over the chimney-pots as though in search of another dawn.

That night I wrote to the Superintendent of the Zoological Society.

He replied: "I imagine the crane you saw was from here—he has been out for several months and comes back to the Gardens occasionally."

But would he come back again, I wondered or was he flying southward to the White Nile?

OLD ENGLISH WAX MINIATURES

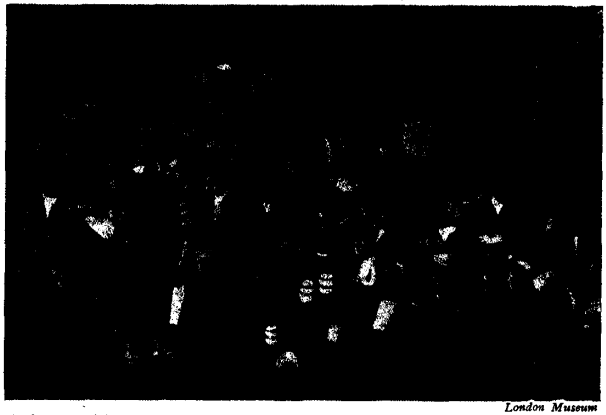
By G. BERNARD HUGHES

FEW ventures along the romantic by-paths of collecting are so filled with charm and wonder as the search for wax miniatures. The art of modelling in beeswax dates from earliest Egyptian times. The Greeks made wax masks of their ancestors—*imagines*—to be carried in funeral processions; in the Athens of Alexander the Great artists in wax rivalled their brother sculptors who worked in bronze. So translucent and malleable is wax as a medium that many great artists have used it extensively to model figures later cast in bronze. Michelangelo is known to have worked in wax; Leone Leoni, one of the great artists of Michelangelo's time, made a wax portrait of the master, now in the British Museum.

Portraiture in wax flourished in Italy throughout the fifteenth century, when miniature jewelled waxes were made by sculptors and goldsmiths. The art reached its zenith in the sixteenth century, sculptors adding to the decorative quality of their exquisitely-tinted waxes by inserting precious stones, bits of lace, tinsel, velvet and hair. In some instances the artists reproduced a pattern of lace in the wax itself, rendering it in such minute, meticulous detail as to be barely distinguishable from the actual material. These colourful portrait medallions, always in fine relief, were about four inches high.

Few traces remain of the early history of this fragile art in England. Indeed, it is recorded that in 1684 Antoine Benoist, modeller in coloured wax to Louis XIV, was invited to England to sculpture busts in wax of James II and members of his court. But during the eighteenth century and until about 1840 the modelling of relief portraits in wax had a great vogue. It was inexpensive and very satisfactory to have one's likeness modelled in wax. The gracious fluency of the medium appealed to all artists, who found it responsive to the most evanescent expression of the sitter's face. A wax cameo could be made by the skilled touch of thumbs and forefingers with the aid of a few ivory tools kept free from the adhesive substance by dipping in water. Copies could then be made for distribution among relatives and friends.

The ingredients of the wax composition used by individual artists did not greatly vary, frequently including beeswax and lard mixed with wheat flour or potato flour; diachylon and Burgundy pitch; common white wax or the ends of candles—Gainsborough used candle-ends to make wax miniatures of his friends. The plain beeswax so frequently employed has hopelessly discoloured with age. The major artists, however, used a cream-white wax; some tinted their wax to flesh-colour, red or yellow, but other colours such as blue and green were rarely used.



London Museum

A GROUP OF WAX PORTRAITS, PROBABLY BY SAMUEL PERCY. The figures are (*left to right*) Dr. Johnson, (seated) Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Topham Beauclerk, James Boswell, C. J. Fox, the Landlord, Dr. Thomas Warton and Nollekins

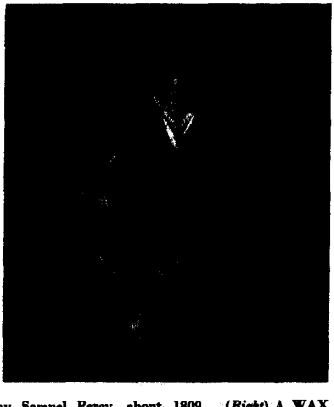
Each artist was his own arbiter regarding method and colouring. Some built up their solid reliefs bit by bit; others produced miniatures that are hollow and translucent, made of the thinnest of wax sheets. Little is known of their precise methods and still less as to the number of duplicates issued in editions intended for sale to admirers of a celebrity. Mass production necessitated sculpturing an original model from which plaster casts were taken to serve as moulds for any number of waxen copies. The mould for a simple bust profile was no more complicated or difficult to use than a modern butter mould. Elaborate profiles, such as portraits of mother and child or husband and wife, are very rare.

The various tinted waxes intended to represent, for example, the gown, flesh, or hair of the model were pressed into the mould, colour by colour, and then removed as a whole. The modeller added little touches of lace, flower, comb, ring or jewel, and finished with hand-tinting. During the declining years of the art it was fashionable to use seed pearls to decorate the relief in semblance of brooch or ring. Two figures taken from the same mould, but given their finishing touches by assistants, may vary greatly.

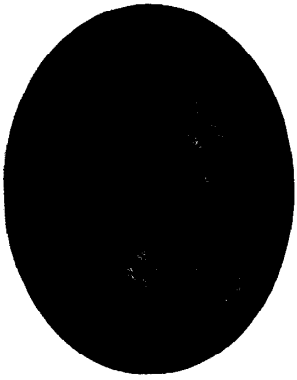
Wax miniatures were usually mounted on ovals from two to twelve inches in height, three to four inches always being fashionable. Backgrounds were sometimes of coloured wax; more generally of plate-glass through which showed light brown paint applied to the back; or of thick glass of Bristol blue. There was a fashion during the 1780s for mounting on velvet, black or dark red, and later came the passing vogue for a sage green silk background. The whole was usually enclosed in a black turned-wood frame—frequently pearwood—and protected by a convex glass.

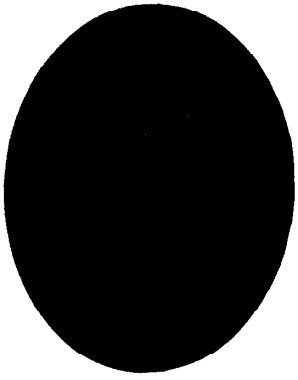
It is unfortunate that so few wax miniatures are signed. However, costume and style help to fix their period, and very often one signed wax serves to prove the modeller of others. Probably the most distinguished of the 18th-century wax miniaturists was Samuel Percy, of Dublin. Prolific and versatile though he was, so far as his profiles are concerned he was not always the perfect craftsman. All his portrait modelling was in high relief, great skill being displayed in the use of lifelike colours to touch up his pink or white wax. Wigs were boldly modelled and ruffles delicately chiselled; sometimes he modelled full face. Percy also portrayed lively rustic scenes composed of figure groups modelled in full relief.

In contrast to Percy's detailed and frequently elaborate pieces, Isaac Gosset (1711-99) probably produced the most vivid, lifelike portrait profiles, which, unfortunately, are seldom signed. The old ivory tint used by Gosset, a composition of his own invention, has remained his trademark. Backgrounds were usually of



SIR ARTHUR PAGET; a coloured wax portrait by Samuel Percy, about 1809. (*Right*) A WAX MINIATURE OF MRS. ELIZABETH GURNEY FRY, THE QUAKERESS. A realistic figure in black and white, she is seated on a chair and is wearing a black dress, her hat throwing a strong shadow over the face





(*Left to right*) PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST by Samuel Percy, about 1809. A WAX PORTRAIT OF JAMES BEATTIE, by James Tassie, 1789. A WAX PORTRAIT OF JOHN HENDERSON, THE GEORGIAN ACTOR, by Eley George Mountstephen, who came to London about 1781

claret-coloured wax—occasionally Bristol blue glass.

James Tassie (1735-99) was another of the eminent Georgian modellers. For his mass production copies he used a hard, white vitreous compound which analysis shows to be a lead potash glass. The ingredients were fused at a moderate heat and, when pasty, received the impression of the mould. Tassie varied the colour with great skill, made the glass opaque or transparent, and imitated the various layers of the true cameo. This "enamel paste" did not permit undercutting; Tassie was therefore compelled to dispense with one of the most useful devices for securing emphasis of outline and depth of shadow. To wax profile collectors his important work consists of forceful masculine portraits worked in pink wax on a background of blue glass. Most of these were modelled from life, hard enamel paste replicas being cast from them. His nephew John (1777-1860) was a wax modeller who used the same material, but his relief miniatures lack the ease and precision of his uncle's.

Patience Wright (1725-1786) was an American who produced lifelike portraits in London between 1772 and her death. She modelled wax miniatures of the entire Royal Family and of many celebrities, manipulating her wax with thumb and forefinger. Her work, easy to distinguish by the "pock marked" indentations indicating wig curls, is in high relief with admirably carved facial muscles. Mrs. Wright used a clear ivory white as a rule, but when tinted the colour was the same throughout, eyes, eyebrows and slight shadows being painted in. The majority of her profiles were mounted on glass painted a light brown on the outer surface. She also modelled a number of full-length works in wax.

Other Georgian women who achieved mastery in modelling miniatures in wax include Lady Diana Beauclerc, Mary Slaughter, Catherine Andras and the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

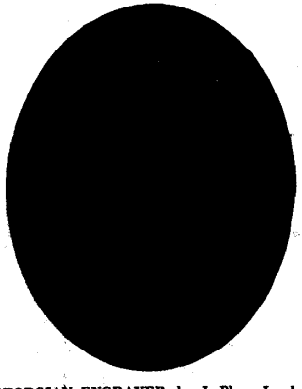
Robert Ball-Hughes, who was born in London in 1806 but worked in America, accidentally found a wax composition that would remain pure white. Such Ball-Hughes waxes as remain to-day are as pure in their whiteness as though time had not touched them, owing to a process of hardening which he never disclosed. His waxes are exquisite, delicately modelled in high relief and mounted on velvet slightly raised to give an impression of roundness and shadow. Replicas of his works, made with moulds, are fairly numerous.

Peter Rouw, another of England's finest modellers, is renowned for his small portraits of members of the Royal Family, worked in high relief with multi-coloured wax.

Richard Cockle Lucas (1801-83) was perhaps the last of our native modellers. Sculptor of a number of public statues, he worked on a larger scale than did his predecessors, usually producing shoulder-length portraits, whereas most wax profilists carefully modelled the dress down to the waist. He worked in cold white wax on brown wax background.

Many portraits of celebrities and allegorical subjects were made in white wax by Flaxman. Joachim Smith, gem-engraver and wax-modeller to Wedgwood and Bentley, made many wax miniatures, using pink wax in varying tones. T. R. Poole, medallion-modeller to the Prince Regent, produced coloured wax miniatures beautifully detailed and appealing. Other names prominent in the world of wax profiles include G. G. Adams, who worked in white wax; Eley George Mountstephen, remembered for his exquisite flesh tints; T. Stothard; T. Hagbolt, whose crisp work in flesh-tinted wax has many admirers; and H. Webber.

Wax profiles are so frail, so subject to the action of heat and cold and so liable to complete destruction that not many of the earlier portraits have survived intact. The art languished after the arrival of the daguerreotype, which replaced its mellow charm by the unnatural poses of persons who, when faced with the camera, were frozen into immobility.



(*Left to right*) GAETANO BARTOLOZZI, GEORGIAN ENGRAVER, by J. Plum, London, 1782. A PORTRAIT OF JAMES WATT, THE ENGINEER, by Peter Rouw. A PORTRAIT OF ROBERT BOWYER, by Catherine Andras, about 1815

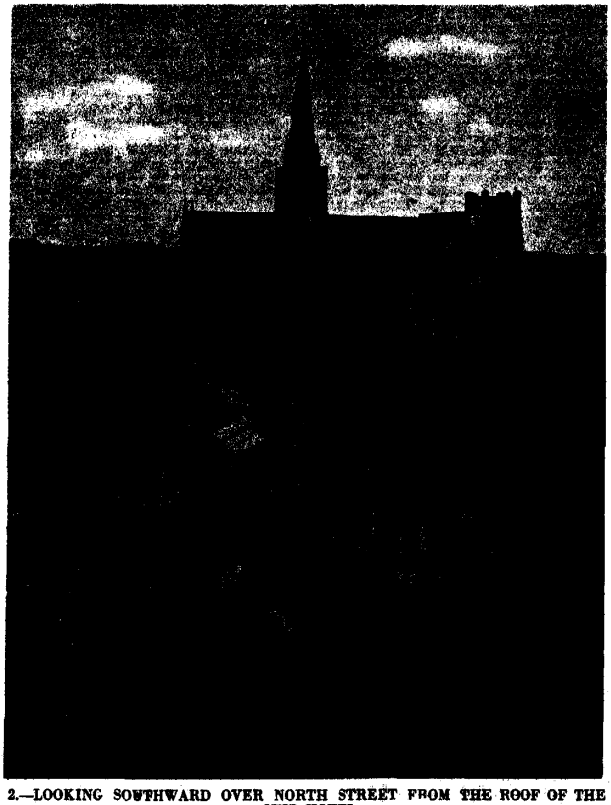
(*The illustrations on this page are of exhibits in the Victoria and Albert Museum*)

1.—A MEDIÆVAL FRIEZE: THE CATHEDRAL, GREY FRIARS AND THE CASTLE MOUNT FROM PRIORY PARK

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—XVIII

CHICHESTER—I

THE CAPITAL OF WEST SUSSEX



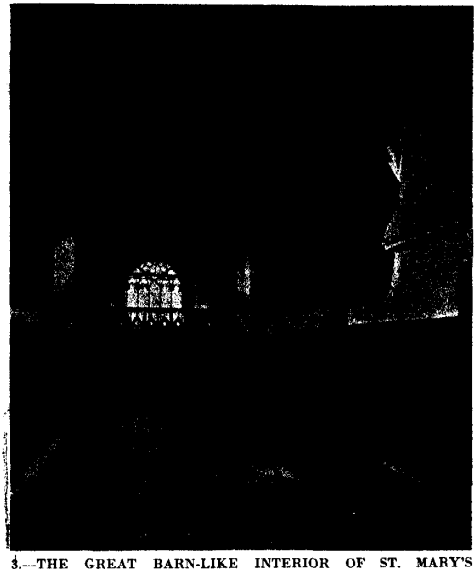
2.—LOOKING SOUTHWARD OVER NORTH STREET FROM THE ROOF OF THE SHIP HOTEL

Chichester's attractions as a cathedral city are well known; but it is also a singularly unspoilt Georgian market town, reflecting its 18th-century prosperity not only in the architecture of its four main streets, but also in many less visited lanes and quiet corners. There are also such mediæval survivals as the Grey Friars and St. Mary's Hospital adding further interest to the wealth of buildings within the Roman circuit of its walls.

By ARTHUR OSWALD

CHICHESTER will be considered in these articles not from its most obvious aspect as a cathedral city but rather as a market and county town which within the framework of its Roman and mediæval street plan now has a character that is predominantly Georgian. In re-visiting it we shall purposely resist the temptation to stray into the cathedral quarter, which is best considered separately as an entity of its own; but though our eyes now and then will wander to the cathedral spire and the massive belfry, which are never far out of the picture and indeed often complete it, they will be kept wider open for the shyer charms of the Georgian streets and lanes and the demure features of their brick house-fronts, the attractions of which the tourist is apt to overlook. Roman, mediæval and Georgian lie one upon the other in successive strata at Chichester, and the Georgian element, though most widespread, is least noticed. A fourth, contemporary stratum is in process of being laid on top of the others, or rather grouted into their fissures and interstices, and the future of Chichester will largely depend on the skill and tact with which this operation is performed. Several of the new buildings erected before the war, and the fresh uses found for old ones, show a sympathetic understanding of the character and needs of the city, and a growing sense of civic responsibility holds out the promise that a policy, both alert and conservative, will be continued and extended. The main purpose of these articles will be to show how much there is in Chichester worth looking at and worth keeping, and what care will have to be taken in making new provisions and adjustments—and there do not appear to be many needed.

As a county town, or more accurately half-a-county town, Chichester is the anti-



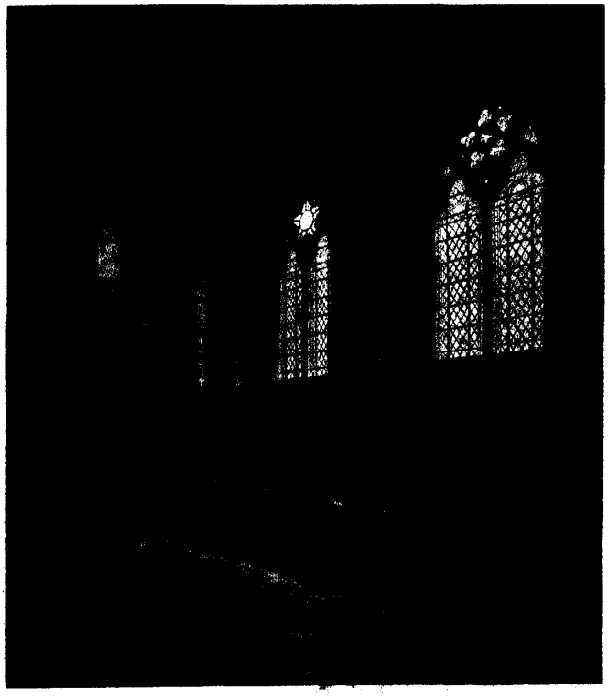
3.—THE GREAT BARN-LIKE INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, *circa* 1290

thesis of Lewes, its eastern partner in the administration of Sussex. Lewes is built on a spur of the Downs, Chichester on the flat; Lewes is a long descending high street with lanes spilling off it, Chichester a walled town with four main streets meeting at a cross. At Lewes mediæval origins are implicit in its lay-out, a market town clinging to the hems of the feudal castle of the Warennes, while at Chichester, even with a cathedral and its close fitted into it, the Roman character of the street plan still governs its structure. Moreover, the character of Chichester's trade and prosperity remains essentially what it was in Roman times; it is the market town for the rich cornlands of West Sussex extending along the coastal plain between the Downs and the sea. No English city, with the possible exception of London, has such a long, unbroken history; certainly no English city has preserved both its original lay-out and its living entity over so many centuries.

Even before the Roman invasion Chichester was the seat of government of the Regnenses, whose King, Cogidubnus, prudently submitted to the conquerors, so that he had his territories not merely confirmed to him but extended. That was exactly nineteen hundred years ago. Within a generation the south of Sussex was thoroughly Romanised, with Chichester, or Regnum, as its administrative centre, soon to be connected with London by a main road driven straight through the dense forest of Anderida. The engineering of Stane Street is thought to have been carried out about A.D. 70. It comes in at an angle just outside the East Gate, meeting what was in all probability the east-and-west road serving the coastal belt and running parallel to the sea. Regnum was laid out in the typical Roman manner with two main streets intersecting at right angles, and was enclosed by earth walls forming a polygon of eleven sides. Later on, the walls seem to have been revetted with stone and flint, and bastions were added. In the Middle Ages these Roman defences were merely re-faced and repaired from time to time. The four gates were taken down between 1772 and 1783, but the two piers of the West Gate, 25 ft. apart, still remain.

Several 1st-century inscriptions and numerous coins attest the peaceful and prosperous condition which Regnum had attained within thirty years of Claudius's landing. One of the inscriptions, found in a cellar in East Street, is a dedication to Nero. The most interesting, discovered in 1723 in North Street, is now let into a wall of the Georgian Council House, approximately at the site on which it was found. This is the famous Neptune and Minerva inscription, dedicating to those gods a temple founded by a gild of craftsmen on the authority of Cogidubnus. This is not the place to enter further into the Roman history of Chichester, which continued for over four centuries. Its present name it owes, if we may believe the story in the Old English Chronicle, to Cissa, one of the three sons of Aelle, the Saxon chieftain, who after landing at Selsey conquered Regnum about the year 477.

If we look at Gardner's plan of Chichester (Fig. 7), made in 1769, the lay-out of the city can be taken in at a glance. Mediæval and later encroachments have slightly altered the axes of the four main streets, and at the Cross North Street does not now come out immediately opposite South Street but a little to the east of it. Historians of Chichester are agreed that Bishop Story's market cross stood, when it was built, in an open market-place, and it is tempting to see in the narrow lanes, which Gardner shows forming half a rectangle on the north side of the cross, the original outline of the mediæval market-place and, possibly, of the Roman forum. The cathedral precinct occupies the whole of the south-west quadrant, apart from the street frontages; on the north side of the cathedral there was a continuous row of houses, removed about 1850. The south-east quadrant contains the Pallant, a little city (as it were) within the city, reproducing on a smaller scale the four intersecting streets: it was a possession of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who once had exclusive jurisdiction over it. The original business quarter was the north-east, and East Street was the chief shopping street. Of Chichester's eight



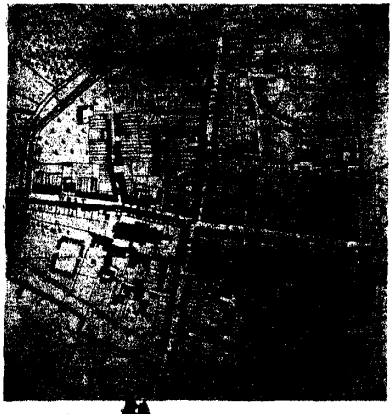
4.—(*Right*) STALLS AND SCREEN IN THE HOSPITAL CHAPEL

5.—ST. MARTIN'S SQUARE, EAST SIDE. ON THE LEFT IS THE ENTRANCE TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. (*Right*) 6.—A GEORGIAN PRECINCT. LOOKING INTO ST. MARTIN'S SQUARE FROM THE SOUTH

mediæval parish churches five stood in the north-east quarter. Although the largest, the north-west quarter was the latest to be developed. Speed's map of 1610 shows hardly any buildings in it behind the rows of houses lining West Street and North Street. The two lanes running northward are now bordered by little 18th-century houses and cottages, the eastern of the two (Chapel Street) having a connection at right angles with North Street. Even to-day this sector is largely unbuilt on, and from the north wall walk one has a delightful view over the large garden of the Grange with its shady but now overgrown lawns and fine trees.

Two other points remain to be noted on the plan. Beside the walls in the south-east and north-east quarters large open spaces are shown. In mediæval Chichester these were the precincts respectively of the Black Friars and the Grey Friars. The latter were given the site of Roger de Montmorency's castle by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, about the year 1269. The castle had a short existence, having been destroyed in 1217 after the war between King John and Louis of France; but its motte remains: part of it can be seen on the right of Fig. 1. The choir of the Friars' church (in the centre of the photograph) owes its survival to the fact that it was converted into the Guildhall. The friary grounds (Priory Park, as they came to be called) were leased by the Mayor and Corporation and ultimately sold in 1824 to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In 1918 the seventh Duke presented the park to the city as a war memorial. Through this happy chain of events Chichester possesses a fine open space within the city wall, whose inner, turfed rampart forms a natural grandstand for watching cricket matches in the summer, played in these delightful mediæval surroundings.

But it is time we took a walk through some of Chichester's streets. Starting at North Gate we will stroll first down North Street and make an excursion or two along the lanes eastward. Georgian, mediæval and Regency will confront us in a delightful medley but with Georgian brick predominating. Just outside the site of the North Gate, standing guard as it were at the northern entrance to the city and serving as an introduction to Georgian Chichester, is a substantial house of about 1760, with twin tower-like bays carried up to the parapet and a well-designed doorway between (Fig. 8). It is much to be hoped that this fine house will not be pulled down when the ring road outside the city wall comes to be laid out.



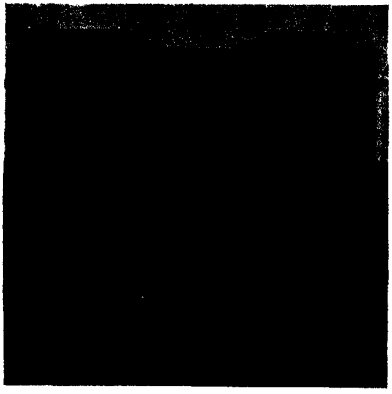
7.—GARDNER'S MAP OF CHICHESTER (1769)

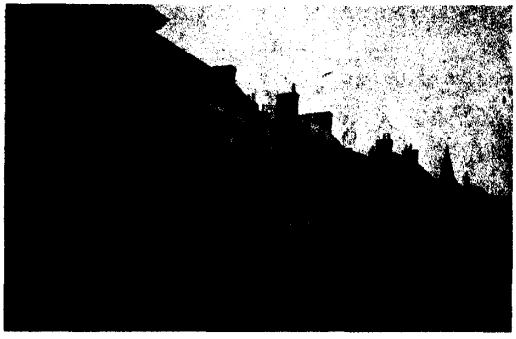
North Street itself is a delightful succession of prim, sash-windowed house fronts, some stuccoed but more showing their blushing red brick. Here and there is a bay window or a bow (Fig. 10): the round bows, hung out like lanterns from the upper floors, are a feature of Georgian Chichester, and they take us back to the new era of prosperity which the eighteenth century brought with it, when the citizens' wives liked to be able to sit and watch what was going on in the street below. At two points on the east side the Georgian pageant is interrupted by a mediæval church; in the jostle for places St. Peter the Less (seen in Fig. 10) holds its own; but little St. Olave's is almost squeezed out of existence (its tiny steeple is visible on the right of Fig. 9). Fig. 2, taken from the roof of the Ship Hotel, shows a long run of houses on the west side. It also brings out the attractiveness of the city's skyline, with its pleasant jumble of chimney-stacks and roofs of old tiles, and the majestic silhouette of the cathedral dominating the whole.

We shall be returning to the Ship to look at its fine staircase in a subsequent article. On the same side of the street, a little farther down, are the Council Offices of the city, occupying an early 18th-century house whose front has been stuccoed and from which protrudes one of the best of the Chichester bows (Fig. 10). Inside, the hall has been decorated round about 1800 with charming little stucco reliefs, and there is a splendid early Georgian staircase of oak and mahogany, with three patterns of turned baluster, inlaid stair ends and finely carved scrolls (Fig. 11). The modest house between the Council Offices and the church shows the earlier type of Chichester house before rebuilding or re-fronting in brick became general: in many instances the brick front is only a disguise to an earlier timber-framed building. In North Street, as elsewhere in Chichester, there are many good Georgian doorways of various types and dates.

In spite of great variety in the individual buildings and the different levels and sizes of the sashed windows in the fronts, there is a unity of scale about North Street which should be carefully observed in any new work. Two buildings, it is true, are given a larger scale, though not greater height, than their neighbours. These are the Council House of 1731 (left of Fig. 9), which will be noticed in more detail next week, and the Market House of Thomas Nash (1807), with its six Roman Doric columns, on which a later superstructure has been erected to house the Technical Institute. The Council House, built out over the pavement, is an important accent in this long but never monotonous street. At the upper end of the street shops are the exception, although the majority of the houses have been turned into offices. As you near the Cross, shops become continuous, and it is a pity that so few of the old shop fronts have been allowed to survive. It is high time that some of our old towns started a movement to banish the plate-glass shop window.

Of the two chief lanes leading eastward





(*Left*) 8.—No. 1, NORTHGATE (*circa* 1760)
(*Above*) 9.—EAST SIDE OF NORTH STREET SHOWING (*left*) THE GEORGIAN COUNCIL HOUSE

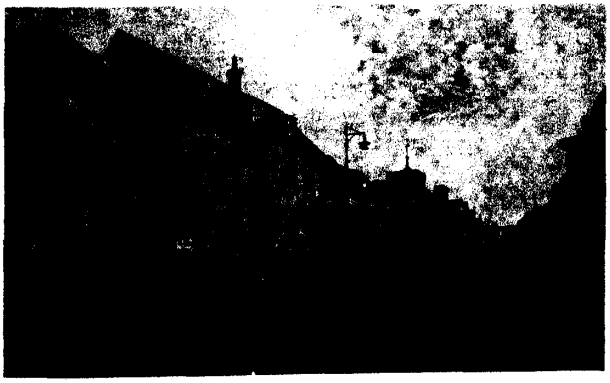
off North Street, one takes you direct to Priory Park, the other, just north of the Council House, brings you to St. Martin's Square, one of those quiet backwaters in a country town in which it is as pleasant to live in the twentieth as in the eighteenth century. St. Martin's Square is quite perfect. All its buildings have architectural distinction. The square is tiny, but the houses overflow along the three streets leading into it. In Fig. 6 we are looking into the square from the south. Ahead is the brick front with eaves cornice which Sir John Farrington gave to an older, timber-framed building about 1680. The Farrington arms appear on the keystone of the porch. To the left are stucco fronts, with sash windows and jalousies, broken at one point by a three-sided bay; opposite them is an interesting brick house (No. 21) with a Gothic note in its centre gable and a highly individual treatment of the quoins, cornices and gables, picked out and framed, as it were, in projecting brickwork. The side of No. 21 is seen in Fig. 5, where we are looking eastward across the square at another somewhat simpler but contemporary brick house (No. 20), certainly by the same architect-builder. Here there is no Gothic intersecting of bars in the Palladian window and less reliance on brick ornament, but there is the same type of brick cornice carried up into a gable (wishing to be a pediment) and returned over features that might be called pilasters in embryo.

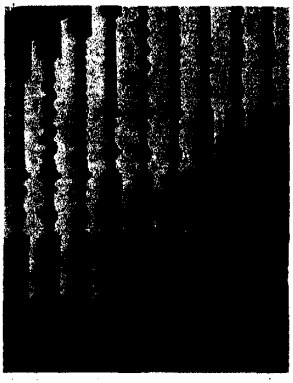
To the left of this house is a low mediæval doorway which in these Georgian surroundings might easily pass unnoticed. It is typical of the surprises that await the visitor in Chichester, for this is the modest entrance to one of the most interesting of all the city's buildings, the beautiful St. Mary's Hospital, most perfectly preserved of early mediæval hospital buildings in the country.

The Hospital, founded under a charter of Henry II, obtained this site when the Grey Friars moved from it to the castle precincts in 1269. The present buildings were probably begun in 1290. The hospital proper is an aisled infirmary hall of the same type as monastic infirmaries and, indeed, as the domestic great hall, aisled examples of which survive with timber posts at Nurstead Court in Kent (in a mutilated state) and with stone pillars and arches at Oakham and Winchester Castles. Its structure is identical with that of the great mediæval barns; the massive open-timber roof, carried on stout posts, eight in number, with diagonal struts supporting the purlins and tie-beams, falls in two unbroken sweeps over nave and aisles on to external walls only 7 feet in height. The length of this aisled nave was originally about 100 ft., but it has been curtailed to four bays, 79 ft. long. In 1680 four brick chimneys were inserted; the date, with the initials of Henry Edes, *custos*, is recorded in one of the brick pediments over the fireplaces (Fig. 3). The arrangement of rooms enclosed on either side of the central aisle dates from this time. Visitors to Lübeck will recall the vast hall of the contemporary Hospital of the Holy Ghost, into which the "cabins" of the inmates are similarly, though more closely, dovetailed.

The unaisled chapel at the east end, built about 1300, is separated from the infirmary by a "chancel" arch and has a wagon roof, to which tie-beams and tall king-posts give stability. Not only are the architectural details original, except for the tracery of the east window, which has been renewed, but the contemporary screen and stalls remain (Fig. 4), and a set of misereres with spirited carvings. Browne's Hospital, Stamford, and the Bede House at Higham Ferrers are two 15th-century examples of the mediæval hospital with the chapel placed east of the infirmary hall. But in neither of these is the hall an aisled hall, and the chapels are less than half the size of this one.

(*To be continued*)





10.—LOOKING SOUTH DOWN NORTH STREET. THE HOUSE WITH THE BOW IS THE CITY COUNCIL OFFICES.
11.—DETAIL OF THE INLAID STAIRCASE IN THE CITY COUNCIL OFFICES

DEER AND DACHSHUNDS

By NEGLEY FARSON

"I CANNOT hear when I eat," said the Herr Professor. "I must concentrate." He did, keeping slabs of brown bread, covered with rich country butter and apricot jam, continually in the air, like a music hall artist spinning Indian clubs. It was before dawn, in his *Schloss* between Berne and Zurich (this house was 450 years old, with its yellow-and-black barred shutters bearing the old Hapsburg colours); and the Professor was going out to thin some of the does from his forests, as the bucks could no longer serve them.

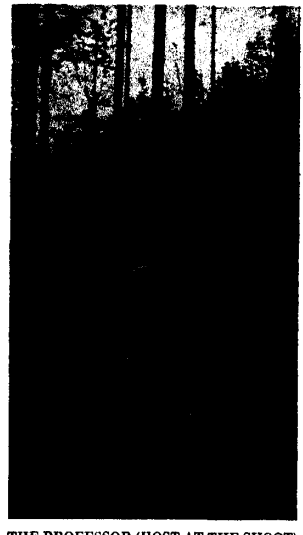
The Professor is one of the most distinguished men of his profession, a member of the British Royal Society and other learned bodies, 64 years old; and driving up from Berne in the darkness the previous night he had touched 80 m.p.h. on most of the open stretches. I stumble and trip in any foreign tongue. He is tri-lingual. But his English, unfortunately, is just as bad as my French (if such a thing were possible), so we talked *en compote*: thus, when a beautiful little buck bounded out of some reeds, and stood there within less than fifty yards of us: "It is a masculine! *Das ist ein Bock*! Pity! *Dommage*!" And the Herr Professor let it go. Or thus—when, as he was about to enter the dark pine forest, he held up his hunting horn for me to see: "When you hear a *bang!*—and I go"—he held up the horn—"*toot-toot-toot!*—I have one!"

My ammunition for the day was forty English cigarettes. But the Herr Professor had two weapons. One, a beautiful over-and-under (as we call them in the U.S.A.) was a double-barrelled rifle. The other was a 12 ga. shotgun, with a small calibre rifle below its web. I carried one or the other of these, slung over my shoulder, always trying to be beside the Herr Professor, so that he had his choice. He trotted me, at the double, 20 kilometres that gruelling day. . . . Do not let any ignoramus ever tell you that the Swiss are not sportsmen: they are passionate about it!

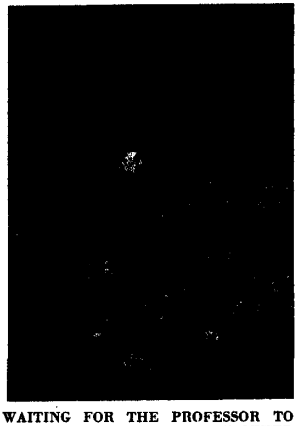
The Professor was as keen and true a sportsman as I have seen anywhere in the world. His dog, in the morning, was a lovable German short-hair bitch; liver-coloured, with moss-green eyes and the most philosophical expression on her devoted face that I think I have ever seen on any animal. Her name was Norah; and every time the Herr Professor sat down to rest (which was not often) he put his arm around Norah and kissed her. Or else he let Norah put her paws on his legs, trousered in huntsman's green, and kiss him. You see, they had not seen each other for a whole week.

I went with the huntsman, the Guardian of the Forest, as the Professor called him. I use the word hunt deliberately; for this day was not shooting where things were driven over or at you. We hunted them. And did we not! The Professor, almost as impatient as Norah to begin the hunt, walked on ahead in the darkness (immediately losing us), and the huntsman and I (I having a game leg) came slowly after. Norah, panting hoarsely, but otherwise silent and well-behaved, strained on the leash to join her beloved master.

I have said this, I suppose, about many of the beautiful sunrises I have seen—scenes that stir you to the very core of your soul—but I think this was one of the most beautiful dawns I have ever watched. There, far on our right, was the dark, towering shape of the Bernese Oberland, with its snows just catching the light of day—not the sun. Nearer on the right, a bold face, ridged with serrations of snow, was Pilatus.



THE PROFESSOR (HOST AT THE SHOOT) SUMMONS GUNS AND DOGS TO LUNCH WITH HIS HUNTING HORN



WAITING FOR THE PROFESSOR TO TAKE UP HIS STAND ON THE OTHER SIDE OF A STRETCH OF PINE FOREST: THE HUNTSMAN, A GERMAN SHORT-HAIR AND A DACHSHUND

Dead ahead of me, still secret in the night, the tumbled snows and faces of the Stanserhorn—the white, broken horn of Titlis (3,239 metres) still farther behind, not revealing itself until the clouds pulled away at mid-day. And then, on my left, the high rock wall and snows of the Zugerberg. The sun was behind the Zugerberg, trying to climb over. Clouds floating behind it were molten gold, flaming with fire. And there, right across a little patch of buff marsh reeds, the dark, deep pine forest . . . with three deer feeding on the edge of it.

There it was as the sun came up. The white-rumped deer, browsing so peacefully (I hoped the Professor would not kill one of them that day; and he did let several bucks pass)—and then the broken rim of the Zugerberg's snows was edged with yellow fire; you could almost *hear* the silence between the faces of the Stanserhorn, as the light picked out and touched them—and then the face of old Pilatus blushed in a dawn that had turned to rose, and was soon to turn to rain. The deer feeding opposite us went back into the forest, when some farmers came out to manure their fields. But in a dip at the left (I could have almost hit them with a stone) four more were feeding. And there, on the edge of a root-field above us, stood a doe, eyeing us curiously. . . .

We waited, almost holding our breath, for the Professor's shot. It never came. These forests are of red and white pine, with a saw-tooth silhouette; the deciduous trees, in their autumn colours, bright as the flames of candles in them. "Ah!" said the Professor, as he emerged, and the startled doe bounded over and down a ridge—"I am *toujours* in the wrong place!"

He said that he wanted to show me something beautiful, and he led me deep into the forest where he patted some really impressive white pine, monarchs of the forest, which, he said, he refused to have cut—"even with the war-time prices! I will keep them—always!"

I am not going to say much more about this morning. I sat on the edge of the forest, with buff marsh lying between me and a pencil-tower of a Protestant church rising above its village. The wind came, the reeds bent; the brown leaves fell, turning over and over . . . and I watched some seven or eight deer come out of those reeds. It was cold, bitter cold; damp coming right out of the ground and into the marrow of my bones. Norah, following a deer, suddenly put up a hare right behind us. But the Professor was in the wrong place again.

Lunch on the edge of the forest, with the Professor blowing the call for lunch on his horn, to show me how he would do it the next Saturday—when we were to have a big hare shoot. Then, full mid-afternoon, with not one thing, and we were right back at the *Schloss* again! "Now," said the Herr Professor, "he is going to get a dog artist!"

The huntsman vanished, and I waited to see what sort of a man, or woman, he would bring back with him. Then I realised that he was standing there before me—with two little rough-haired dachshunds on a leash. "*Un vrai artiste!*" said the Herr Professor—putting the tips of his fingers together—"An artist among dogs!"

Well, as an Irishman might have put it, these two little rough-haired things were more in the nature of a ferret. They had waists I could almost span. They did not make a sound. They did not tug on the leash, as

THE HUNTSMAN WITH TWO HARES, WHICH WERE BIGGER THAN DACHSHUNDS

impatient Norah did. They just stood there, waiting, with rather a bored expression, for us to get going. "Ah!" The Professor had evidently thought these English sentences out clearly. "You watch! These are the speciality of my country. They know where I am—yes, when they are *in* the woods—they know where I am. And they drive the deer to me. They do not cry—not until they are on a deer. When you hear them go, so—*Pipe! Pipe! Pipe!*"—they are driving a deer!"

Now, that day, and on the big hare shoot the following Saturday, I watched these Swiss sportsmen shoot with dachshunds. I could hardly believe it, even as I watched it. These are none of those fat little creatures (and how I love them!) who go pit-pat-pit-pat beside you as you do your morning shopping in South Kensington! No—these dachshunds are sections of snake—you see these sections (the same dachshund) popping over brambles and undergrowth . . . then lowering its head to the ground, and racing after a deer, or a hare. How their little legs can do it is beyond me. I saw one right on a deer's heels, driving—right, left—like any sheep-dog, toward the Herr Professor. The deer was a masculine.

I saw one on the heels of a hare, a hare twice the size of it, driving the hare straight at a gunner. He was a good shot, that Swiss (he had piloted his own plane to shoot big game in Africa); he dropped that hare, stone dead, when it was only some fifteen yards ahead of the pursuing dachshund. I saw one little black-and-brown dachshund come out on the road, long after the guns had passed, stand there, his head cocked, listening—with one forefoot in the air—I could *see it think*—and then, off it raced in the direction of the beaters.

They got twelve hares that day, with much horn-play (and very sensible it is, too; the way the Professor could talk to both guns and beaters from a distance), and with much good talk at our luncheon in the deep forest. How they loved the *chasse*, these men—and what fine sportsmen they really were!

The Professor gave the key to the whole day, the true love of the huntsman, when he made a little speech to the semi-circle of the gunners, as, with the hares laid out, they stood before him on the lawn of the lighted *Schloss*. The Professor blew a few notes on his horn, signalling the end of the shoot. Then he took off his hat to the guns:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for coming. (It was his shoot.) I thank you for your good shooting. I commiserate with those who did not get a hare. But especially I want to thank those who withheld their fire" (i.e., did not shoot when the hare was so far away that they might have only wounded the poor animal).

There, in that last sentence, was the essence of the day. It was the same language that is talked in Africa, England, the United States, wherever true sportsmen come together.

But, oh, how I wished I could have talked German. I would have said: "And now, gentlemen—permit me to toast the dachshunds!"

WINTER ON THE HIGH TOPS

By RICHARD PERRY

LOOKING SOUTH DOWN GLEN FESHIE, THE WOODED SLOPES OF WHICH PROVIDE DEER WITH WINTER SHELTER

By the middle of September it is full autumn on the high tops of the Cairngorms. The soft grey-green carpet of golden-moss covering those parts of the plateaux which are not wastes of granite grit, or a chaos of boulder-slabs piled one upon another, is bright with masses of green crowberry, and here and there the red, purple, and brown trailing clumps of azalea, still bearing pink flowers. Reindeer and club mosses, alpine grasses and sedges, and the fire-tinted dwarf-blaeberry complete the autumn mosaic of colour, with the addition above 3,750 feet of the gilded leaves of the dwarf-willow. On the mosses around 3,000 feet the persistent tormentil, and even asphodel and the alpine lady's-mantle are still in flower.

Though a few scores of red deer hinds and calves are scattered about the summer grazings on the Moss—that huge, though shallow, tapes-tried amphitheatre of black peat-hags colouring the pale tawny pastures, and grey outcrops shaded with dark green cushion-moss and crowberry, rich orange-brown and dark-lake clumps of sphagnum, and scarlet spots of lichen—the herd of more than one hundred big stags, which have grazed there since June, have dispersed to their rutting grounds; and early in October stags are to be heard wailing and snarling in all the corries and high glens below 3,800 feet, while ceaselessly rounding up their harems of hinds and followers; and lone wanderers, roaring disconsolately, are to be observed crossing the high passes from one hill or glen to another.

Towards the end of the month there is a patchy fringing of snow round the lips of the highest corries and, with the rutting season past its height, the first small companies of spent stags begin to forgather in their favourite wintering corries around the 1,500-foot contour. These they will frequent, periods of deep snow excepted, until they go up to the high tops again the following June. But the wind still carries from one high corrie to another, across the deep chasms of the glens, the lowing and belling of those stags yet lustful. Grey ptarmigan, sailing out at majestic speed on snowy wings, sweep in great circles over the turgid black lochs, 2,000 feet below in the chasms, with not a motion of their wide-fingered primaries until far out in space.

It *is* the optimum season of bird migration over the British Isles. Flocks of fieldfares and redwing thrushes, several hundred strong, alight on the hillsides below 3,500 feet to glut themselves with the berry harvest of blaeberry, bearberry and crowberry. Grey geese, snowy of tails and pale-sheeted of broad wings, cause quite a commotion on the Mosses, as they pass south at 3,750 feet with a loud and cheery gobbling and honking; packs of ptarmigan "crackle" from all sides, and the few stags and hinds gaze up at these noisy travellers, turning their heads right back over their shoulders to follow the chevrons on their way. A flock of Northern golden plover linger for a month on the snowy tops between 3,500 and 4,000 feet, where flocks of wintering snow-buntings feed on sidings free of snow.

Snow-buntings and ptarmigan, with one or two cock red grouse—these, save for an occasional eagle, are the only birds that inhabit the high tops once full winter sets in some time in November and an inch or two of frosted snow covers the high plateaux with a sparkling white mantle, every blade of grass and sedge thickly furred with a half-inch edge of iced snow-crystals. On a rare day here and there of still, chill air a hot sun shines in a blue sky, from late sunrise to early sunset, upon the white plateaux with their faintly bluish ice-shine and on range upon range of hills, swept so bare of snow by the high winds that they resemble the scarred stereoscopic mountains of the moon, swimming above the frost-mists in the Straths below—a resemblance heightened by the absolute silence now that all insects are in hibernation and grouse and even ptarmigan have gone down to feed on the berries and the bushy heather in the low corries. But though my dogs and I seem the only animate life on these illimitable white wastes the snow carpet reveals the forked tracks of an occasional blue hare and, more remarkably, tiny forks of ermines.

By Christmas more than two hundred stags are gathered together in low corries. As I come down from the high tops over the lip of one corrie into the field of view of one herd of a hundred and forty stags, of all ages and sizes from knobbers to royals, browsing among the bushy heather freed by a hot sun, the whole herd begins milling around, prancing and horning and chasing. But there is, characteristically, no leader among this group of male animals, and small companies and individuals make off at tangents in starts and stops, before the entire herd ultimately debouches up the stalker's path. As I traverse the corrie, so the leaders circle round above me and file across the siding, each one in turn stopping to nose the path and feed on its heathery brow-edge, before leaping up on to the hillside, and I leave them in the end all couched on a big patch of snow-free heather high up the siding.

Then, late in the New Year, severe snow-storms set in, and for twenty-seven consecutive days deep snow and frost isolate the high tops—for the days are too short to ski to the tops and back from the township—and I must content myself with watching through the binoculars the stag companies marching along the dazzling white crests, more than five miles distant as the raven flies, some to couch in black clumps high up on the hill above the pine forests of Glen Feshie; others to plunge down through the deep snow to their shelter. When the thaw begins, another season on the high tops will be opening with the spring-display of the ptarmigan, and so on to the laggard coming of dotterel and snow-buntings.

ATLANTIC SEAL ISLAND

By SETON GORDON

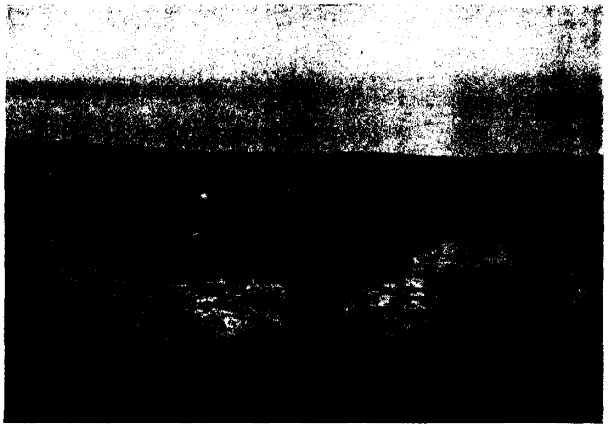
THE sky, overspread by cirrus clouds drifting slowly on a light breeze from the north-east, was long in brightening that late autumn morning. We steamed through a narrow channel as the shags were bestirring themselves on the rocks and taking flight to the fishing-grounds. The gannets had left for their winter quarters, and the fulmars were also absent, so that the seas were strangely deserted. No shearwater glided across our bows, no puffin, guillemot, or razorbill hurried past upon important business. The morning was calm and the Atlantic swell was almost at rest, yet as we steered out westward we could see the white girdle of surf around Seal Island. East, a mist cap hid the summits of the high mainland hills, and far to the south a shaft of sunlight pierced the gloom.

As we passed westward of the isle, before rounding it in order to land on the east face, there was no sign of seals; even after we had jumped ashore and climbed the steep rock, there was nothing at first to prepare us for the sight we were so soon to see. We climbed, at first over rocks, then across a gently sloping grass slope which is recorded to have given pasture to nine cows in the year 1700. The inference from this old record is that the island was at that time populated by the human race, yet no man has lived there within living memory.

We had climbed almost to the highest point of the island, when a remarkable sight rewarded us. A small, peaty tarn lay here and the ground near this lochan seemed alive with Atlantic seals. Babies in long, silky white hair; sleek, grey mothers; huge bulls, dark brown in colour, with a collar of longer hair—all these formed a picture of crowded communal life remarkable to behold.

As we approached we could see that the seal population extended up the peaty slope above the lochan. Here the ground was very wet, and the seals, by their weight, had rubbed off the grass and lay on the slimy peat with which they were so heavily caked that both old and young seemed a part of the ground on which they lay. They were indeed perfectly camouflaged, and would have been difficult to see had they not come to life at our approach. The old seals made their best speed towards the shallow lochan, leaping forward heavily on their fore flippers: they reminded me of gigantic caterpillars. One old mother seal appeared to be endeavouring to push her calf in front of her, throwing the small creature clumsily forward with one fore flipper.

As more and more seals reached the lochan and hurled their heavy bodies into it, the water rose. The tarn was literally crammed with seals, and still more and more made their way to it. A forest of heads was thrust above the muddy water and many large eyes looked with dismay at the human intruders.



SEALS LEAVE A PEATY POOL AND MAKE FOR THE SEA

And then a sudden panic seized the herd, the heads disappeared with a mighty splash, and for a brief space the surface of the lochan was lifeless. The young seals remained on the peaty ground; some of them bleated mournfully and tears streamed from their large brown eyes. The still air was heavy with a strong fishy smell. A few of the seals were mating, for the gestation period of the Atlantic seal is approximately a year, and the young may be only a week or two old when mating takes place. We did not on this occasion verify Martin Martin's observation, made 250 years ago, that "the seals make their addresses to each other by kisses," but we did notice that the male seemed to have little fear of the disturbers of his pleasure. Several fierce and savage fights between two males were witnessed, and wounds about the neck were common.

The young seals were of all ages. Some were only a day old, thin, and covered with long, white, silky hair which, in one small seal, was the colour of freshly churned butter. Older ones, nurtured on rich seal milk, were very fat. Some of these earlier-born calves were in the act of growing their second coat of bluish fur, which is much shorter and thicker than the first coat; one seal had its second coat complete, except for one small circular patch on its back. The white hair, looking rather like sheep's wool, was in places thick on the short grass.

In spite of the turmoil, some of the young seals continued to sleep soundly, usually on their backs, but awoke when a human observer stood near them, for they seemed to be warned by some hidden sense of imminent danger. All these seals, upwards of 500 in number, were at a height of 100 feet or more above sea level, living for the time a land existence.

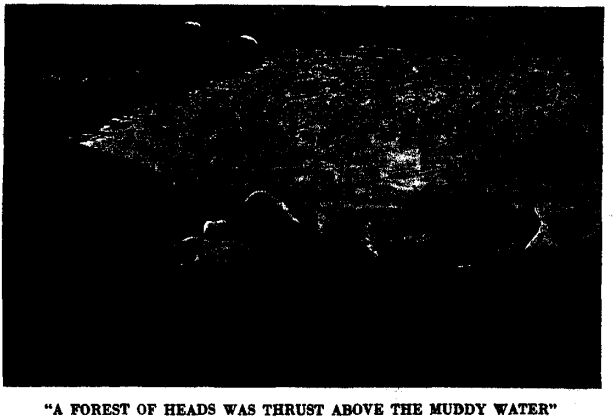
On this occasion we did not see a young seal suckled, but we have watched this in the past. The teats in the adult are normally below the surface of the skin in order to protect them from injury when moving over the rocks, and it is said that the seal calf has a cloven tongue, in order to allow it to suck. It is indeed astonishing that the adult seals are able to move fast over the roughest and sharpest rocks without apparent inconvenience; some of them we saw deliberately fall over ledges 12 feet high and continue their progress as if the feat were in no way unusual.

A few greater black-backed gulls were on the island, attracted, perhaps, by the bodies of seal calves which had been still-born or had died after birth. The gulls kept at a respectful distance from the colony, and one of them had a broken wing—perhaps the result of the bite of a seal. A babel of sound came from the seal nursery. The calves, even those out of our sight and thus not alarmed, cried peevishly like human babies, and above these sounds came the harsher and deeper cries of the old seals.

We embarked and steered towards another seal island, which we reached shortly before sunset, and were greeted by the pair of ravens which have their home here. A smooth, white, sandy beach forms the eastern shore of this island, and here, sure enough, Atlantic seals were lying. As we approached, most of the old seals slithered down the beach, looping like caterpillars, and plunged into the water.

There were fewer young seals on this island than in former years, and it would seem, therefore, that the seals may change their island periodically, if there should be a second one, equally suitable, not too far off.

Daylight was ebbing, and it was necessary



"A FOREST OF HEADS WAS THRUST ABOVE THE MUDDY WATER"

A MOTHER SEAL PROTECTS HER WEEK-OLD BABY. (*Right*) THE YOUNG SEAL LOSES ITS WHITE SILKY COAT WHEN ABOUT THREE WEEKS OLD

for us to pass through the rocky channel before darkness hid the shoals. The shags that, early in the morning, we had seen making their way to fish for their breakfast were now hurrying home to their roosting island, flying low over the darkening sea. Eider ducks were swimming on the water and human figures, crouched in small rowing-boats, were fishing for saithe with bamboo rods trailing white flies astern. In darkness we regained the open sea and felt the lift of the northerly swell as we steered south-east towards that great island of St. Columba. It was here, nearly a thousand years ago, that the saint, boldly adventuring into the pagan territory of the Picts, baptised an aged chief, by name Artbranan, who, having embraced the faith, immediately died and was buried beside the river which thereafter bore his name.

[*The photographs are by Mr. and Mrs. Seton Gordon.*]

THE PUTTER AGAIN

A Golf Commentary by

BERNARD DARWIN

BEFORE me as I sit down to write is a document which I regard with heartfelt satisfaction, one the like of which my eyes have not seen since the January of 1939. It is the draw for the President's Putter, to be played for at Rye on January 10, 11 and 12. There are many names of old friends in it (there are just a few sad gaps as well) which it is a pleasure to read, and there is one thing about it that gives me a selfish and personal joy, without as I honestly believe, a touch of sour-grapeism. Here are the names of the first couple. E. S. Browne, of Clare, Cambridge, and H. M. Bray, of Trinity, Oxford, and they must start at 8.45 a.m.

I cannot refrain from murmuring to myself, "But for the grace of God there goes John Bradford." A quarter to nine on a January morning is an inclement hour on which to start from an exposed tee with, perhaps, a cross wind to blow the ball out of bounds, and if I see Messrs. Browne and Bray at the turn I shall, as I reckon, have done pretty well.

* * *

Yet these are unmanly thoughts and I must crush them, for the President's Putter at Rye is like an "old-fashioned" Christmas in Dickens or Washington Irving: if we do not positively revel in rough weather we expect it and it adds to the joy of adventures past when we get indoors again. Snow we have hitherto—in a good hour be it spoken—been spared, though I have pleasing recollections of winning one match because an illustrious opponent got into a right little, tight little bunker in which a pocket of snow still lingered. Snow would be fatal, but frost and rain and icy, blustering winds—to all these things we are accustomed and we make the best of them.

In past days some friends of mine were given to irreverent parodying of the article which I annually wrote in anticipation of this festival, and no doubt I did say much the same things every year; but, hang it all, I have not had the chance of writing it for eight long years. Therefore I must be allowed a passing reference and no more to the ecstasy of the ingle-nook in the billiard-room at the Dormy House and the sparks flying up that giant chimney. Perhaps I may quote Mr. Grewgious just once more: "Dear me, it's like looking down the throat of Old Time." Possibly I may even hint at the soothing qualities of sloe gin or cherry brandy at the turn. In some ways it would be almost a disappointment if we had too good weather, and we are not likely to be disappointed.

If I permit myself this trifle of Pickwickian gloating it must not be thought that the golf will not be sufficiently stern and serious. There is a very strong field of players—I cannot remember a better one and perhaps none so good—and in the Rye course they will have an opponent well worthy of them. It is only human to retain an affection for the course as I knew it best, from the beginning of the century to the time when the Putter knew me no more save as an onlooker, and so I never cease to whimper a little over the old holes that have gone, especially the first three along the road where the wind almost seemed to be blowing one out of bounds and could turn a chronic slicer into a fatalistic hooker. But I am not so bigoted as not to recognise the splendour and essential bigness of the new holes on the way out, and if the wind used to blow heavens hard when one was under the lee of the line of hills, how much harder must it blow on the top of them or beyond them where it comes fresh from the sea!

It is not perhaps an unfair comment that the one-shot holes cluster a little too thickly on the way out, or at least I thought so when I saw the course in July; but one must take fine holes where one can find them, and at least two out of the three, the old pulpit eighth, which is now the fifth, and the new seventh, a creation of Major Tippet, are very fine indeed. In July, by the way, the home hole had not recovered from the ravages of war and was played as a short hole; but I am glad to hear that it is now restored to its ancient state, with the big bunker again in commission, and only a temporary rule of "preferred lies" for the second shot, to show that the war had passed that way.

* * *

And now let me look at my draw sheet again which consecates with the names of past winners. There are, if my arithmetic is correct, nine of them: J. H. Greenly, who won in 1939, C. J. H. Tolley, R. H. Wethered, D. H. R. Martin, E. F. Storey, L. G. Crawley, J. B. Beck, A. J. Peech and Sir Harold Gillies, and nine represents a large proportion of the total number because so many years were monopolised between two players, Sir Ernest Holderness and Roger Wethered. Sir Ernest will not be there, nor Captain Pearson, nor alas! Dale Bourn, but I cannot think of any other gaps, save one inconsiderable one, among the holders of the medal bearing the inscription, "Primus inter pares." There are plenty of other formidable persons and in particular there is Robert Sweeny, who has seldom—I am inclined to think never—played in it before. Further, and this is particularly pleasant, there are three present members of the University teams, the rival captains, Fraser Macdonald, of Oxford, and A. E. Cooper, of Cambridge, and the Oxford secretary, E. G. Hurst. No undergraduate has ever yet won this tournament and with all respect I doubt if one will win this time, but it is a great thing alike for us and for them that they should come and taste the wintry joys of Rye.

* * *

The draw has dealt rather unevenly with the past winners, since eight out of nine of them are in the lower half and A. J. Peech is their sole representative in the upper. Two of them Storey and Martin, meet at the first brush.

"One of us two, Mamilius, shall never more go home." There must at any rate be one illustrious candidate for the consolation stakes of the Secretary's Niblick. Moreover, two more medallists, Tolley and Beck, look uncommonly likely to meet in the second round. I have no doubt at all which match I propose to watch in the first round, the more so as it starts at the relatively clement and Christian hour of 9.30. When the starter calls (if only metaphorically, since we do without one) "R. Sweeny v. L. G. Crawley," I shall be there. In point of beauty of striking no one could ask for a better couple to watch and it ought to be a great match. There is another in the top half of the draw, almost as good, which starts a quarter of an hour earlier, P. B. Lucas v. A. J. Peech. Each of these two matches is between Oxford and Cambridge, but that is only an incidental and negligible circumstance, for it is one of the boasts of the Society, and a perfectly true one, that the question never enters anyone's head. It must enter my head less than ever since I have had kindly conferred on me the distinction of being an honorary Divot.

It may puzzle the uninitiated how a field of sixty-four players can get through two whole rounds of match play in the course of a short winter's day. There we are extraordinarily fortunate in our links, for the first and the tenth tees at Rye stand almost back to back. So the players in the top half of the draw start from the first and those in the lower half from the tenth. Even so it is a tight fit, and those who cannot settle their difference before the 19th or 20th in the afternoon may have to do so in the dusk. Already in my mind's eye I see the lights of Rye twinkling in the distance, as of a fairy citadel on an enchanted mountain, as we drive home through the dark across the marsh.

HOME-MADE WINES AND APERITIFS—II

By HELEN MAY

"I RATHER like bad wine," said Mr. Mountchesney in Disraeli's *Sybil*; "one gets so bored with good wine." If the last two words of that quotation were changed to "bad food" it would have expressed the sentiments of those prisoners-of-war in Germany whose achievements in making wine were so interestingly described by Mr. A. T. Condy in Correspondence of March 15 last, after my first article appeared on January 25. Other pleasant results of that article were the kind letters from readers, several of whom enclosed family recipes. The latter alas! had to be filed for future use, for they need more sugar than is available. We are still in the doldrums of restriction; any bright hopes we may have cherished a year ago of buying freely lemons, sugar, raisins and so on have been nipped by the Government frost. Nevertheless we continue our private enterprise of making wine with little sugar. This article is to report on the "vintages" that were still in doubt a year ago and to describe last year's undertakings.

The damson wine made with yeast, in October, 1944, continued to be harsher than that made without yeast early the previous month. I came to the conclusion that it was less the effect of the yeast than the fact that the damsons were picked too late, after frost had touched them. For, of course, the condition of the fruit causes differences of "vintage" and sunless seasons result in inferior wine. The damson made in 1945 was started on August 20, for fruit was early that year. In November, 1945, this wine was a good drink of the *ordinaire* type, and it is liked by everyone who likes red French *ordinaire*; it lacks the smoothness of the September-made 1944 wine, but it has more strength and character. I used only 5 lb. of sugar to make 2½ gallons of wine.

The 1945 dandelion wine when a year old was still too sweet, which confirmed me in my resolve to use less sugar. In April, 1946, therefore, I made dandelion wine, using only 2 lb. of sugar to the gallon. This by November last was a stimulating dry apéritif. For me it was slightly spoilt by the absence of lemons. I could get none, but in June I was able to add the juice of an orange, boiled with 1 pint of water and ½ lb. of brown sugar, the wine up till then having had only 1½ lb. of sugar. In November we drank one bottle and it was much liked.

Black cherry wine made in 1945 from ripe Waterloos, with no water and little sugar, was finished off at Christmas the same year. It was a fruity, fairly sweet wine drunk at dessert.

The cherry apéritif, made from the pulp of the same black cherries, plus some cooking cherries and water and 1 lb. of wheat and only 2 lb. of sugar to the gallon, was a very dry clear apéritif, and was finished all too soon at about eight months old.

On the principle of being ready to try everything once, I put down in 1945 ½ gallon of sloe wine, in accordance with this surprising recipe from Herbert Mace's valuable book *Storing, Preserving and Pickling* (A. and G. Black):—

SLOE WINE: Soak the sloes in water till a thick mould forms on top, remove this and bottle the liquor.

Just that! no sugar and no hint as to how long it must mature. I used 8 pints of sloes and 7 pints of boiling water on August 28, 1945. By September 17 the crust was not thick and the liquid was acid. The weather was cold and the liquid seemed to ferment slowly. By December there was a crust which I removed, and the liquid was strained off into a stone bottle. Tasted on February 26, 1946, it was very sour. By October last it was still, though less, sour. So I added ½ lb. of sugar to the half gallon bottle. By November it was a possible drink, tasting rather sweet and decidedly spicy (probably the stones of the sloes). It is still fermenting and may become a better drink. I am using a bottle of it for cooking—jellies, casserole of pigeon, etc. If when fermentation has ceased it is a sound wine, there seems to be a valuable discovery here for lean times—a gallon of wine from sloes, water and 1 lb. of sugar. But the important ingredient is obviously time. On re-reading Mr. Mace's somewhat reticent recipe, I wonder if I ought to have added cold and not boiling water and to have put the jar in a warm place to quicken fermentation so that the sloes could be strained out sooner.

I now come to the brews of 1946. These were dandelion wine (mentioned above), damson not yet bottled off, but promising well; Hawthorn (mayblossom) wine, white currant wine and black cherry wine. The hawthorn was an old recipe in a MS. family recipe book, and like all flower wines was tedious to make. Because of this I made only half a gallon (in May) using only 2 lb. of sugar to the gallon instead of 3 lb., as given in the recipe. It is now a bland apéritif, slightly sweet and pleasantly warm. I am leaving it to see if it improves with age. The recipe was:—

HAWTHORN WINE: Pour one gallon of water on 4 double handfuls of hawthorn flowers. Let it stand two days. Then strain liquor off, boil it and pour again on the same flowers. Let it stand two more days, again strain and add 3 lb. of moist sugar to the gallon, and boil together 20 minutes. Put back in pansion with piece of toast with 1 tablespoon of yeast on it to the gallon. Let it stand one day, then put in barrel and let it be until it has done working (about a fortnight or more) then lightly bung barrel and bottle in 3 or 4 months.

In 1945 I made currant wine from white currants instead of red currants, using E. Smith's recipe (*The Compleat Housewife*, 1741), the proportions being two quarts of water boiled and allowed to get cold, to each gallon of crushed pulp. The currants have to be fully ripe, stalked and then crushed. After the water is poured on allow it to stand covered for 24 hours, and then let it run through a hair sieve ("let no hand touch it"). To every gallon of the liquor put 2½ lb. of white sugar. Stir it well, let it stand six weeks and then bottle it. If not clear, bottle it first into large bottles, and then, after it has stood a fortnight, rack it off into smaller. Mr. Smith says "You may put in some rasps if you please." As I had not quite enough liquor to fill the large stone bottle in which it was to stand till bottled, I added some raspberry juice (about ½ a pint, and ½ pint water) and nearly a bottle of home-made "hock." By November the wine was clear, dry and pleasant, but I am still keeping it to gain strength and body. It promises to be good.

The Waterloo cherries were blown from the trees before they ripened last year, so Black Knight cherries had to be used for the black cherry wine. There was less natural sugar in these, at any rate in this inclement year, and the wine (made without water and with only 1½ lb. of sugar to 6 pints of juice) was more astringent than the previous year's cherry wine—drinkable but not so nice.

When made in this "dry" fashion, home-made wines are not only useful for cooking, but are very acceptable as beverages to people who are on non-sugar diets. They give some of the stimulus which might otherwise be derived from sugar, and are a good pick-me-up before a meal. They are generally liked by people who do not care for sweet drinks.

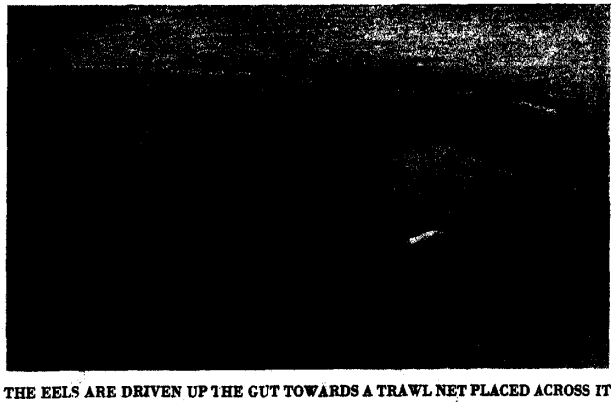
FISHING FOR EELS IN ESSEX

By D. D. BUDWORTH

THE head of St. Osyth creek is crossed by a road on one side of which stands the old tidal mill, which was working until 1928, while on the other is the 27-acre mill dam, now used for pleasure boating and a thriving eel fishery. The dam is about two feet deep, except for a narrow gut, and four times each year, in spring and summer, it is drained in order to catch the eels that have gathered in it.

The day must be carefully chosen, with spring tides and high water at about eleven in the morning. The previous day the level in the lake is taken down until the water only just covers the flat expanse of mud that forms its bottom. At lunch time, the helpers, as many as can be gathered from the surrounding countryside, begin to arrive. Most of them come more for the doubtful fun of a mud bath and getting perishing cold than with any thought of remuneration. The village worthies are there, too, offering their advice, and mindful of the day when the dam was twice its present size and the eels were the size of congers.

After lunch the sluice is opened and the water level soon falls until the gut is just full. Now the fun begins. Through the gut there rushes a muddy, swirling torrent, about five feet deep. The mud is thick and seaboots or waders are useless, becoming very soon waterlogged. A trawl net is placed across the gut, held in position by several mud-covered and ice-cold stalwarts. Other helpers, wading down towards

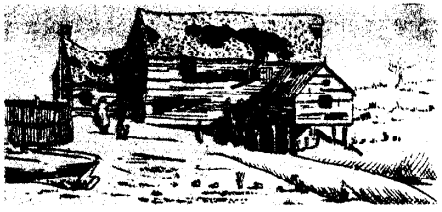


THE EELS ARE DRIVEN UP THE GUT TOWARDS A TRAWL NET PLACED ACROSS IT

the sluice, drive the eels before them. The eels tend to gather in pockets and leave the mud as soon as they begin to feel the water rush past them. Few go back. Soon those holding the net feel the eels brushing past their legs. It rapidly becomes too heavy to hold any longer, and all hands help to haul it out, carrying 2 cwt. of wriggling eels.

The net is emptied into the eel boxes. In this process some of the eels inevitably make their escape, and there is much shouting as these "runners" are secured. Now it is that one appreciates the saying "slippery as an eel." This is another golden opportunity for the worthies ashore, who demonstrate the correct way to hold an eel, with the middle finger over its body and the others underneath. This seems only a partial solution, however, even when the method has been mastered! Some of the eels have squirmed half-way through the mesh and it takes some time to remove them.

But, meanwhile, what is happening to the eels in the gut? Are they all saying to themselves "Now is our chance," and rushing away through the sluice and into the sea? No. Underneath the mill, and securely fastened between the spokes of the huge old 20-ft. diameter water-wheel is a wire net, tended by another party.



THE OLD TIDAL MILL AT ST. OSYTH IN ESSEX

Soon there are shouts for more boxes (everyone is by now covered in "putty" from head to foot) and over there a group can be seen in hot pursuit of a veritable army of eels which have made their way out of a burst box and are going at full speed towards the gut. Farther up, some old herons are trying their luck on a smaller scale. They, too, are covered in mud. The crowd on the road are shouting advice and a knot of people surrounding a stopped car are explaining to the worried driver that the people in the dam are not dragging for a body but only catching eels.

Now it is beginning to get dark, the crowd melts away, and the packing of the eels starts. They are spread out on to trays to prevent them getting too hot and the mud is washed off them. About half a ton has been caught, but the price they fetch will depend more on quality than on quantity. They must not only be alive but lively on arrival at Billingsgate next morning. To give a faint wriggle when cut in halves is not enough. If they are covered with mud on arrival the buyers say they are earthy and will have nothing to do with them. Besides, the Billingsgate porters intensely dislike handling mud-covered boxes.

Up the village street straggle the small boys each carrying proudly an eel on a string. Their suits are a uniform brown colour, and in many St. Osyth homes to-night there will be some argument over the merits and demerits of corporal punishment.

CORRESPONDENCE

HUMANE TRAPS

SIR,—In reply to Mr. J. A. Wilson's letter about substitutes for gin traps (December 20, 1946), the National Equine Defence League, in offering a prize of £1,000 for a humane rabbit trap, stipulated that it must *"completely supersede* the barbarously cruel steel-tooth gin trap." Since none of the inventions offered satisfied this requirement the offer was subsequently withdrawn; for the same reason no inventor has earned the prize, first of £100 and then of £300, for a humane trap offered by the R.S.P.C.A. over a period of thirty years.

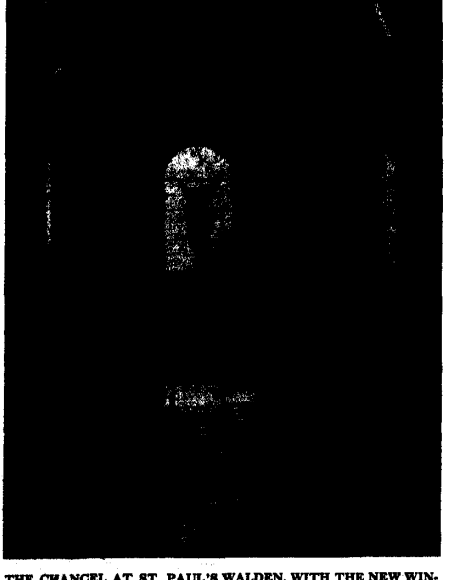
These failures do not mean that it is impossible to devise humane traps (of sorts); what they do indicate very plainly is that none of them can completely supersede the barbarous gin on all points; some are too heavy, some too expensive, some take too long to set, etc. In these materialistic days it is therefore useless to expect the trapper who makes a living by catching rabbits for the market to accept any of them.

Everybody knows that rabbits must be controlled in order to protect our crops, but this can be done efficiently and humanely without using traps at all. If rabbits were universally regarded as pests rather than assets (they consume far more food than their dead bodies can provide), and a concerted campaign were undertaken against them, their numbers could soon be reduced, and the commercial trapper would find he could no longer make a living by the use of his gin traps. Continued research for the perfect humane trap only delays this end desired by all humanitarians.—K. RAMSBOTTOM (Mrs.) Hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Universities' Federation for Animal Welfare, *Dunheld House, Waverley Lane, Farnham, Surrey.*

STAGE-COACH DISCIPLINE

SIR,—In view of one or two recent strikes it might be interesting to recall that a hundred and fifty years ago the State endeavoured to maintain discipline by imposing fines, which were very high for those days. Evasions of the regulations relating to stage coaches, which then aroused great irritation on the part of the public, were dealt with by Act of Parliament 50 G. 3 C. 48, as follows (extract):

". . . Driver leaving his horses without having someone to hold the reins, or otherwise neglecting his duty, penalty 10 shillings to £5. . . . Driver refusing to stop, penalty £5 and forfeit beside double the penalty already laid on extra passengers. Award half to the passenger and half to the toll collector. Toll collector refusing to count, penalty £5. Passenger evading examination by descending before he comes to the turnpike and reascending afterwards, penalty £10. Coachman permitting other persons to drive, penalty from £5 to £10. . . . The Magistrate may mitigate penalties, but not less than one-half, with reasonable costs. Award, when not otherwise specified, half to the informer, half to the trustees of the road." Times change!—M. F. POTTER, *St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.*



THE CHANCEL AT ST. PAUL'S WALDEN, WITH THE NEW WINDOW IN MEMORY OF THE QUEEN'S FATHER AND MOTHER

See letter: The Strathmore Memorial Window

THE STRATHMORE MEMORIAL WINDOW

SIR,—Her Majesty the Queen recently unveiled a stained glass window in the chancel of All Saints' Church, St. Paul's Walden, in memory of her father, the fourteenth Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and her mother. The chancel is an unusual and beautiful example of early Georgian work. It is entered from the nave through a classic screen, shown in the accompanying photograph with the new window *in situ*. The window was designed by Mr. Hugh Easton.—HERTS.

KISSING BOUGHS

From Lady Katherine Vane.

SIR,—I was much interested in the article on kissing boughs in the Christmas Number of COUNTRY LIFE. Besides the counties mentioned, I have seen three such boughs in the county of Durham (one this year) where I understood that "mistletoes" are still a usual form of Christmas decoration in the pit villages.—KATHARINE L. VANE, *Staindrop House, Staindrop, Darlington, Durham.*

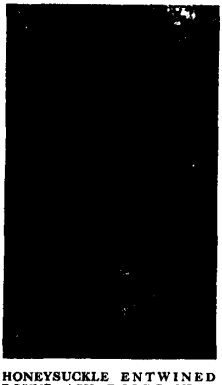
WHO LIVES IF ENGLAND DIES?

SIR,—I have just read the eloquent and beautifully illustrated article *Who Lives if England Dies?* in COUNTRY LIFE of November 22, 1946. Perhaps the thoughts of a soldier on this subject may be of interest and may act as a corrective to what the author must admit is a very one-sided statement. I am a regimental soldier, not a staff officer, and as such ignorant of the detailed arguments for and against the adoption of certain areas for use by "the Military."

I laid aside COUNTRY LIFE and thought "Who dies if England lives?" The answer was not difficult. "When war comes the members of the Regular Forces die first." Then came pelting thick and fast the memories of those, my friends, who have died in the last war: H——, the bravest of the brave, whom I had always regarded as the perfect type of English gentleman, killed in trying to stop the German onrush in 1940 with a completely inadequate weapon; A——, my companion throughout my service, who died because the tank in which he fought in North Africa was not the best that England could have given him. Memories of those and others who died came flooding back. And a great bitterness came upon me, for it seemed to me that Mr. Tomlinson was in his well-meaning way helping to re-create the situation that had led to their deaths.

We were unprepared for the war. Had we been prepared it is unlikely that there would have been one at all. One of the chief factors that contributed to our unpreparedness was a complete lack of sympathy between the public as a whole and the Armed Forces, who were neglected and stinted. Are we, with the assistance of Mr. Tomlinson and others, to return to this state of affairs? Would it not be possible for Mr. Tomlinson to see that there may be two sides to the argument and to give those who have the heart-breaking task of choosing training areas credit for a love of England which may even equal his own? He might then hesitate to employ his outstanding literary talent in fostering an estrangement that can lead only to tragedy and disaster.

The English countryside is very dear to us soldiers, the more so because we are condemned to spend an increasing proportion of our service far away from it. But I for one would gladly sacrifice twenty Lulworths to



HONEYSUCKLE ENTWINED ROUND ASH BOLES NEAR OUNDLE

See letter: Honeysuckle Damaging Trees.

have H——, A—— and the others back again. Alas! we cannot put the clock back; but let us not be too ungenerous in our insurance against a repetition of their tragedy.—R. B. P. WOOD (Lt-Col.) *Westwick Camp, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.*

A LOCAL POINT OF VIEW

SIR,—The attention of the Council of the Borough of Bideford has been drawn to Mr. H. M. Tomlinson's article, *Who Lives if England Dies?*

While the sentiments expressed in it are unexceptionable, and while as a piece of prose it is admirable, the facts are, in the Council's opinion, so grossly exaggerated that real harm may be done to the district as a holiday resort. The Council, who appreciate that they cannot speak on matters relating to Braunton Burrows or the Taw side of the estuary, have already received protests about the article from hotel-keepers.

It is quite true that Combined Operations have settled in the district for training, and it is also quite true that many residents deplore the fact that a beauty spot should be so desecrated; but the fact remains that military activities are confined to a small area, and the recent agitation has brought forth assurances that there will be practically no interference with the full enjoyment of the beauty and facilities for pleasure of the district.—F. C. BACKWAY (Town Clerk), *Municipal Buildings, Bideford, Devon.*

[Colonel Wood, we are afraid, confuses a simple issue. He is not justified in assuming that, because we have criticised the Braunton proposals, we are blind to the need for preparedness. All we have asked—and we are sure we can speak also for Mr. Tomlinson in this—is that the needs of the Forces should be decided upon after full enquiry by what the public is satisfied is a responsible and competent tribunal. What could contribute more to the "complete lack of sympathy between the public and the Armed Forces" of which Colonel Wood speaks than the high-handed, piecemeal, secretive and utterly insensitive requisitioning methods adopted by the Service departments during the past few months?—ED.]

HONEYSUCKLE DAMAGING TREES

SIR,—When honeysuckle embraces thorn trees, as in the striking photograph published recently, little harm may be done, but in a good plantation of young ash, oak or larch (to mention only three important species) it does very real and costly damage, as foresters know well. The accompanying photograph shows the effect of honeysuckle on ash in Oundle Wood, which is part of Rockingham Forest, Northamptonshire.—J. D. U. W., *Lamborough Hill, Abingdon, Berkshire.*

MOLL CUTPURSE

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Thorpe's article on Moll Cutpurse (December 6, 1946), the portraits that I discovered and presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum were not found during alterations to Hilton Hall but in a completely panelled room at Park Farm on Hilton Green, now a ruin.

On removing the pine panelling I found traces that showed that the room had been formerly panelled in oak to a height of 3 ft. 6 in., with plaster above. It had perhaps been a painted chamber. There were three complete half-length portraits and one damaged portrait, with only the head and one side of the body showing, all on the end wall.

My friend, Mr. T. H. White, remembered that the inscription beneath one appeared below an engraving of Moll Cutpurse. Two of the four portraits remain unidentified. In the principal bedroom were the royal arms with C. on one side and R. on the other, and the Prince of Wales's feathers, dated 1632. The portraits and the achievement of arms are not necessarily contemporary. I recorded the discovery of the royal arms in *The Times*, August 24, 1939, at a time when I hoped to preserve Park Farm as a Village Hall. The war has rendered that impossible.

The inhabitants of Park Farm seem to have been staunch Royalists through the Civil Wars that followed, since they preserved the paintings. Other tokens of the loyalty of the builders of Park Farm are the brick chimney stacks carved with roses and *fleurs de lys*.

Park Farm is the nearest house to the turf maze and monument erected in honour of the restoration of Charles II on Hilton Green by William Sparrow, gentleman, whose arms are carved on the central stone pillar, and who was at that time 19 years old. There were three generations of 17th-century Sparrows at Hilton, and Park Farm was perhaps built by the grandfather of the builder of the maze.

My friend, Mr. C. F. Tebbutt, has pointed out that an article on pargetting in COUNTRY LIFE of May 24, 1946, mentions the famous Sparrow House in the Buttermarket at Ipswich, and states that there is a tradition that Charles II was hidden in it after the battle of Worcester. An illustration shows the Prince of Wales's feathers as part of the decoration.

I should be most grateful for any further information on the Sparrows of Hilton, Huntingdonshire, and their relationships, and for anything known about Park Farm.—DAVID GARNETT, *Hilton Hall, Hilton, Huntingdon.*

SPOILS OF MOTORING

SIR,—Motorists driving at speed through country well stocked with game kill many hares and pheasants, and occasionally a partridge, caught when crossing the road. Some nights ago, driving through Sherwood Forest, I killed a well-grown leveret which was hit by the bumper and not mutilated at all.

A friend of mine bagged a plump pheasant, which suddenly rose from the grassy verge and crashed against the windscreen of his open car. So violent was the impact the bird made a hole in the screen and remained wedged in it, as shown in the accompanying photograph. Happily the driver, though very startled, was unhurt, and he later made a much-appreciated meal off the victim.—C. F., *Nottingham.*

A PHEASANT WEDGED IN A WINDSCREEN

See letter: Spoils of Motoring

JUNGLE TRIBES OF INDIA

SIR,—With reference to the letter, *A Jungle Tribe in India* (December 13, 1946), during my five years in India I came across two tribes that may interest your readers.

The first, who are quite well known, are the Todas. They inhabit the Nilgiris not far from Ootacamund, and are dying out. They live in small huts, mind cows and make rugs and blankets; but the chief point of interest about them is that they are a matriarchy and polyandrous.

The second tribe I came across in the following way. Early one morning I looked out of my room in an old hunting bungalow in Cawnpore and saw two little men about two feet six inches tall, with beards and wearing a sort of loin cloth, with a feather or two in their thick hair, and in their hands bows and arrows. They were busy shooting small birds (for breakfast, I presume).

On making enquiries I found that they were a tribe of pigmies who live in the terrain at the foothills of the Himalayas. They live on berries, fruit, birds and river fish, and come about twice a year to towns and trade feathers, etc., for salt and their few necessities of life.—B. DE COURCY WALKER, *Gurteen Kennels, Knocknacarra, Galway, Eire.*

"THREE MEN IN A BOAT" INN

SIR,—Your illustrations of the bridge and toll house at Clifton Hampden, Oxfordshire, prompt me to send you the enclosed photograph of the Barley Mow, a pretty thatched inn near by on the Berkshire bank of the Thames. It was near this inn that Jerome K. Jerome's Three Men in a Boat camped.—R. W., *Bristol.*

THE BARLEY MOW, A PICTURESQUE BERKSHIRE INN

See letter: "Three Men in a Boat" Inn

THE ENNERDALE DECISION

SIR,—With reference to the Editorial Note in your issue of December 13, 1946, *The Ennerdale Decision*, while not disputing your main criticism of ministerial compartmentalism, may I suggest that the conclusions you draw may convey to your readers an impression of the case that is not borne out by the facts as disclosed at a very full and fair public enquiry.

Bearing the responsibility of owner, as well as being a lover, of Ennerdale Lake and the Anglers' Hotel, it is natural that I should have given the very greatest thought and care to any claims of industrial development that might conflict with the natural beauty of the site. As such, I may be said to be one who both knows the facts and shares Mr. Bevan's "pious hope" that a beautiful lake will not be turned into an ugly reservoir.

How many visitors to Ennerdale realise that the lake is already in the state of "an ugly reservoir," having been raised above its natural level.

(*Continued on page 147*)

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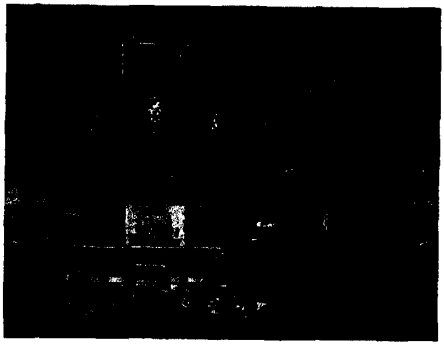

GENTLE INDULGENCE

When at last the day's work is done, you naturally feel you have earned a little pampering. You pull your favourite chair a few inches nearer the fire. You arrange a stool for your feet, a cushion for your head. You settle back. Ha! . . .

And as the evening wears on, your tired body calls for still further indulgence—a soothing glass of Horlicks. What a comfort it is! How pleasant to know that tonight you will sleep the deep, unbroken sleep you need so much, and tomorrow you will awake refreshed.

Horlicks is still not plentiful, but the shops are sharing out what they have as fairly as possible.

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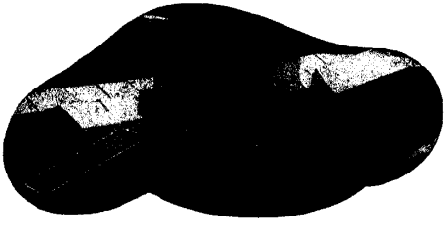

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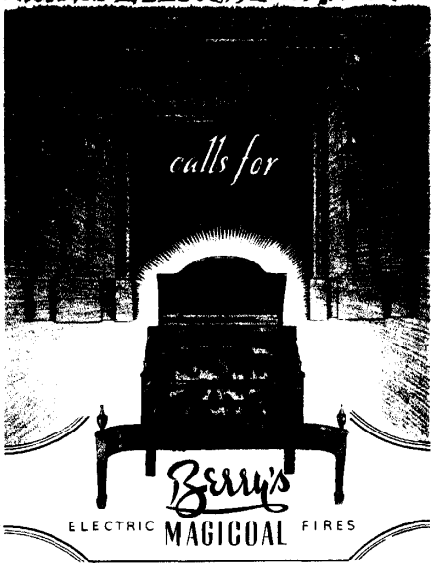

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announcing

Although present conditions preclude the full return of refreshment facilities, many restaurant cars have been re-introduced and other catering amenities are being steadily improved

POPULAR FACILITIES RESTORED

for water storage purposes, since 1884—a time when little enough regard would be paid to natural appearances.

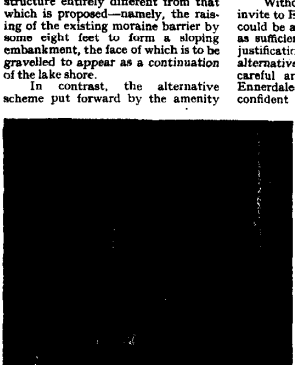
Since the present scheme developed, however, I have become convinced of the good faith of the promoters in their determination to ensure that the amenities of Ennerdale shall not be destroyed, nor the nation debarred from enjoying them. They have, for instance, voluntarily given an undertaking that the Anglers' Hotel shall be rebuilt on a higher site, that fishing and boating shall continue, and that all works shall be of a design approved by the Royal Commission on Fine Arts or the National Trust. Moreover, the word Dam which you employ, conveys the impression of a structure entirely different from that which is proposed—namely, the raising of the existing moraine barrier by some eight feet to form a sloping embankment, the face of which is to be gravelled to appear as a continuation of the lake shore.

In contrast, the alternative scheme put forward by the amenity societies at the enquiry envisages the erection of a hundred-foot high vertical dam, and the creation of an entirely artificial reservoir (with a correspondingly large rise and fall) in a lesser known, but hitherto untouched, valley of considerable natural beauty and archæological interest.

The public, who you propose should bear the additional costs of this alternative, should know that they comprise a capital charge more than double that of the Ennerdale scheme, and an annual maintenance charge some ten times greater, and arise from the fact that the scheme would provide only one third of the water required by the Sellafield factory, and would need to be supplemented by pumping works on the river Eden and artesian wells on the site. All the water would then require purification treatment. In addition, a separate catchment scheme would have to be undertaken to meet the urgent domestic needs of the adjoining rural areas.

The critical factor, however, is that of time. The Ennerdale scheme will take approximately two years to complete, the alternative five years. The industrial concern for whom the bulk of the water is destined, and on whom hang so many local hopes of employment, have stated that only if a water supply of the requisite purity is available at a considerably earlier date than that offered by the alternative scheme will they site their factory in West Cumberland.

Without desiring in any way to invite to Ennerdale such a scheme if it could be avoided, I must admit these as sufficient reasons for the Minister's justification in finding "no practical alternative," especially since, after careful and unbiased study of the Ennerdale proposals, I am of the confident opinion that, given co-operation between all concerned, a successful reconciliation of engineering necessities and natural appearances may be achieved.—R. F. DICKINSON, *Red How, Lamplugh, Workington, Cumberland.*



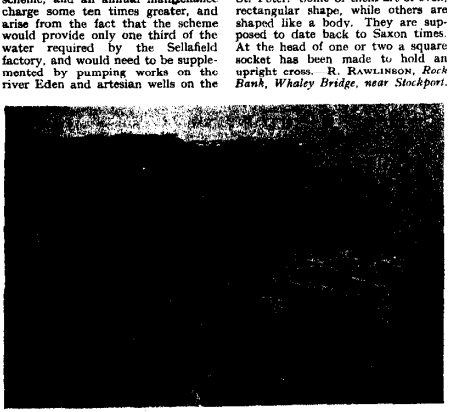
AT SALTERSGATE, YORKSHIRE: This inn fire has been kept burning for nearly two hundred years
See letter: An Old-fashioned Fireplace

AN OLD-FASHIONED FIREPLACE

SIR,—At Saltersgate, a lonely hamlet on the wild moorland between Pickering and Whitby, Yorkshire, stands an old inn which gave refuge to travellers in days when only primitive tracks intersected the waste of heather, and crossing the moor was a perilous adventure. A relic of those bad old days is preserved at the inn—the original open fireplace with old-fashioned iron kettles and pot-racks suspended above a turf fire which has been kept alight for nearly 200 years.—C. F. SHAW, 2, *Park Ravine, The Park, Nottingham.*

ROCK GRAVES IN LANCASHIRE

SIR,—The accompanying photograph shows the graves hewn out of the solid rock on Heysham Head, near Lancaster, overlooking the little church of St. Peter. Some of them are of even, rectangular shape, while others are shaped like a body. They are supposed to date back to Saxon times. At the head of one or two a square socket has been made to hold an upright cross.—R. RAWLINSON, *Rock Bank, Whaley Bridge, near Stockport.*



GRAVES ON HEYSHAM HEAD, NEAR LANCASTER
See letter: Rock Graves in Lancashire

A MALE TEMPLE DEVOTEE IN CEYLON SHOULDERING A "KAVADY" AND PIERCED WITH A HOOK AND ARROWS. (*Right*) A WOMAN "KAVADY"-CARRIER KNEELING IN THE COURSE OF HER MARCH OF PENANCE
See letter: Self-Torture as a Penance

RADWAY GRANGE AND SULGRAVE MANOR

SIR,—With reference to the quarry of Elizabethan glass in Sulgrave Manor painted with the coat of arms of Washington and Light, referred to in recent issues, it seems to me that the charges described as cinquefoils are pierced mullets.

If they were cinquefoils, the arms would undoubtedly relate to Mercury or Mercury, Marary, St. Martney, St. Mercney or St. Mercury, as recorded in Papworth. On the other hand, if they are pierced mullets the arms would belong to Helyar; or if a flory cross has been depicted in mistake for a cross moline (not so very different in appearance) the name would be Hilliard. But Papworth records a *silver* cross for Helyar, not a golden one, so that again a question of identity arises.

Unfortunately I have no books o reference here that might enable me to carry the matter further, but perhaps other readers will be able to elucidate the mystery.—GEO. H. VINER, *Windrush, Heathfield, Sussex.*

SELF-TORTURE AS A PENANCE

SIR,—In no other Hindu temple in Ceylon are penances undertaken with such severity as in the holy shrine at Kataragama in the south-eastern forest country. Among the ordeals undergone, usually as an atonement for sins, or in fulfilment of a vow, are the acts of self-torture practised by the zealous "kavady"-carriers, be they men or women. The "kavady" is a portable, arch-like contraption borne upright on the devotee's shoulder. Made of bamboo, and shaped like a bow, it is decorated with coloured paper and flowers, tinsel of various colours and peacock plumes, which are sacred to the temple God and which sway and flash with the carrier's "possessed" movements.

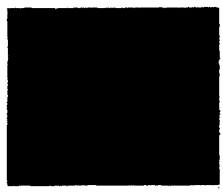
Among the "kavady"-carriers who went through severe penances at the Kataragama festival last year were the two devotees shown in my photographs. The man devotee depicted in the first photograph, apart from the hooks stuck in his back, which are not visible, has a silver arrow pierced through his cheeks, a hooded-cobra hook stuck in his nose, and smaller arrows driven into his chest and arms as he goes on his penitential way to the temple, making a frenzied progress along the crowded path which leads to it. Drums and incantations accompany him in his ecstatic career.

Women worshippers who shoulder the "kavady" as a penance do not usually subject themselves to painful self-torture by sticking hooks or prongs into their flesh. But the woman shown in the other photograph is kneeling in the course of her march with hooks driven into her back and attached to a rein (seen behind), her cheeks thrust with a prong and her arms stabbed with arrows.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon.*

AN OLD LEAD CISTERN

SIR,—Your recently published photograph of the fine lead cistern at Tewkesbury prompts me to send you an illustration of one dated 1672, which now stands against the wall of my house at South Petherton, Somerset. In the frieze round its top are figures picking apples, in grotesque attitudes, which suggests that it was originally a cider vat.

It came from the manor house at Bishops Hull, near Taunton, Somerset, the home of the Farewells, who married into the Blake family and when they moved to a Blake property at South Petherton, brought the old lead tank with them.—G. M. BLAKE, *Old Bridge, South Petherton, Somerset.*

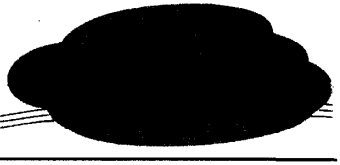


AT SOUTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET: A 17TH-CENTURY CISTERN
See letter: An Old Lead Cistern

SPARROWS' VANISHING TRICK

SIR,—Sitting in a stationary car by a field of wheat last autumn, my wife and I saw about thirty sparrows on a low hedge near by. Suddenly, without apparent reason, they all vanished, as by magic; not one had flown away. Looking farther along the hedge for other sparrows, I just caught sight of a sparrow-hawk. The sparrows had outwitted him by "sinking" into the hedge in double quick time. We waited for developments, but not a bird stirred.—JOHN H. VICKERS, *Moorlands, Minehead, Somerset.*

★ longer lasting waves



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NEW BOOKS

CROMWELL AND CHARLES

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE English Civil War is a rich hot-pot, with meat for every sort of palate. The profound constitutional changes that were among its consequences attract the factual historian; the personal clash of Roundhead and Cavalier attracts the romantic novelist who loves the "When did you last see your father?" element of the situation; and the writer who is interested in the spectacle of great characters shaping events and themselves shaped thereby cannot fail to find in Cromwell, Charles and some of the others protagonists as suggestive as any others in English history.

It is this last aspect of the situation that particularly appeals to Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson. He is the author of *George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham* and of *John Hampden*. His new book, *Charles and Cromwell* (Duckworth, 15s.), completes the trilogy. He sees the matter as having "something of the sweep and intensity of a Greek tragedy." Buckingham dies by an assassin's hand, and Eliot's influence was behind the blow. Charles killed Eliot. John Hampden, Eliot's friend, "nerved and directed the early years of the Civil War." He was killed, and Charles knighted the man who had brought it about. "But Hampden, too, left one who looked to him for leadership and inspiration—Oliver Cromwell. And Cromwell, finally, killed the King."

CHARLES AND CROMWELL. *By Hugh Ross Williamson* (Duckworth, 15s.)

FROM MY LIBRARY WALLS. *By William Dana Orcutt* (John Murray, 12s. 6d.)

WHEN THE GOING WAS GOOD. *By Evelyn Waugh* (Duckworth, 15s.)

That is the pattern of the trilogy; and the author approaches the task in the belief that history, to which so many definitions have been applied, is "the interaction of character. It is the people that matter, and the principles are important only as far as they further an understanding of the people. One might have fought for either Charles or Cromwell; but if it had been a matter of fighting for the Divine Right of Kings or for the Principle of Toleration, one would have absented oneself from Naseby and got on with the haymaking."

CROMWELL THE ACTOR

Faithful to this intention, Mr. Williamson is careful to make clear not only the things that Charles and Cromwell cared for, but what it was in them that made them care for certain things and act in certain ways. In Cromwell, the author thinks it was a sense of the dramatic, instilled into him by his old schoolmaster, Dr. Beard. This applied to his religion, as to everything else. Religion, to him, was an intensely dramatic affair, with himself, God and the forces of evil fighting it out on the stage. "To him, as to all dynamic characters, every action, natural and supernatural, was dramatic action. His enemies who called him an actor were, though they meant it as a synonym for hypocrite, defining more exactly than they knew."

Mr. Williamson sees Charles, on the other hand, as a man with no more than a sense of pageantry. "He was to sustain with increasing dignity his ordered place in a pattern, as in his boyhood he gravely participated in the formal masques at Court or the ritual pomp of the water procession from Richmond. But when the pattern was broken he was lost. Lacking Cromwell's key to the understanding of action, every move he made was infallibly false."

These were the two whom fate brought up to play the pieces in those pregnant moves; and that they were themselves the pieces makes the situation one of absorbing interest. The *soigné* five-foot King, advancing towards the scaffold with the grave paces of a pavane; the rough-and-ready cavalryman, the "conservative authoritarian," who, "if he had no ultimate objective, had an unerring eye for the immediate problem": these may seem to some an over-simplification, but, given the author's angle of approach, they help to build up his drama of character.

PROPAGANDA OF THE DAY

There is no need to explore ground already turned over by so many spades and passed through so many sieves. Let it only be said that Mr. Williamson's eye for humanity keeps the book always on a most readable level. It is interesting to observe that "propaganda" is no new thing. We find the King "put over" as the "Man of Sin" and his wife as "the Popish Brat of France," and when it is necessary to incite the people with forged letters from the Queen to the King this is the propagandist's notion of royal greeting: "Most royal and illustrious monarch of Great Britain, my great, my good and worthy liege, the most regal object of my loving heart, best affection and utmost endeavours." When, in fact, some letters from the Queen to the King were captured, they were found to begin: "My dear Heart." But the antics of propaganda writers, we may be sure, do not surprise one who has studied human conduct as closely as Mr. Williamson has done. He has his own view of them and of politicians to boot: "No one expects veracity from

a diplomat or probity from a politician. By definition, these vocations exclude those virtues."

LINK WITH THE GETTYSBURG SPEECH

Mr. William Dana Orcutt is the head of a famous American university press. His book, *From My Library Walls* (John Murray, 12s. 6d.) makes it clear that he is an old man. The "jacket" tells us that he graduated from Harvard as long ago as 1892, so that his birth could hardly be later than 1872. It is no surprise, therefore, that he can tell of such matters as meeting a man who heard Lincoln deliver the Gettysburg oration. The famous speech wasn't thought much of at the time. "Secretary Seward remarked to the man sitting next to him: 'He has made a failure, and I'm sorry for it. His speech is not equal to him.'" Mr. Orcutt says: "With the exception of five newspapers, the American press entirely failed to recognise the greatness of the Address, and some even went so far as to criticise its political philosophy. It remained for the *Edinburgh Review* to recognise its greatness. . . . Then the American critics re-read the Address and were forced to revise their original estimate."

Most books written from a library would be from the library shelves, but this one, you note, is "from my library walls." Framed and hung upon the walls are photographs, autograph letters, corrected proofs (one by Kipling, most terse: "O.K. R.K."), and many other souvenirs of the author's contacts with interesting people and places. It is from these that the chapters proceed. A glance at a face or a line of handwriting will set the author off, and the course is unpredictable. It may be Petrarch, or it may be E. Phillips Oppenheim, but, whichever it is, Mr. Orcutt may be relied on for complete sincerity. For an abounding kindliness of spirit, too; and this sometimes tends to cloud his critical vision. One may doubt, for example, whether W. J. Locke produced "wonderful characters that must always live in fiction," or whether Oppenheim's "vivid imagination" could "turn the might-have-been into literary reality."

A STORY OF BEERBOHM TREE

Altogether, one feels happier with Mr. Orcutt when he is discussing old manuscripts and the craft of typography than when literary matters are his concern. But get him talking about such things as Petrarch's contribution to scholarship, or his visits to the library of Monte Cassino, or the work done in an Italian "book hospital" where damaged precious volumes are nursed back to health, and he is well worth listening to. And so he is when he recalls his visits to Dickens's Kent or speaks with pride of his membership of the Garrick Club. From the Garrick he brings a story that he calls classic, but which, I must confess, I had not heard before. It concerns a supper "given after Beerbohm Tree's *première of Hamlet*. Tree, particularly anxious to get Gilbert's expression as to his own acting in the chief rôle, asked him point-blank: 'What did you think of my interpretation of Hamlet?' Gilbert, who was annoyed by Tree's insistence, replied: 'This, my dear fellow, is exactly the opportunity to settle the controversy regarding Bacon and Shakespeare for all time. Whichever one turned in his grave is the true author.'"

It is such a good story that I forgive Mr. Orcutt for the dreadful phrase: "the epochful effect of Kipling's writing on the creative literature of his period."

TRAVEL MEMORIES

Mr. Evelyn Waugh, between 1929 and 1935, wrote four travel books which are now out of print, and, he tells us, "will not be re-issued." Such resolution on the part of an author is unusual and Mr. Waugh has consented to mitigate the severity of his decision by picking and choosing here and there among the books and letting us have these pieces in one volume called *When the Going Was Good* (Duckworth, 15s.). "In cutting them to their present shape, I have sought to leave a purely personal narrative in the hope that there still lingers round it some trace of vernal scent."

"I rejoice," he says, "that I went when the going was good," and readers will be grateful that something of the record is rescued from oblivion. For it is, of course, a record of conditions not likely ever to reappear. "Never again, I suppose, shall we land on foreign soil with a letter of credit and passport (itself the first faint shadow of the great cloud that envelops us) and feel the world wide open before us. . . . Some sort of Strength through Joy *dopo-lavoro* system may arise in selected areas; others, not I, gifted with the art of pleasing public authorities may get themselves dispatched abroad to promote 'Cultural Relations.' . . . I shall not, by my own wish, be among them."

So here is a self-pleasing book which may therefore hope to please others: the Mediterranean, Abyssinia, Brazil, and much else.

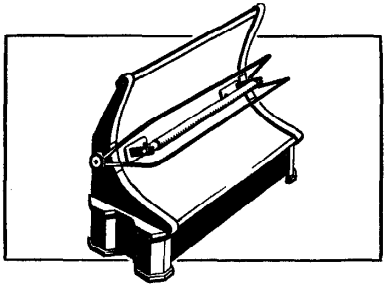
LIFE IN HOSPITAL

IN *From My Corner Bed* (Chaterson, 7s. 6d.) the fruit of a protracted spell in hospital, Mr. Wilson Midgley suggests that the dread that fills many people on going into hospital would be to a large extent dispelled if they were given a welcoming letter setting out the why and wherefore of a patient's life. It is difficult to believe that any layman could read this book and not acquire a more balanced and confident outlook on hospital life. What in less sensitive hands might have been a bare chronicle of experiences and feelings has become a subtly woven picture in which humour balances pathos and both are controlled by an overriding sanity of approach. The author dispels several illusions (among them that a mirror is an indispensable aid to shaving), voices strongly the almost universal criticism of hospital greens, and condemns the practice of putting children in the same wards as adults. For matrons, sisters, and nurses in general he has nothing but admiration; that there should be women ready to accept with a smile the rigours of so exacting a profession seems to him, as to very many others, one of the supreme blessings in life.

J. K. A.

THE BERTRAM MILLS CIRCUS

EVERYBODY who has ever seen it will welcome the return of the Bertram Mills circus to Olympia. It is a gay piece of the pre-war world that tugs especially hard at one's affections in these austere days, and all that need be said about it is that it is as good as ever—a first-rate entertainment and a miracle of organisation. Elephants, lions, horses and dogs that do everything but talk, a cyclist who rides upside down, high in the air, with his partner hanging from his mouth, gymnasts, clowns and jugglers—all the familiar but never-stale ingredients are there in generous measure.



you need a new fire but take care of your old one, for it may be a little while before you can buy a new Graham-Farish fire. Supplies are still *very* limited. This model is the 'Swift' fitted with polished aluminium reflector.

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Portable Electric Fires

Graham-Farish Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Branches at Perry Road, Park Row, Bristol 2, and 9 South King Street, Deansgate, Manchester.

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Agents in all the principal towns.

THEY GAVE YEOMAN SERVICE

No. 7

...SO THE MOUNTAINS YIELDED WHEAT

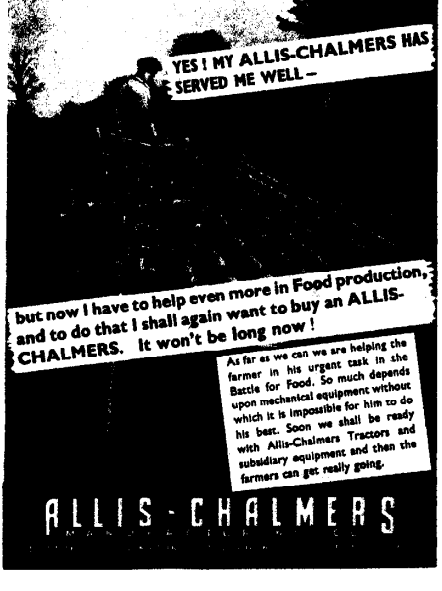
In Dunkirk days, when starvation as well as invasion faced the Nation, Britain turned to the farmer for salvation.

And our Yeomen answered the call. The idle acres, the swamps, the commons, the hillsides and even the mountain tops were conquered by their indomitable will and forced to yield nearly 21 million extra tons as their share in our fight for food.

It was land the war made precious.

So now, when our need for food is as great as ever, let us give thanks to our Yeomen for whom even the mountains yielded wheat.

Issued by Ford Motor Company Limited who take pride in their twenty-five years close association with British farmers and who produced 94 per cent. of all wheeled tractors made in U.K. during the war.



FARMING NOTES

CHICK REARING

As all the talk in America now is of an impending glut of grain which foreshadows for us more ample supplies of cereal feeding-stuffs in the second half of this year, if not before, it is obviously sensible to begin now on a chick-rearing programme that will enable poultry farmers to restore their laying flocks and produce fresh eggs here to replace the dried eggs that are costing us so dear in dollars. Will Ministers have the foresight and the courage to provide the necessary rations? A small beginning is now being made. Allowances so far this season have been all too skimpy to provide for more than bare replacements, and in my own case I felt that it is hardly worth rearing a small batch of chicks and I have preferred to wait hopefully for more generous rations that would enable me to do the job properly. Normally we rear half our chicks in November. This winter we have reared none. Yet all the pullets that can be reared are likely to be wanted, and are likely to be profitable by next autumn.

Grain Supplies

Despite Britain's difficulty in getting all the wheat she needs from North America this month, there is evidently no shortage of grain in the United States or Canada. Indeed some relaxations in domestic restrictions in the use of grain, for instance by distillers and brewers, has been allowed and the United States President's National Famine Emergency Committee formed to stimulate grain production for export has been told to stand by for the present. It is transport that is holding up export supplies. We need to know these facts because they seem to me to point to ample supplies of grain in the world after the 1947 harvest, if not immediately. I am sure it is sound for farmers here to use every means they can to rear more chicks and more pigs. Then it will be livestock products and not grain or potatoes that Britain will need from home producers.

Eighteen-year-olds

Call-up arrangements now operating exempt from military service those who are turning eighteen years old and who have been in full-time agricultural employment for at least three months or who have started such employment within three months from the time they finished their whole-time general education. This means in effect that almost any lad who wants to avoid military service can take regular farm-work and have his call-up suspended. It is only suspension, and it may be that these young men will later on be required to do their military training. Their position is uncertain. Some farm-workers and farmers' sons who have qualified automatically for suspension of call-up would prefer, if one day they will have to do their military service, to get this over now. But they are not free agents. They are told that they must continue to work in agriculture. This applies to those, like the tractor driver, the milker and the general farm-worker, who are in the main agricultural occupations. Those in the subsidiary agricultural occupations, such as pigmen, poultry farmers, nurserymen and workers on fruit farms, may expect to be called up. The whole question is vague and unsatisfactory. The right course, while there is military conscription, is to require every young man to perform this duty, but agriculture, like the coal-mining and building industries, cannot afford at the moment to lose any young workers.

Rearing for Beef

Mr. Watson Jones, who is one of Shropshire's leading farmers, gave some interesting facts on the radio recently about his calf-rearing methods. He prefers cross-bred calves bred from a Shorthorn cow with a Hereford bull. He can buy them in the west of Shropshire and the Welsh Border at £4 to £5 each in July and August, and in the autumn they may cost him no more than £3 10s. The cows he uses are Herefords or Hereford Cross cows bought from the small hill farms. They are not young cows in prime, and they cost about £27 to £28 each when freshly calved. He keeps 20 such cows and wants them to rear 120 calves a year. He does not breed from these cows. He puts three calves on them to suckle when they arrive, then two and one to finish. They are on the farm for twelve or thirteen months, and after the last calf they are dried off and some meat put on them either on the grass or in the stalls. The cows do not generally lose money. They usually grade out well enough to gain at least £1 on their buying price. Mr. Watson Jones emphasised rightly that in calf-rearing under any system it is the human element that is all-important. Each calf deserves and repays close attention especially in watching for the first signs of white scour and other troubles. At a time when there is so much emphasis on breeding for the dairy it is good to hear of a first-class farmer like Mr. Watson Jones pursuing calf-rearing for beef and evidently making a success of the job.

Mobile Repair Vans

I have news of two more enterprises started by ex-Service men, one in West Sussex, where a retired Navy captain is running a mobile workshop fitted entirely by himself and employing an ex-Service man. I am told that he already has a considerable amount of work and is specialising on the regular maintenance and overhaul of machinery, which he undertakes for farmers. The other is in Warwickshire. The leading spirit in this was formerly a test pilot. He decided to put his engineering knowledge and experience of aircraft maintenance to use in providing an efficient farm maintenance service. He has fully equipped a van, turning it into a miniature workshop with acetylene welding, all necessary tools, a bench and vice. They do all minor repairs on the farm and major repairs at their works, where they carry on the normal business of agricultural engineers. They have found that the mobile workshop has great advantages, particularly in the way of first-aid service at the busy times when machinery can be welded and repaired in the field. A monthly maintenance service is also run for which farmers pay an annual subscription to have all the machinery that they require serviced and inspected, thus making sure that they have every machine in good order before they want to use it. There is also a tractor which the farmer can hire out when his own tractor is in the shop for overhaul. This stop-gap tractor has been idle for only three days since business was started three months ago.

January Threshing

In his anxiety to obtain from home sources every possible bushel of wheat to fill the temporary gap in American supplies, the Minister of Food offers farmers tempting bait for wheat threshed in January. Almost any quality is to be accepted even if as much as half of the grains sprouted in the harvest field. There is also a concession about the cost of conditioning wheat. All we need now is some dry days to press on with the wheat threshing, which will solve one of the farmer's worries about the acceptability of his wheat and also help to fill the nation's bread basket. But I am afraid that not all the ricks are yet in good enough condition to thresh cleanly.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

FORCES' HOLD ON 4,000 SQ. MILES

BEFORE the 1939-45 war the Forces held extensive areas of land in various parts of the country, and their total holding now exceeds 1,100,000 acres. In addition they retain rights of user over 1,500,000 acres. This makes a grand total of 4,062 square miles. One of the impediments to early derequisition of part of the land is the time that is necessarily taken to clear it of obstructions and live shells. Estimates of the area on which this work is needed range round 750,000 acres. Judging from clearances already completed the land is left in a deplorable condition, and it will probably be years before it can be fit for agriculture or public use and enjoyment.

CONCRETED AREAS

IT is questionable whether it will ever be practicable to make any use of heavily concreted areas. The work of removing the concrete would be difficult and costly, and, wherever it was moved to, the broken concrete would take up much room and be an eyesore, as well as a nuisance in other ways, for example, as a breeding-place for rats and other vermin. Moreover, if the concrete were removed the underlying soil would usually be useless for cultivation. Altogether it would seem as if these virtually irrecoverable bits of land should be bought at a fair price by the State, the basis of valuation being what the land was worth in any of, say, the five years preceding the war, not merely an arbitrary conjectural figure as at some date in 1939.

It is time that the concept of property valuation at a selected date, which happened to be one of depression because of fear of a war, was dropped and a fairer system substituted. Real estate of every type is bearing immense burdens, and its owners ought to be fully compensated for depreciation due to its war-time use.

FINANCE OF FLATS

THE details of a modern block of flats near Albert Road, Regent's Park, offered by auction recently include a summary of the outgoings. The gross rents are £8,916, and the ground rents from 1935 for 99 years are £1,450 a year. Many of the flats are requisitioned. Tenants are responsible for the interior repairs. The outgoings include rates, £1,662; wages of cleaners, £376; electricity (stair lighting, power for lifts) and hire of apparatus, £331; hire of refrigerators, £268; insurance, £135; cleaning materials, £20; garden expenses, £60; and maintenance of lifts, £95.

TROUT FISHING IN THE CHESS

LORD CHESHAM has sold Blackwell Hall, in the beautiful country near Chesham, Buckinghamshire. The Chess, which provides excellent trout fishing, flows through the 27 acres. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley effected the sale. They have sold also No. 2, Eastern Terrace, Brighton, a Regency house overlooking the sea, for £11,400; a Kensington freehold, No. 33, Queen's Gate; and, to Totalisators, Limited (for whom Messrs. Garland-Smith and Co. acted), No. 93, Park Street, Mayfair.

The Earl of Shrewsbury is shortly selling part of his Oxton estate, Birkenhead, Cheshire, through Messrs. Lofts and Warner. Clavering Hall, 650 acres, at Saffron Walden, Essex, has been sold for £20,000, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING'S HOME

AS a child Elizabeth Barrett Browning lived at Hope End, near Ledbury, Herefordshire. The estate of 647 acres has been sold for £31,500. For Commander P. R. Pelly, D.S.O., R.N., Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff have accepted an offer of £6,250 for the Hampstead freehold, No. 14, Crediton Hill. They have also sold The Old Hall, Wing, Rutland, the home of the late Mr. C. R. Marriott, K.C., Recorder of Northampton.

Wilton Lodge, a freehold of almost 4 acres, three miles from Barnby Moor Kennels, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, has realised £11,000, under the hammer of Messrs. Henry Spencer and Sons. Shipton Court, an Elizabethan house (described in COUNTRY LIFE of February 3, 1900) at Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, is for sale with 60 or 470 acres, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

OFFICIAL OBSTACLES TO BUILDING

MUCH of the annual report of Messrs. Fox and Sons is devoted to a protest against the paralysis of private effort in building and rebuilding. The firm states that small builders are being put out of business and that unemployment is consequently increasing. Before 1939 small houses were being provided by small firms at the rate of over 200,000 a year, whereas only 20,615 were constructed in the nineteen months ending on October 31 last.

"In our opinion," say Messrs. Fox and Sons, "two essentials are necessary in order to put the building industry on a sound footing and to produce the houses that are so urgently required: (1) Allow local authorities to grant licences to private builders without taking into account how many houses have been built by the local authorities. . . . (2) Increase the controlled selling price to at least £1,600 to £1,700. This is not an unreasonable demand when local authorities have proved that it is not possible to build houses at the lower price when taking into consideration the cost of sites, roads and services. In regard to building land, there has been little demand for the more expensive or larger plots when there is little possibility of building for some years to come. Landlords are in a very unfair position and, in view of the present conditions, they should certainly be allowed to increase rentals to a reasonable extent to reimburse them for the added cost of repairs and other outgoings."

COAST TRANSACTIONS

"DURING the year we have," Messrs. Fox and Sons state, "sold 1,026 houses, mainly residential, in many parts of the south and west coasts. We have held 125 property auctions of estates, residential properties, investments and hotels, and in all we have offered 553 lots, selling 495 lots or 95 per cent. of the number offered, and £1,547,698 was realised under the hammer."

Referring to Southampton the firm says: "It is a great shame that the re-development of the town is being so long delayed. As in London, hardly a hammer is ringing anywhere in re-building. Is this really necessary? Unless some means can be found of dealing more expeditiously with the re-development and re-building of this area, we fear that much of the shopping value will be lost. Should the application of the Southampton Corporation for compulsory purchasing powers, now before the Minister, be successful, we consider that the appointment of a development officer with powers to act without constant reference to committees is the only way in which satisfactory rehabilitation can be carried out."

ARBITER.

Sutton's Seeds

SUTTONS GARDEN SEED CATALOGUE

Free on request

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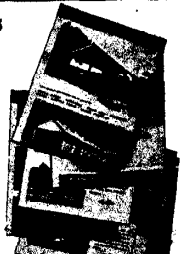
THE BUILDINGS

read all about them in these leaflets

They're made from reinforced concrete —by Marley. Dutch Barns, Cowsheds, Implement and Store Sheds, Cattle Yards, Mangers and Troughs—all these can be supplied in the correct size to provide the amount of accommodation you require. Once erected, Marley buildings last indefinitely and do not involve you in maintenance costs. A postcard, will bring you a descriptive leaflet. Please state the type and size of building in which you are interested.



MARLEY Farm Buildings

THE MARLEY TILE COMPANY LIMITED. Head Office: London Road, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent. Tels: Sevenoaks 2251. Scottish Office: Codder, Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow. Tels: Bishopbriggs 415. Works throughout the Country. M.A.3.

WINTER WEDDING

THE long wedding-dress is rapidly replacing the short, to the joy of everyone, and this in spite of coupons. Rich silks are being woven in this country again, brocades and lamés imported from France, while so many brides have had golden saris or lengths of gold and silver brocade sent them from the East that the gleaming golden and silver brides are as common as the classic white.

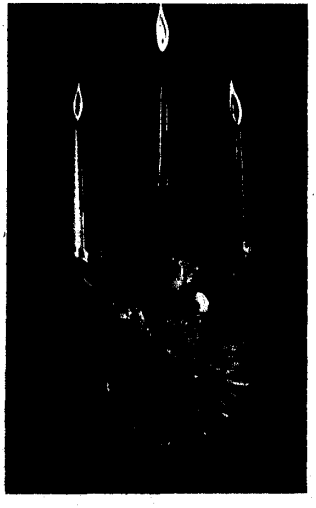
Bride dresses in the stiff silks, the slipper satins, moirés, brocades, are cut with a tight plain bodice and a wide circular or gathered skirt that catches all the sheen and lustre of the fabric. Necklines are generally plain, often high and circling the throat, when they are edged with a collar of pearls, or cut away to a square, heart or wedge shape and worn with a single string of pearls. Sleeves are long and tight, or puffed like a Holbein portrait. The dresses just skim the ground and bell out at the back. They are picture dresses in every sense of the word, worn with Juliet caps of the silk latticed with pearls, with diamond tiaras or tiaras of flowers, or with the traditional halo of orange blossom.

The softer weaves, the lamés, moss crêpes, lace, georgette, and the few rare velvets, are slender, moulded frocks draped over the hips with ruched sleeves that end just below the elbow, or gauged to a front panel and dipping to a low V neckline.

(*Continued on page* 154)

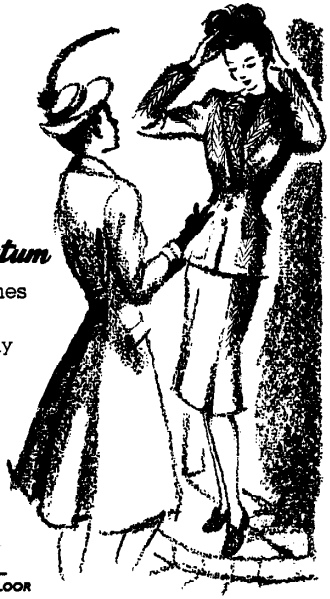
In London—white and silver brocade in a pattern of tiny flowers and leaves, a wide skirt, a round décolletage. Three tulle frills fan out to a wide train from the shoulders. Delanghe

(*Left*) In Paris—white velours braided with white soutache on the tailored jacket, a short tulle veil and a bonnet. Raphael



(*Right*) Winter wedding decoration, pearl white, pale pink and silver, the candles deep pink. Constance Spry

"I prefer
Aquascutum
their clothes
are so
beautifully
tailored"



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Aquascutum Clothes are also available in your town

NÉGLIGÉ

Knitting instructions are given in the full coloured Penelope leaflet No. M1285, price 4d. from your wool shop, or if any difficulty in obtaining send 5d. to Penelope, 34 Cannon Street, Manchester, 4.

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(Spun by Briggs at Beck Mills, Clayton, Yorks.)

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34 CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER, 4

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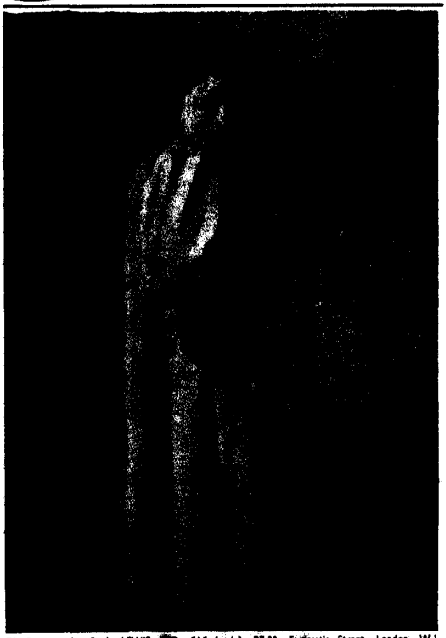


Distributors: A. & J. LEWIS LTD. (Wholesale), 77-78, Eastcastle Street, London, W.1.

These are the dresses for the head-dresses that are a twist of silk or gold lamé making a coronet with a cluster of flowers, stephanotis or orange blossom, or a truss of white lilac, over each ear. Soft creamy satins are charming, made with full gathered skirts and a prim Victorian bodice, the skirts padded over the hips. The round bouquet in a holder, snowdrops, lilies-of-the-valley, white carnations, or roses are the prettiest accessories with this romantic type of dress. Trailing sheaves, carried in the crook of the arm are fashionable for the brocades and the slender sheath dresses.

The more tailored bride dress is made in ottoman silk, in snow-white velours, in cut velvet, and it resembles the fashionable dinner ensembles of dress and jacket. It is usually embroidered with pearl or diamanté or braid on jacket and on the low décolleté of the dress, and is worn with a bonnet of white violets or a pillbox of white carnations and a short full white tulle veil ending at waist level.

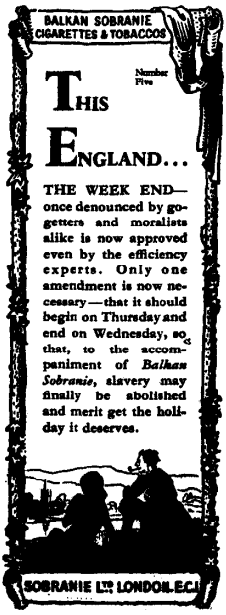
The latest coiffures show hair as smooth and slock as brushing can make it, braided or coiled on the nape of the neck. Raymond

A LOT of detail and a certain exuberance manifests itself at the back of all these bride dresses. Molyneux catches up his silver and white brocade into a butterfly bustle. The full tulle train made by Angele Delanghe for a New Year bride was composed of three fluted ruffles that fanned out one above another and fell cascading to the ground. Note how the white velours from Paris we have photographed has its slim skirt broken by a triangular godet in the back. A silver bride had her shimmering full dress of fragile lace mounted over palest pink, which gave a wonderful opalescent effect. Angele Delanghe appliquéd the lace to form a band edging the long train in white net. A full white tulle face veil was attached to her tiara. The bridesmaids' dresses were white tulle, the skirts as full as they could be, the bodices ruched, the short sleeves one immense puff of tulle. An ivory satin, almost as wide-skirted as a crinoline, had a low cut square décolletage, long tight sleeves, a snowdrop bouquet, an old lace veil, and the bride wore a white ermine pelerine to the church.

For going away, the ensemble in wool reigns almost unchallenged—the bride finds it the most useful item on which to concentrate her coupons. This ensemble is either a long coat over a dress, or a jacket and dress, sometimes matching absolutely in two weights of the same material, more often in one of the striped and plain toning fabrics. Raisin browns, glowing peacock blue, aquamarine blue, are favourite colours and the dresses are made with plain necklines and exuberant fullness in the front of the skirts.

The scarcity of flowers and the amount of decorative paper and plastics available has set the florists thinking to some purpose. Constance Spry has enchanting decorations that will make a January wedding as pretty as a June one. She shows branching candelabras, white and glistening, with a bunch of roses tied on the end of each branch with frosted transparent ribbons each holding a white candle. Sometimes, the candles are pale pink and the candelabra are massed with waxen or plastic flowers tinted pale pink and white. For the table, there are bouquets to lay in the centre or in a silver dish, each in a stiff silver Victorian frill, white paper carnations tipped with gold or silver lying on a transparent bed.

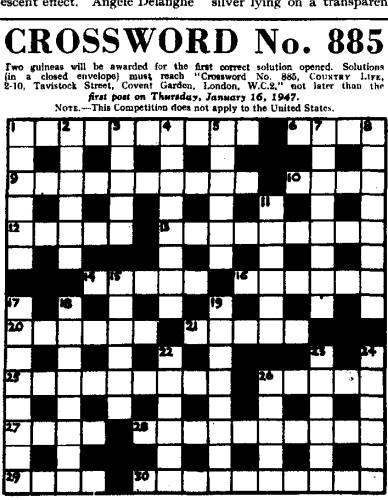
P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



CROSSWORD No. 885

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 885, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the *first post on Thursday, January 16, 1947.*

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....
(*Mr., Mrs., etc.*)
Address .....

ACROSS

1. Where a writer should be able to earn at least his bread (4, 6)
6. It is not meant for horses in the collar (4)
9. How refreshing it is under the rose! (10)
10. Language in which the 23 is hesitantly replying? (4)
12. What a first-class leg should be (6)
13. "The spacious —— on high."—*Addison* (9)
14. Attempts and scores (5)
16. Material for the angler (6)
20 and 21, Handy for inky schoolboys (11)
25. *Rescued lady or dead man transformed* (9)
26. Father must be outside and sometimes inside the zoo (5)
27. The player retires (4)
28. There are 501 in agreement not to agree (10)
29. Loose ends (4)
30. It is all a matter of order (10)

DOWN

1. Source from which inflation talk might be expected to come? (6)
2. More land (6)
3. Useful in effecting a shake-out (5)
4. Snubbed (8)
5. Not a sawed-up form to find a tree in (6)
7. What Dartmoor yields in full presumably in a wet year (8)

8 and 24, Despair inhabited it (8, 6)

11. No goal (anagr.) (6)
15. He need not be a parson at Lincoln (6)
17. It is clear, father goes up, and perhaps another father goes down (6)
18. This will not leave a clean sheet (8)
19. Its rollers are perpetually breaking (8)
22. French duty (6)
23. He can feel at home in either hemisphere (6)
24. See 8.
26. "My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the —,"—*Byron* (5)

SOLUTION TO No. 884. *The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 3, will be announced next week.*

ACROSS.—1, Round shoulders; 8, Stupor; 9, Senator; 12, Abab; 13, Ebb and flow; 15, Kedge; 16, Alliance; 17, Use; 18, Four sons; 20, Rider; 23, Excursions; 24, Gore; 26, Overbid; 27, Thames; 28, Dean and chapter.

DOWN.—2, Outward; 3, Nape; 4, Scribe; 5, Obstacle; 6, Long drives; 7, Strawberries; 10, Talon; 11, Back of beyond; 14, Bessarabia; 16, Ass; 17, Unminded; 19, Uncle; 21, Diocese; 22, Snatch; 25, Lamp.

The winner of Crossword No. 882 is
Mrs. S. C. Dumbreck,
18A, Berkeley Place,
Wimbledon, S.W.19.

The winner of Crossword No. 883 is
Mrs. J. C. W. Geex,
Ascott, Shipston-on-Stour,
Warwickshire.

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nicolls
of Regent Street

Suit in Corn Colour frieze. Jacket has a New pocket cut in one with side panel. Skirt with two inverted pleats in front & one centre back **20 Gns.**
Hat in Brown **26 15 6**

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H. J. Nicoll & Co. Ltd.

From the Chilprufe Album

This is DAVID

To see this fine looking, boisterous handful of health, you would hardly credit the constant anxieties of his first few weeks. But right from the start, David has had the comfort and protection of Chilprufe Pure Wool.
For those who are less fortunate (there just isn't enough Chilprufe to go round, we know) there is a really first-class substitute in Chilprufe "Utility." Made in the same tradition of craftsmanship, cut and finish, Chilprufe "Utility" is a very good "next best."

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CHILPRUFE IS PURE WOOL MADE PERFECT

Mirage in the Man's Shop

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the customer, "what is that I see floating through the air — so handsome, so colourful, so desirable?"

"Oh, *that*, Sir?" said the outfitter, "That's a mirage."

"But, great coupons!" cried the fascinated customer, "those are 'Viyella' Pyjamas! Look at the *engaging pattern!* Look at that distinctive design! Why, I can almost feel that unmistakable 'Viyella' texture! It *can't* be a mirage — it must be real!"

"It can, and it mustn't," replied the outfitter sadly. "Because you see, there are no 'Viyella' Pyjamas yet. The mirage which has so moved you, Sir, is one which is becoming increasingly common among gentlemen who yearn sincerely for the return of 'Viyella'. It is diagnosed as Wishful Thought-Projection."

"And is there no cure for it?"

"Only the reappearance of 'Viyella,'" said the outfitter, wistfully.

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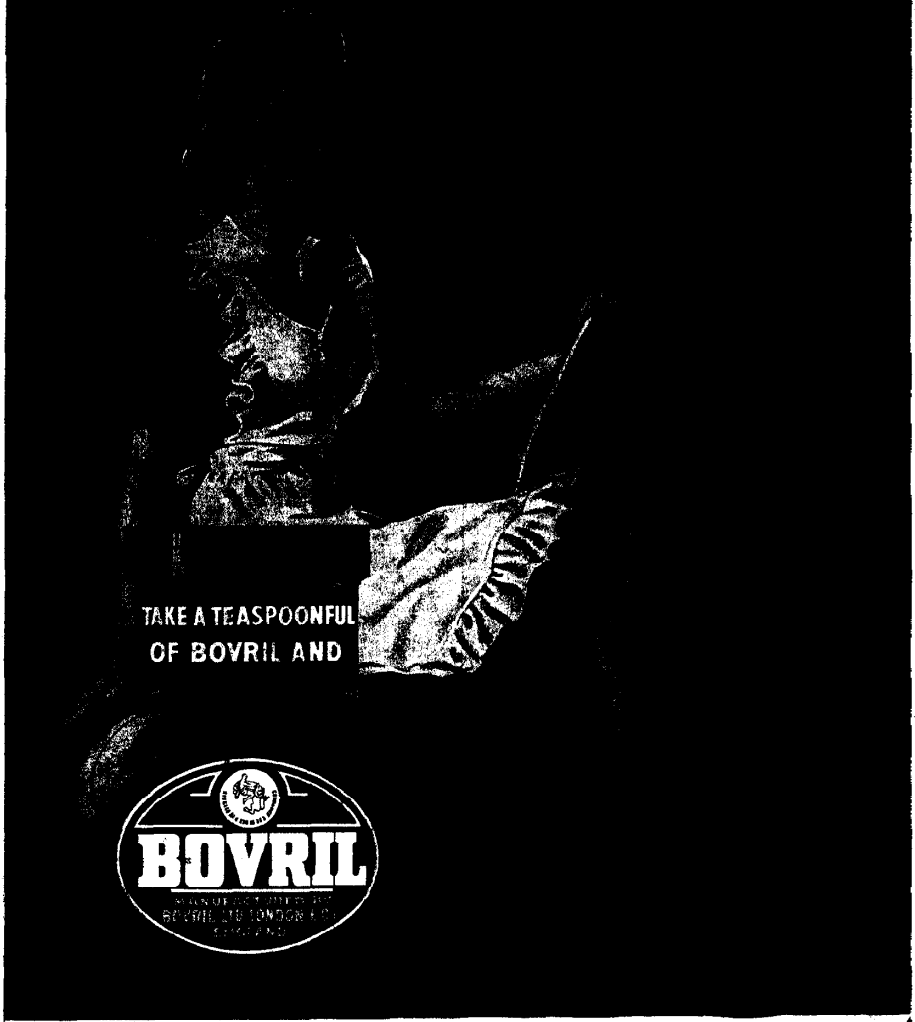

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2609 JANUARY 17, 1947

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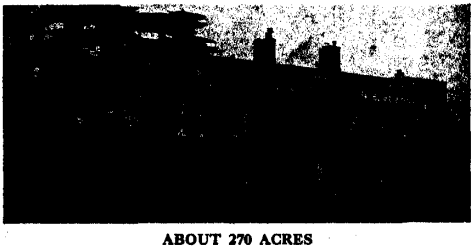

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MAIN WATER. OWN ELECTRICITY. MODERN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. TELEPHONE.

Entrance lodge, charming grounds including lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, paddock.

Extending in all to approximately **13 ACRES.**

For Sale by Auction in the Spring, 1947 (with possession on completion) (unless sold by private treaty previously). For further particulars, appointment to view, etc., apply: Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel.: 234/5.

In a quiet situation within half a mile of the beach.

WEST SUSSEX

A VERY CHARMING XVth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Having entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, attics, bathroom. Domestic office. Telephone. Excellent water supply. Pleasant gardens. Outbuildings with fine barn. Pasture and arable land. In all about

30 ACRES

(Would be sold with less or more land if desired.)

Full details of JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 27, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).

OXFORD 6 MILES

In a large village close to shops, bus service, etc.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE, PARTLY 300 YEARS OLD

Seven bedrooms (chiefly with basins), bathroom, 2 reception rooms (one 33 ft. long). Excellent domestic offices. Main services. Outbuildings and 2 garages. Flower and vegetable gardens.

About 1½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

Owner's Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/5).

Preliminary Announcement.

WILTSHIRE

Kemble Junction 3 miles, Cirencester 6 miles. Hunting with the Beaufort and V.W.H.

A GENTLEMAN'S ATTESTED DAIRY FARM OF 129 ACRES

LOWER MOOR, OAKSEY

XVIIth-CENTURY COMPLETELY MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2-3 reception rooms. Good water supply. Main electricity available. Excellent range of buildings (ties for 26 cows).

Modernised secondary residence and man's rooms.

Auction at end of February, if not previously sold. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 234/5).

COTSWOLDS

Tetbury 6 miles.

TO BE SOLD

DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED MANOR HOUSE

in excellent repair and standing 700 ft. up.

Three reception rooms, nursery, cloakroom. Labour-saving offices with Esse cooker. Six principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage and stabling. Main electric light and power. Main water. Central heating. Telephone. Gardens with greenhouse, in all nearly

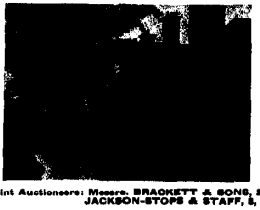
2 ACRES

EARLY POSSESSION.

Full particulars from the owner's Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 234/5). (Folio 8637)

Preliminary Announcement.

GLEBELANDS—BIDBOROUGH



AUCTION IN THE SPRING

Tonbridge 2¼ miles, Tunbridge Wells 4 miles, London 33 miles.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in good order on the edge of the village containing halls, 4 reception rooms, 12-13 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Good domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES.

Cottage. Garage. Outbuildings.

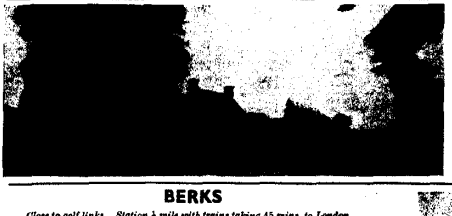
In all about 6 ACRES

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, 27 and 29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 1165), and JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).

Grosvenor 3121 (3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1



BUCKS

Adjoining common. London 45 minutes by rail. 500 feet above sea level.

A CHARMING TUDOR FARMHOUSE

with many period features, carefully enlarged and modernised and containing 7 BEST BEDROOMS, NURSERIES, 4 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS

Main water and electricity. Central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE WITH ROOMS OVER. COTTAGES AVAILABLE

FOR SALE WITH 26 ACRES

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BERKS

Close to golf links. Station ¼ mile with trains taking 45 mins. to London.

A MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

substantially built, approached by carriage drive with lodge at entrance, and containing:

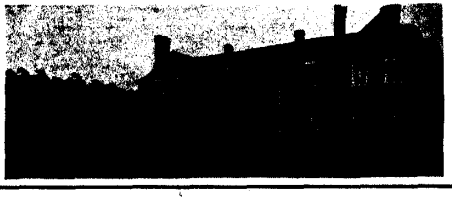
7 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, STAFF BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, USUAL OFFICES.

All main services. Central heating.

STABLING. GARAGE WITH FLAT.

FOR SALE, PRICE £15,000, WITH 10 ACRES

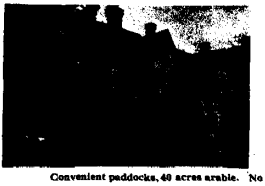
Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

CHILTERN HILLS. 500 feet above sea level

Near main line station and Market Town.
A GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF 120 ACRES



MODERN HOUSE.

Three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Several panelled rooms. All main services. Radiators, etc.

Very fine range of Stud and Pedigree Cattle Buildings

All brick built and including accommodation for 20 horses and 53 cows, milking parlour.

6 COTTAGES

Convenient paddocks, 40 acres arable. No Tithe or Land Tax
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,003)

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR PULBOROUGH

A delightful Country House in excellent order throughout and fitted with modern improvements.

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and complete offices. Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

Two garages and ample outbuildings.

Very beautiful gardens and grounds with lawns, herbaceous borders, sunk gardens, two kitchen gardens and orchard.

NEARLY 2½ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. LACY SCOTT & SONS, Bury St. Edmunds, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,254).

Suitable for Scholastic, Hotel or Institutional Purposes.

KENT—ABOUT 27 MILES FROM LONDON

A fine Jacobean mansion built of brick with tiled roof and occupying a well chosen situation, facing South and West with two drives

Galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 31 bed and dressing rooms, 9 bathrooms. Companies' electric light and water.

Central heating.

Garage for 5

Delightful gardens and grounds, park and woodlands.

ABOUT 105 ACRES
FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT A MODERATE PRICE

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (16,516)

NEAR NORFOLK COAST

WITHIN 20 MILES OF NORWICH

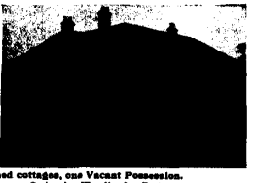
Medium-sized Georgian House situated within a mile of the sea.

Three reception rooms, loggia. Servants' sitting room. Complete domestic offices with Aga cooker. Six bedrooms (4 with basins h. and c.), 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Good water supply. Water softener.

Central heating.

Two garages. Cowhouse for 5. Two loose boxes, bull yard. Dairy.

Squash court.



Two five-roomed cottages, one Vacant Possession.
Attractive gardens. Orchard. Woodland. Pasture.

IN ALL 26½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,162)

Mayfair 3771 (19 lines) — **20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1** — **Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London."**

NICHOLAS

Regent 0293/2577
Reading 4441

(Established 1862)

Telegrams: "Nicholaver, Piccy, London." "Nicholas, Reading."

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

SUSSEX

Haywards Heath (within easy reach).

For Sale Freehold with Immediate Possession.

An exceptionally good and well worked

DAIRY FARM

with 135¼ acres of Freehold and a further 40 acres rented. Comprising 40 acres good feeding leys, 12 acres old grass, 40 acres woodland (valuable timber), remainder arable. **Comfortable Farmhouse** with 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Good water supply. Electric light in close proximity. **Excellent range of Farm Buildings** including accredited modern cowshed for 28, loose boxes, dairy, garage, large barn, bull pen, granary, etc. Also two pairs of brick and weather tiled Cottages. The land has been highly farmed and is at present carrying a herd of Pedigree Friesians. The property affords excellent shooting. For further particulars as to price, etc., apply to the Sole Joint Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, as above, or Messrs. WOODCOCK, Land Agents, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

READING, BASINGSTOKE (BETWEEN)

FURNISHED HOUSE

In lovely country adjoining common land.

Pleasing old-world Residence to be let for 3 months with possible extension. Four reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Garage. Well timbered ground of about

2 ACRES. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

10 gns. per week. Staff available.

Further particulars apply Sole agents, as above.

S.W. CORNWALL

Expansive sea views. Safe bathing and sea fishing.

For Sale with Immediate Possession

ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED STONE AND SLATE ROOF PROPERTY

situated in a lovely secluded position with unobstructed sea views. Two reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and power. Excellent water supply. Telephone. Useful outbuildings.

The land comprises various large and small enclosures of pasture. Suitable for market gardening in all 13 ACRES. **PRICE £7,[illegible]** or would sell house and garden separately.

Further particulars apply to the above.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

SURREY Favourite Cobham District

17 miles London.

A very well fitted Country House. Panelled lounge hall 3 reception, 3 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Cottage. **6 ACRES.** Moderate price.

Joint Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1 (Regent 3222), and F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

RURAL HERTS.

18 miles from London. Adjacent to open common and commanding delightful views.

Beautifully equipped Georgian Residence modernised regardless of cost. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, staff quarters. Central heating. Main services. Cottage. Garage. Stabling. Inexpensive gardens, orchard and paddock.

9 ACRES. FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE.
Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

WILTS—Near Badminton and Chippenham

Excellent polo and hunting country.

Well-equipped stone-built residence of considerable charm. Four reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters. Central heating. Modern conveniences. Large garage; 21 loose boxes. Three cottages

160 ACRES. £14,500.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"

HOVE

Premier position close to the sea front.

FOR SALE
CHOICE MARINE RESIDENCE

with its accommodation on two floors.

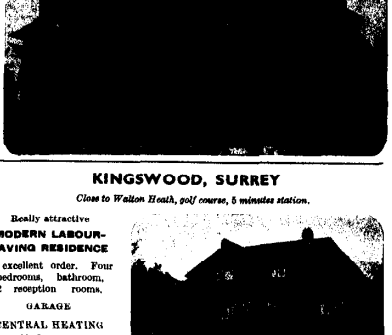
The house stands 90 ft. back and contains:
Spacious lounge 29 ft. 9 in. x 20 ft. 9 in., dining room 21 ft. x 20 ft. 9 in., study 16 ft. x 15 ft., sun terrace, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.
Garage. Well laid out gardens.

The property having a frontage of 100 ft. and a depth of 190 ft.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.53,064)



RADLETT, HERTS

330 ft. up, with good views. Practically adjoining golf course. Only 15 miles from London.

"SPEEDWELL," THE AVENUE

UP-TO-DATE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 baths, compact offices.

Wash-basins in bedrooms. Central heating. Public services. Main drainage.

Garage for 2 cars with chauffeur's accommodation.
Well-timbered pleasure grounds, kitchen garden, etc., in all over 7½ ACRES

Valuable return frontage of 190 ft. to Aldenham Grove.

For Sale privately or by Auction at the St. James's[Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, February 5, next, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: STILLWELL & HARDY, 20, Castle Street, Dover. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY

Close to Walton Heath, golf course, 5 minutes station.

Really attractive

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

in excellent order. Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

GARAGE

CENTRAL HEATING AND MAIN SERVICES

Matured and well-kept gardens 1½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,850

Very strongly recommended.

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.52,082)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel. WIM. 0051) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 343)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

A fine modern Detached Residence HAMPSTEAD. No. 23, Redington Road Excellent position close to the Heath, Finchley Road and Tube Station. A distinctive and dignified Freehold Residence with Georgian style elevation and car sweep approach. Fine large rooms. Beautifully appointed. Parquet floors. Wash basins. Eight bed-dressing, 3 bath, 4 reception rooms. Non-basement offices. Garages for 2 cars. Large garden. Hard tennis court. Auction March 12, 1947 by Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND, 15, Heath Street, N.W.3. Hamp. 4404.

In the estate of Mrs. H. M. Gwyn-Thomas, dec.
NORTH DEVON

Torrington Station 2½ miles, Bideford 4 miles, Westward Ho! 6 miles.

R. BLACKMORE & SONS

have received instructions to sell by Auction (unless previously disposed of) at Tantons Hotel, Bideford, on Tuesday, February 11, 1947, at 3.30 p.m., the attractive Freehold, Residential and Agricultural Estate of "PETTICOMBE," comprising the stone-built Georgian Residence with 16 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 4 sitting rooms, billiard room, garages, stables and other outbuildings. Good situation, 400 ft. up, facing south and west. Well timbered with matured forest trees.

For Sale as a Lot with about 35 ACRES.

The old-world Detached Residence with stabling and gardens known as THE CHANTRY, containing 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and domestic offices. Also a Field of Accommodation Land about 11½ ACRES and 3 stone-built and slate-roofed cottages.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, Bideford (through whom orders to view must be obtained), or to Messrs. W. LINFORD BROWN & SON, Solicitors, Exmouth.

WANTED

IRELAND. Sporting and Residential Properties. Estates managed.—STOKES AND QUIRKE, M.I.A.A., 35, Kildare Street, Dublin. Also at Clonmel and Fethard, Co. Tipperary.

WILTSHIRE, DORSET, SOMERSET, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, OXON, MONMOUTH, HEREFORD. *Not* in hunting centre. Cambs and Hunts area also considered. No commission required. Residential and Sporting Estate, 500 to 2,000 acres, affording good shooting (some partridge), and if possible trout fishing. Good house (Georgian preferred) 13 bed., 4 bath., etc., water and e.l. (main pref.), stabling and sufficient cottages.—Owners, Agents and Solicitors are requested to send full details to "Honourable," c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

WANTED

KENT. Wanted to buy, Period Country House, 6-9 bed., modern conveniences, and preferably some woodland. Up to £12,000. Possession by Summer, 1947.—"Mrs. B.", TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

LEAMINGTON SPA. Wanted within 15 miles, a small House, 4-5 bed., 2 reception, main services, garage; up to 2 acres.—Lieut. E., TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

LONDON 25 TO 45 MILES. Wanted immediately, Flat in part of country house, self-contained, 2 sitting rooms, large, 3 to 4 bedrooms.—Reply, LADY HOSKINS, at United Hunts Club, 17, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, S.W.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. Wanted unfurnished labour-saving self-contained Flat in country house; ground or first floor; 4-6 bedrooms, main light essential; garage, stable. Small House might equally suit.—Col. GODMAN, Yellow House, Yateley, Camberley.

S. W. BRISTOL AREA PREFERRED. Wanted, Country House, etc., essential, with 1 to 20 acres, 4 or 5 bedrooms. Up to £4,000 paid. Genuine inquiry.—Particulars to W. J. TOLLEY & HIRL, Valuers, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

SUSSEX. Voluntary Society seek Country House, suitable Convalescent Home for 50 patients and staff. Will pay reasonable rent. 3-5 years lease. No commission required.—Particulars to ALBERT PRIOR, 23, Ship Street, Brighton.

SUSSEX. Hurstpierpoint, Ditchling, or neighbourhood. Wanted urgently by lady to rent or lease, unfurnished Cottage or House about 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, small garden. Or would take part of large country house.—Box 87.

SUSSEX OR KENT. Required, modern House with not less than 3 acres (preferably more), minimum 5 bedrooms; quiet rural situation desired.—Please send details and price to P.E., c/o MOORE & CO., 8, The Parade, Carshalton, Surrey.

FOR SALE

BISHOPSTONE CLIFFS, NR. HERNE BAY. Attractive substantially constructed expensively appointed, modern marine Residence, containing 4 beds, 2 bathrooms (tiled), 2 reception rooms, excellent kitchenette. Oak strip flooring throughout. Garage for 4 cars. Charming natural garden. All services. Lovely sea views. Price £5,500 freehold. Vacant possession.—E. IGGULDEN AND SONS, 128, High Street, Herne Bay (Phones 619/620).

FOR SALE

DERBYSHIRE. For Sale or to Let on lease, Barrow Hall, Barrow-on-Trent, Derby 5 miles. A most charming country Mansion, with attractive and beautifully timbered pleasure grounds, situated in a delightful old-world village, and approached by carriage drive with lodge entrance. The house is compact and of moderate size and charming design. Twelve bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. Central heating, e.l., water. Gardener's cottage, walled-in kitchen gardens, 2 paddocks, excellent stabling, garages, loose boxes, etc. Small Home Farm adjoining, together with beautiful river frontage which would make an excellent lido for swimming and boating, could be had if required. The property is in an excellent state of repair and condition, and would be ideally suitable for a private residence, school, guest house, private hotel, or convalescent home.—Apply: W. H. DUNCAN, Ireton Wood Hall, Idridgehay, Derbyshire.

DORSET, BROADSTONE, overlooking Poole Harbour. A Modernised Residence, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, convenient offices. Central heating by gas boilers. Garages. Gardener's cottage. Lovely garden, paddocks, woodland about 20 acres. All companies' supplies. Main drainage. For sale with possession, May, 1947.—Particulars from RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Estate Agents, Broadstone.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX. Occupying a very valuable position on the outskirts of this charming old market town (London under 1 hour by Southern electric). A very fine modern Freehold Residential Miniature Estate including brick and tiled residence with 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. All main services. Garage. Three cottages. Kitchen garden, orchards and meadowland, in all about 15 acres.—Full particulars from the owners' Sole Agents: Messrs. KING AND CHAPMANS, Richmond House, Horsham, Sussex (phone 111).

MID-SOMERSET (Taunton 20 miles). For sale, a charingly situated Country House recently requisitioned by the Admiralty), containing 6 reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Lodge, gardener's cottage, stabling, garages. Main electricity and water. Delightful grounds and gardens, 9 acres. Suitable for school, institution or hotel. Low price for quick sale.—Particulars from C. E. MORRIS, SONS & FEARD, North Curry, Taunton.

NEAR NICE. Villa situated in world's loveliest climate and scenery. Two rec. rooms, 4 bedrooms, 10 acres grounds. Freehold. Bargain, £2,500.—Box 85.

FOR SALE

SPARKFORD VALE, SOMERSET. A very pleasantly situated stone-built Farmhouse of some character. Two rec., 5 bed., bath (h. and c.), main water, electricity and telephone; excellent stabling, covered-in fodder, garage for 3, stone and tiled barn; tennis court, productive garden, pasture and orcharding, about 30 acres. £3,750 freehold, or £5,000 for the house, garden and garage.—GRIBBLE, BOOTS & SHEPHERD, Estate Agents, 9, Hendford, Yeovil (and at Basingstoke). Tel.: Yeovil 434.

TO LET

EAST DEVON. Five minutes from the links. To let, furnished, six months or longer, small Modern House; garden, garage, greenhouse; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, gas cooker. Facing the sea.—Apply, Box 86.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. To let or for sale. Villas and Apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in beautiful Rapallo, Santa, Margherita and Porto Fino areas.—Full particulars from AGENZIA MONTERA, Sig. Michele Fravega, Corso Matteotti, Rapallo, Italy.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Kirkdale House on Wigtown Bay, to let furnished with shootings over 4,800 acres, of which 2,000 acres are grouse shootings, 200 acres of pheasant covers and remainder usual low ground shooting. Trout fishing. House contains: Entrance and Central Hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 w.c.s. Ample kitchen and servant's accommodation, etc. Large garden. Stabling. Chauffeur's house, etc. 3 gardeners and gamekeeper provided.—Particulars from Messrs. WALKER, FRASER AND STIRRAT, Estate Agents, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow, or Messrs. PATRICK GIFFORD & CO., Solicitors, Castle Douglas.

SUSSEX. (London 50 miles) near Fittleworth. General Sir Ivor Maxse will let small Country House furnished for one year or longer, near Fittleworth. Two reception, 2 bath., 7 bedrooms; 2 garages; central heating; electric lighting; Aga cooker; flower, fruit and vegetable garden. Rent 10 guineas a week includes gardener's wages.—Apply: Telephone Petworth 2120.

WEST SUFFOLK. A Dower House standing in the park of the mansion of a landed estate, and containing 4 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, garage; and stabling, will be available to let unfurnished on lease at a moderate rent to an acceptable tenant who is keen on shooting, from March 25.—ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS AND CO., 30, Abbeygate, Bury St. Edmund's (Tel.: No. 83).

Regent 4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

38b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

BERKS

BETWEEN TWYFORD AND WOKINGHAM

In a quiet rural position in a delightful old village about 7 miles from Reading and about 10 miles from Maidenhead.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE

completely modernised and redecorated throughout.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Garage. Stable with loft over.

The gardens are well timbered, well maintained and include lawns, flower beds and borders, prolific kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT ¼ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. EARLY POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,785)

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST

Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Companies' water, electric light. *Garage.*

Superior Entrance Lodge

Delightful gardens, inexpensive to maintain, and very well timbered. Hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all **ABOUT 5 ACRES**

FREEHOLD. POSSESSION SPRING 1947

More land may possibly be obtained if required

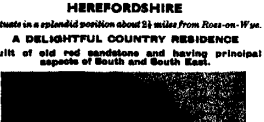
Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (12,592)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Situate in a splendid position about 2½ miles from Ross-on-Wye.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Built of old red sandstone and having principal aspects of South and South East.



Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7-9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent offices with staff sitting-room.

Main electricity. *Excellent water supply.*

SPLENDID COTTAGE

Two Garages, Stabling, Outbuildings.

Lovely old world garden with fine specimen trees, tennis court, **prolific walled kitchen garden,** productive orchard, meadowland, etc. In all

ABOUT 13 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,786)

HAYWARDS HEATH

Occupying an excellent position within convenient reach of shops, churches, schools and station.

THE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

known as

NORTON LEES

OATHALL ROAD

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Well laid-out gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

To be sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. SIMMONDS, CHURCH RACKHAM & CO., 4, 5 and 6, Staple Inn, W.C.1.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 38b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 4304), and Messrs. BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath. (T.N.91)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1032-33

BUCKS. IN DELIGHTFUL PROTECTED SITUATION

Under 1 hour London, on bus route.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE

DISTINCTIVE SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

Recently the subject of considerable expenditure, entirely redecorated and in first-class condition throughout.

Six bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 2 reception and billiards room. Good offices. Maid's sitting room. Main electricity, gas and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage. Matured gardens, hard tennis court and pavilion. Kitchen garden and paddock, in all about **2 acres.**

RENT £250 per annum and a consideration of £1,500 is required to reimburse owner for recent expenditure.

Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

IN OLD WORLD RIVERSIDE VILLAGE

20 miles from London. Sevenoaks 5 miles. Electric and steam services to City and West End in less than an hour. Local station 5 minutes. Bus services connecting Green Line services.

GEORGIAN (REGENCY) HOUSE OF ARRESTING CHARM

Facing south. In a quiet cul-de-sac.

Three reception, 3 principal bedrooms, bathroom, 4 attic rooms. All main services connected. Radiators. Substantially built outbuildings, stabling, garages, etc. Matured garden walled (10 ft. high) on three sides. Thriving orchard. Espalier trees. Hothouses. Fine trees and tall Wellingtonia firs. **About 2 acres bounded by river.**

FREEHOLD £8,500

Possession June next.

Cottage (4 rooms and bathroom) adjacent can be purchased (with possession) for £1,500.

Recommended from personal knowledge by London Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

OXFORD 4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING NORTON 39

NORTH COTSWOLDS

Stow-on-the-Wold 2½ miles

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Enjoying fine, open, rural views on all sides

3 sitting rooms; 6 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms. Main electric light; main water supply; central heating; telephone. Garage and farm buildings. Small garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

preferably

WITHIN 28 MILES RADIUS OF BLETCHLEY

MODERNISED HOUSE OF CHARACTER

8/12 bedrooms; standing in small park.

20 acres upwards good shooting available.

UP TO £30,000

would be paid for the right property.

Reply (in confidence, if desired) to V.2197, c/o JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, as above.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF OXFORD

Enjoying superb uninterrupted views

CHURCH FARM, WOLVERCOTE, NEAR OXFORD. CHARMING 16th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms; bathroom. Main water supply; gas; main electricity available. Ample outbuildings, including fine barn and detached playroom. Cottage. Garden, kitchen garden and productive orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

For Sale Freehold (by Private Treaty or by Public Auction in January, 1947) With Vacant Possession Upon Completion

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

OXON-BUCKS BORDERS

London 40 miles

GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE

On outskirts of small village

Lounge hall; 4 reception rooms; 7 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms; 3 bathrooms. Main electric light; ample water supply; telephone. Stabling, barns and garages. Gardens, orchard and paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 16 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

6, ASHLEY PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1 (Victoria 2961)
SALISBURY (2467-2468)

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.S.I.

SHERBORNE, DORSET (56)
ROWNHAMS MOUNT, Nursling
SOUTHAMPTON (Rownham 286

BERKSHIRE

Reading 5 miles. London 40 minutes by train. Ideal for City business man.

ATTRACTIVE PART 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Thirteen bedrooms (6 basins), 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Garage. Stabling. Two good cottages. Main electric light connected. Main water available. Central heating. Secluded and well-timbered grounds. Lake. Two tennis courts, paddock, etc. **12 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Apply, RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

VACANT POSSESSION.

WILTSHIRE

AUGHTON FARM, COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON

9 miles Marlborough, 12 miles Andover, 20 miles Salisbury.

EXCELLENT FREEHOLD MIXED FARM OF 231 ACRES

Elizabethan Farm House, 5 bed, etc. Cottage. Ample buildings. Main electric light connected. Excellent water supply.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1947 at 3 p.m. at RED LION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

Particulars 2/- each, from Solicitors: BATTEN, DUTTON, WRIGHT & BENNETT, 112, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2; or RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

BURLEY, HANTS

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE

In delightful situation with direct access to the New Forest.

Five bedrooms (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom. Usual offices. Garage. Stabling. Fine outbuildings. Main electric light, water and gas. Central heating. Attractive garden with fine garden room, young fruit trees, paddock, etc., **3 ACRES**

Sole Agents: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

SOUTH WILTS

IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

Salisbury 8 miles.

ATTRACTIVE OLD RECTORY

of character on two floors only. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Compact domestic offices. Garage for 2. Stabling for 4. Main electric light and power. Own water supply raised by electric pump. Modernised drainage system. Attractive grounds, walled kitchen garden and land, in all **24 ACRES**

EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Grosvener 1553 (4 lines)

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 66, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

SURREY. NEAR GOLF

London 22 miles. 400 ft. up. Station 1 mile.

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD-STYLE HOUSE

Nine bed, 3 bath, 3 rec. rooms. All mains. Central heating. Garage. Two cottages. Charming terraced gardens. Hard court, meadows, woodland. **14½ Acres. Vacant possession** Recommended by Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. IMBERT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey; GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (D.1107)

HANTS—SUSSEX BORDERS

500 ft. up. Marvellous views. Main line station 1½ miles.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

This exceptionally well-fitted Country Residence, 8 principal bed, 5 baths, 4 rec., 3 secondary bed. All modern conveniences. Central heating. Fitted basins, etc. Stabling. Garages with flat over. Three cottages. Charming inexpensive gardens, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about **35 ACRES.** Full particulars of the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (C.3324)

FEW MILES RUGBY

Glorious rural position. Wonderful view.

ATTRACTIVE TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE

Twelve bed, 3 bath, 4 rec. rooms. E.L. Good water. Central heating. Garage. First-rate stabling. Cottage. Beautifully timbered grounds.

Woodland and pasture. **123 ACRES £15,000**

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Gros. 1553.) (6709)

BEST HUNTING DISTRICT 100 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

FIFTEENTH-CENTURY STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Lavishly Modernised, in Perfect Order

Ten bed, 5 bath 4 reception rooms. Main electric light. Central heating. Excellent stabling. Garages. Four cottages, farm buildings. Rich pasture and arable land.

About 400 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD MOSTLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.6858)

FASCINATING PERIOD THATCHED COTTAGE

LOVELY POSITION IN RURAL HERTS.

Recently put into Splendid Order.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Garage. Large thatched barn. Delightful gardens and orchard. **SMALL FARMERY** of **18 ACRES** with main water laid on to every field.

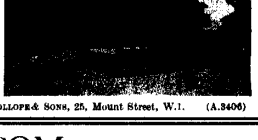
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.4525)

DORSET

3 hours London. Lovely country. Secluded.

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE



First-rate order. All modern conveniences. Twelve bed, 5 bath, 4 rec. rooms. Main water and e.l. Central heating. Fitted basins. Garages. Four cottages. Model farmery and fine range of 14 horse boxes. Grounds, pasture and woodland. **50 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION** of house, grounds, 2 cottages and wood. Recommended by

Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.3406)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

Grosvenor 2838 (2 lines)

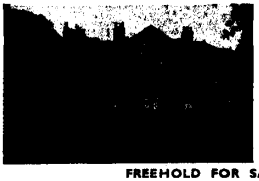
127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: Turloran, Audley, London.

SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

Near village. Good train service London.

THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



Lounge hall, 3-4 reception rooms, cloak room, 12 bedrooms, nursery, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity, water and gas. Recently redecorated throughout.

Garage for 2 or 3. Stabling. Cowsheds for 2.

14 ACRES

Lawns, 2 ponds, fine trees. Fields.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

SURREY

In quiet situation, hour London.

MODERN HOUSE IN THE LONG LOW STYLE

Gate to golf course.

CENTRAL HEATING. HOT WATER. BASINS IN BEDROOMS.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, WATER, DRAINAGE.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 sitting rooms, servants' sitting room, well fitted domestic offices, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, garage. Gaze's HARD TENNIS COURT, fine lawns and pretty garden.

ABOUT AN ACRE. FREEHOLD

FOR SALE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

KENT

Near sea and seaside resort. Easy reach first-class golf links. Canterbury 6 miles. Good road and rail connections to London 65 miles distant. Excellent sporting facilities.

COUNTRY HOUSE

with excellent suite of reception rooms, billiards room, 20 or more bedrooms, 4 bathrooms

ALL MAIN SERVICES. ELECTRIC LIFT.

Ample outbuildings and staff quarters. Cottages if required. Well-timbered gardens and grounds with ornamental lake. Parkland suitable for golf course if required

AREA BY ARRANGEMENT.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The Agents wish to draw attention to the suitability of the property for a first-class Hotel, for which it could be adapted with the minimum of alteration in a district where such accommodation is badly needed.

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Gros. 3056).

RUTLAND

In good hunting district.

GABLED STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Delightful interior having lounge hall, 4 principal bedrooms and 2 dressing rooms 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Housekeeper's room and 3 servants' rooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE. STABLING.

Two cottages. Attractive gardens. Well-timbered parkland.

IN ALL ABOUT 72 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Gros.: 3056).

ESTATE OFFICES GODALMING (Tel.: 2)

H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON

4, CASTLE STREET, FARNHAM (Tel.: 5274)

FARNHAM AND HINDHEAD

In much favoured Farnham district within 3 miles Farnham (electric service to Waterloo).

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

originally two cottages with sympathetic additions.

Six bed. (1 fitted basin), 2 bath., 3 reception, cloakroom, servants' sitting room, complete central heating, main services, modern drainage. Garage for 2. Garden and grounds of **2½ (OR 4½) ACRES.**

FREEHOLD £6,750

Sole Agents: Apply Farnham Offic above.

SURREY

Between Farnham and Haslemere amidst unspoilt country

OUTSTANDING SMALL RESIDENTIAL COUNTRY PROPERTY

Six bed., 2 dressing rooms, 3 bath., 3 reception, sun room, cloakroom, complete offices, servants' sitting room. Garage for 3. Stabling. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Delightful grounds of **5 ACRES.**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Apply Farnham Office, as above.

GUILDFORD and GODALMING

In lovely Surrey Hamlet protected by National Trust ownerships. Under an hour London.

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD FARMHOUSE

on two floors, fitted modern conveniences, 6 bed., 2 bath., 3 rec., cloakroom, complete offices, main water and electricity. Garage and stabling. Partly walled garden and paddock, in all about **2 ACRES.**

FREEHOLD £7,000

Sole Agents: Apply Godalming Office, as above.

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

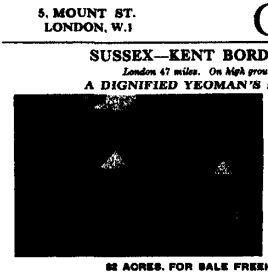
CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

SUSSEX—KENT BORDERS

London 47 miles. On high ground.

A DIGNIFIED YEOMAN'S HOUSE



IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT

Seven bedrooms, dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Electricity. Two cottages.

Large lake.

82 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Owner's London Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1.

HEART OF THE COTTESMORE COUNTRY

300 ft. up, 2 miles from Oakham.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

A well-equipped House. 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms, electric light, estate water supply.

Central heating, domestic hot water.

Attractive pleasure gardens. Garage. Stabling for 6.

Rough shooting over **1,800 ACRES** might be Let.

Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS

Tels.: Vic. 3012 Oxt. 975

32, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1. & KENLEY HOUSE, OXTED.

On instructions of the personal representative of the late Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor, P.C., O.M.

ON THE BORDER OF SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE

THE WELL-KNOWN MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

BRON-Y-DE, CHURT

In natural wooded surroundings, 5½ miles from Farnham (Southern Electric), 41 miles from London.

Comprising: 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 3 loggias, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Excellent self-contained domestic quarters, including 6 bedrooms and bathroom.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, CENTRAL HEATING.

Four cottages. Garage for 4 cars.

And including lawns, pleasure grounds, 2 lakes, natural woodland, spruce plantations, and a small grass paddock, the whole property extending to

ABOUT 66 ACRES

For Sale by Private Treaty.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION (with the exception of one cottage).

Illustrated particulars and plans from the Agents: BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS, as above.

Telegrams: "Sales" Edinburgh

C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I.

90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

Tel.: 32551 (2 lines)

MR. INGRAM HAS SALMON AND SEA-TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE TO LET *IN RIVERS THURSO, NAIRN, FINDHORN, NESS, GUSERAN AND CREE.*

SCOTTISH ESTATES

INVERNESS-SHIRE. 30,000 ACRES FOR SALE with stalking and grouse shooting. Modern, well-situated lodge with ample accommodation and ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LANARKSHIRE. SMALL ESTATE OF OVER 250 ACRES FOR SALE. The house contains 4 public rooms and 14 bedrooms in all. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND CENTRAL HEATING. Garages and cottages.

ROSS-SHIRE. FOR SALE ABOUT 5,000 ACRES of grouse moor and over a mile of salmon fishing. Well-appointed large house in attractive situation. Garage, cottages and home farm.

MR. INGRAM ALSO HAS ESTATES TO OFFER IN SUTHERLAND, AYRSHIRE, DUMFRIESSHIRE, PERTHSHIRE, WIGTOWNSHIRE AND ELSEWHERE.

FOR SCOTTISH PROPERTIES AND SPORTING LETTINGS

C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

Central 9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Farebrother, London"

CAMBERLEY

Within 10 minutes' walk of station and shops.

A WELL BUILT RESIDENCE

in parklike surroundings.

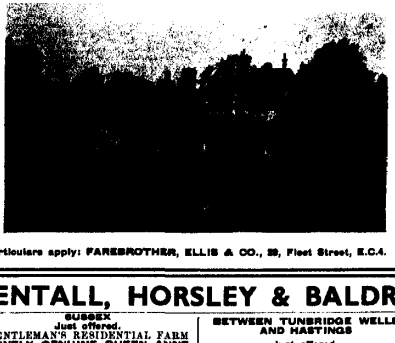
10 BEDROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS.

FINE SUITE OF ENTERTAINING ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE

The well-timbered grounds are inexpensive to maintain and include a prolific kitchen garden; total area extending to about

9 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

For further particulars apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. CENtral 9344.

164, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

DORSET BORDERS NEAR YEOVIL

Centre of Cattistock Hunt.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM

Suitable for an attested herd.

85 ACRES mostly pasture.

Modernised Residence, 2 reception, 5 bed, bath. Excellent offices. Main electric and water. Splendid farm building.

Over £2,000 spent on improvements.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

SUSSEX
Just offered.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM

LOVELY GENUINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

in perfect order and completely modernised. Oak floors and period features. Delightful position facing south. Three rec., 8 bed., 2 baths. Main water, gas, electric light. Septic tank drainage. Walled gardens.

22 ACRES

Bounded by river, also well-stocked trout stream.

Splendid building suitable T.T., 20 loose boxes. ¼ mile gallop.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
FREEHOLD.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS

Just offered.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM

163 ACRES

LOVELY BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE

completely modernised. Three rec., 5 bed., 2 baths. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Nice ornamental gardens. Excellent accredited building. New cowhouse tying 40. Two cottages.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
FREEHOLD.

PULBOROUGH 2 MILES

1 hour London.

FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY BLACK AND WHITE COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Full of beautiful oak. Main water. Co.'s electricity. Septic tank drainage. Independent constant hot water. Phone.

Pretty gardens together with **5½ ACRES** watered stream.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £5,950

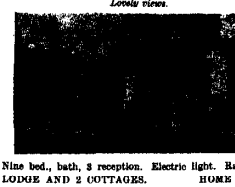
WILSON & CO.

23, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

Grosvenor 1441

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE ON COTSWOLDS

Near Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cirencester. 800 ft. up. Lovely views.



Nine bed., bath, 3 reception. Electric light. Radiators. LODGE AND 2 COTTAGES. HOME FARM.

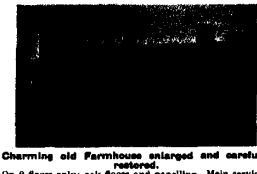
£12,750, WITH 108 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

ON FAVOURITE SURREY COMMON

Between Woking and Guildford. Close to golf course.



Charming old Farmhouse enlarged and carefully restored.

On 2 floors only; oak floors and panelling. Main services. Central heating. Ten bed and dressing, 4 baths, 4 reception. Garage and flat. Three cottages. Finely timbered gardens. woodland, etc.

£17,500, WITH 21 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX

Easy reach Horsham. 1 hour London.

Delightful small Estate with charming house 300 ft. up. With lovely views. Twelve beds, 4 baths, 4 reception. Electric light. Central heating. Home farm, 8 cottages. Well-timbered gardens, park land and pasture. All in hand.

VACANT POSSESSION.

79 ACRES. £16,000

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

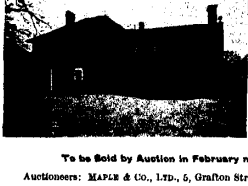
TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1 (Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1 (Regent 4685)

"GARRYDENE" WINCHMORE HILL, N.21

Ideal situation, high ground, convenient for Tube stations.



MODERN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main services, 2 garages. Landscape gardens of about **2 ACRES.**

To be Sold by Auction in February next, or privately.

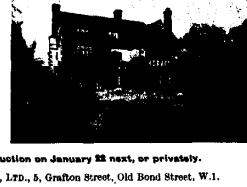
Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

"CHEPSTOW," HARPENDEN, HERTS

In select residential district. Business trains to St. Pancras, 42 mins. journey.

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, main services. Two garages, loose box. Attractive garden of about **1 ACRE.**



To be Sold by Auction on January 22 next, or privately.

Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

KENT, NEAR BORDERS OF SURREY AND SUSSEX. Close to bus service Edenbridge-Tunbridge Wells, 1 mile station, sandfat, delightful country. **CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE** with old brick fireplaces, oak floors and panelling. Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards room, 8 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms (3 h. and c.), main water and electricity, Esse cooker. Telephone. Garage. Stables. Chauffeur's flat. Nicely timbered grounds. Swimming pool. Orchard and meadowland. **10 ACRES. £9,000.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,969)

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE. First-class Country Home Hotel (club licence), 800 ft. up, magnificent views. Five reception, 2 bath., 15 bed. (6 h. and c.), part central heating, electric light, Aga cooker, telephone. Garage, outhouses. Charming grounds, productive fruit and vegetable gardens and meadow. **12 ACRES. £15,000. FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE, LOCK, STOCK AND BARREL.**—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,490)

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. Close to golf course and extensive common lands. First-class **MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE.** Four reception, 4 bath., 11 bedrooms (7 h. and c.), billiards or playroom. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Double garage. **GROUNDS OF 3½ ACRES** including orchard and kitchen garden.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,423)

EAST SUSSEX (NEAR COAST). Rural position with delightful views to sea. **SUPER BUNGALOW,** in excellent order, carriage drive, 2-4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 4-5 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), main electricity and power. Telephone. 2 garages. Carnation house, greenhouse and frames. Beautiful gardens, lawns, rose garden with pond, productive kitchen garden and orchards, about **5 ACRES. £7,000 FREEHOLD.** Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (22,890)

RUISLIP. £4,500, OPEN TO OFFER. Within few minutes walk of station, etc. **A EXCELLENT DETACHED RESIDENCE,** 4 bed. (1 h. and c.), bathroom, 3 reception, cloakroom. All main services. Telephone. Garage. Garden of **ONE-THIRD ACRE.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77 South Audley Street, W.1. (22,918)

S. W. SANDERS, F.V.A. — **SANDERS'** — T. S. SANDERS, F.V.A.

MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH. Tel.: Sidmouth 41

SIDMOUTH, DEVON

Best residential neighbourhood, within 300 yards of the sea.

COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms (5 with hand-basins), 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, and excellent offices.

All main services. Garage for 2 cars.

ONE ACRE ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

Offered with Vacant Possession in May, 1947. £8,500

EAST DEVON

Within 2 miles of country town and 5 miles from the sea.

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In excellent structural and decorative condition, standing over 300 feet above sea level and commanding magnificent views.

Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and offices. Garages for 2 cars and other useful outbuildings. Main electricity.

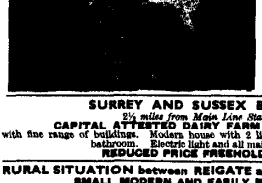
GROUNDS JUST OVER 2 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £6,500.

'Phone: Crawley 528 — **A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO.** — And at OCKHAM, SURREY

THREE BRIDGES, SUSSEX

SUSSEX—DAILY REACH OF LONDON



In the beautiful district of Worth.

Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage, stabling and outbuildings.

2 ACRES

Price Freehold £4,500

Sole Agents: A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO. (Ref. 390)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDER

2½ miles from Main Line Station.

CAPITAL ATTESTED DAIRY FARM OF 50 ACRES with fine range of buildings. Modern house with 2 living rooms, 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Electric light and all main services.

REDUCED PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500 (Ref. 1238)

RURAL SITUATION between REIGATE and EAST GRINSTEAD

SMALL MODERN AND EASILY RUN HOUSE

Having cloakroom, lounge 18 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. 6 in., 2 living rooms, 3 bedrooms and bathroom. Company's water, gas and electricity. Garage. Garden ¾ **ACRE**

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250

Sole Agents: A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO. (Ref. 5277)

Wallington 2806 (4 lines) — **MOORE & CO.,** — Auctioneers and Surveyors

CARSHALTON

HANTS (7 miles Petersfield). **UNIQUE MODERN "SHOW" HOUSE** with nearly **4 ACRES** beautiful gardens. Erected 1932 and occupying ideal position. 400 ft. up on South Downs. Three double bedrooms, 3 reception, tiled completely labour-saving offices. Large garage, 40 ft. greenhouse, over 100 fruit trees. **£3,250 FREEHOLD.** (Folio 2793)

EPSOM (NEAR), SURREY. Adjoining golf course. **SUPERB MODERN DETACHED COTTAGE** in most sunny secluded position. Four double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception (22 ft. x 15 ft.), etc., beautifully fitted kitchen, oak floors, doors, brick fireplaces, CENTRAL HEATING. Garage 2 cars. **ABOUT 1 ACRE.** Highly recommended by Sole Agents, as above. **£4,250 FREEHOLD.** (Folio 1044).

EAST GRINSTEAD (NEAR), SUSSEX. BEAUTIFUL DETACHED RESIDENCE of Sussex brick in very high position approached by drive. Cottage included now let at £52 p.a. Four bedrooms, 2 reception, well-planned offices, bathroom, etc. Garage. Lovely garden and paddock. **FREEHOLD £5,250.** (Folio 3155).

PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX. PICTURESQUE 15th-CENTURY COTTAGE with oak beams, etc. Quiet spot close to little village. Three bedrooms, 2 reception, hall with cloakroom, modern kitchen and bathroom. Garage 2 cars. Massive thatched barn and other buildings. **5 ACRES** (further 6 acres available). **FREEHOLD £4,250.** (Folio 3249).

QUALITY BUNGALOW, SURREY (18 miles Town). Expensively fitted, well decorated **MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE** in **1 ACRE** secluded garden. Five bedrooms (all very large), 2 reception (24 ft. x 15 ft.), etc., sun room, 2 bathrooms, up-to-date offices. Garage 2 cars. **FREEHOLD £5,250.** Confidently recommended by Sole Agents, as above. (Folio 3159).

EASY REACH BISHOP'S STORTFORD. GENUINE 15th-CENTURY COTTAGE tucked away in lovely country on Herts/Essex borders. Oak beams, inglenook fireplace, etc., 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen with ideal, modern bathroom. Large garage. **1 ACRE.** Early possession. **FREEHOLD £4,950.** (Folio 3212).

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

HAMPSHIRE AND WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

High on the Downs between Petersfield and Chichester, commanding wide panoramic views to the Solent and Isle of Wight.

LARGE MODERN MANSION

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, HOTEL, COUNTRY CLUB, ETC.

ABOUT 200 ACRES

(an adjoining Dairy Farm of **279 ACRES** might be acquired).

Long avenue drive. 2 halls, 5 large reception rooms and chapel, 28 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, electric light, part central heating, excellent water supply, septic tank drainage.

Outbuildings. Charming cottage residence of 7 rooms and 2 bathrooms.

SUPERIOR LODGE AND SEVEN OTHER COTTAGES.

Squash court. Walled garden.

Parkland ideal for playing fields, the remainder woodland.

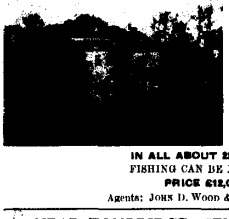
FOR SALE FREEHOLD £20,000 POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (60,585)

HAMPSHIRE IN THE MEON VALLEY

Bus passes entrance. Village convenient. Station 2 miles.

MODERNISED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



In delightful and well-timbered country, approached by drive, and in first-rate order throughout. Hall with Adam staircase, 4 *reception rooms, 4 principal* bed and dressing rooms, 4 servants' bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, playroom or nursery, modern offices with Aga cooker, etc.

Company's electric light, ample water, cesspool drainage, central heating throughout.

Stabling, garage. Vacant lodge. Inexpensive gardens with large walled kitchen garden, paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES

FISHING CAN BE RENTED.

PRICE £12,000

Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (60,890)

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Centre of Brocklesby Country.

LOVELY RED BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE

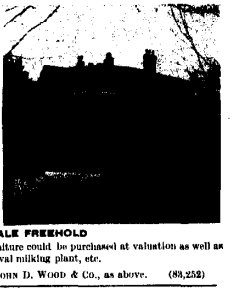
in faultless condition.

Approached by avenue drive with lodge, through park of rich grassland. Four sitting rooms, 8-9 *bedrooms*, bath, hob grates, mahogany doors, period architraves.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. FIRST-CLASS WATER SUPPLY.

Farmery for 60 cows. Three cottages. Large walled garden.

100 ACRES



FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Curtains, carpets and most of the furniture could be purchased at valuation as well as the Alfa-Laval milking plant, etc.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (83,252)

NEAR TONBRIDGE, KENT

Main line station 12 minutes walk.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE, COMPLETELY MODERNISED

Three reception rooms, hall, study, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. AUTOMATIC CENTRAL HEATING.

Outbuildings. Workshop. Gardens with tennis court.

ABOUT ONE ACRE IN ALL

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (32,782)

By direction of Colonel Scott-Watson.

For Sale by Auction, February 4, 1947, at Maslemere.

THE CEDARS, CHURT, NR. FARNHAM

CHARMING STONE-BUILT HOUSE

in unspoilt surroundings.

Hall, 2 reception, study, kitchen with Aga, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

Own drains. Garage.

Garden of about **2 ACRES**

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. C. BRIDGER & SONS, Hindhead; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

ESSEX

Daily reach of the City, in unspoilt country.

CHARMING SMALL MODERNISED TUDOR FARMHOUSE

Three reception, 6 bed. (4 with basins), bathroom.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Septic tank drains. Stabling. Garages. Garden. Home farm buildings.

30 ACRES OF PASTURE, 50 ARABLE

FOUR GOOD COTTAGES

Possession of house, buildings and pasture.

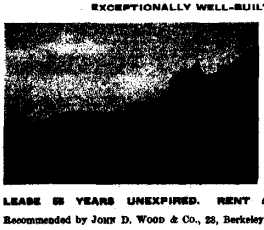
FREEHOLD WITH 72 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (83,510)

ADJOINING EXMOOR NORTH DEVON

Lovely moorland and sea views, 500 feet up.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE



Sun loggia, 2 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, telephone.

MAIN ELECTRICITY, CENTRAL HEATING, GARAGE & STABLING.

Grounds run down to the sea.

ABOUT 200 ACRES of moorland.

Hunting and fishing.

LEASE 55 YEARS UNEXPIRED. RENT £36. PREMIUM £5,000

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Mayfair 6341). (72,336)

Just in the market

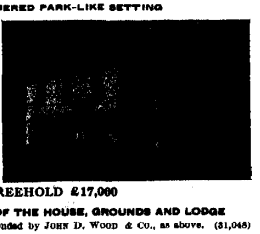
IN A FAVOURITE PART OF WEST SUSSEX

BEAUTIFUL WHITE GEORGIAN HOUSE

IN A TIMBERED PARK-LIKE SETTING

Hall, 4 reception rooms, study, 14 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, *main electric light* and water, central heating throughout. Model farmery. Garage. Lodge. Cottage.

NEARLY 50 ACRES



FREEHOLD £17,000

WITH POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE, GROUNDS AND LODGE

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (31,048)

BOURNEMOUTH:
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
B. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
R. INSLEY FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON & WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX F.S.I., F.A.I
T. BRIAN COX, F.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES. A. KILVINGTON

DORSET

2 miles west from Wareham, 3½ miles east of Wool, 17 miles from Bournemouth.

The Charming Freehold Elizabethan Style Residence

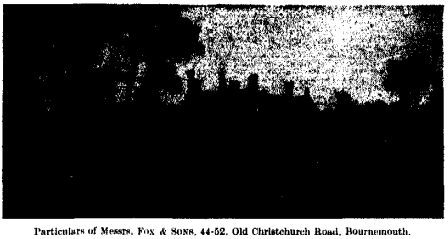
BINNEGAR HALL

Standing on an elevated site with extensive views across the valley of the winding River Frome with the Purbeck Hills in the distance.

Fifteen principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, entrance and staircase hall, ample domestic offices, outhouses.

Central heating. Main electricity.

Own water supply. Stabling. Garages and chauffeur's flat. Productive walled kitchen and fruit garden with glasshouses.



Vinery. Peach house and buildings. Entrance lodge. Two cottages. Two building sites with main road frontage.

The whole extending to an area of just over **20 ACRES.**

Vacant possession of the residence, grounds, gardens, outbuildings, land and woodland on completion of the purchase excepting portions requisitioned by the Military.

PRICE £12,500

Particulars of Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

DORSET

About 2 miles from the popular Ferndown golf course. 9 miles from Bournemouth.

CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD

A very soundly constructed Residence, beautifully appointed and in excellent condition throughout.

Five bedrooms (4 with basins, h. and c. supply), well-fitted bathroom, 3 good reception rooms, maids' sitting room, garden room, good kitchen and domestic offices.

Companies' electricity, gas and water, part central heating, efficient hot water supply.

Double garage. Greenhouse. Tool and store sheds

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION APRIL, 1947

Beautiful grounds in perfect condition and laid out with fine lawns, flowering shrubs and ornamental trees, numerous fruit trees in full bearing, tennis lawn, productive kitchen garden, and delightful walks, etc., the whole comprising an area of about

2 ACRES. PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

HAMPSHIRE—SUSSEX BORDER

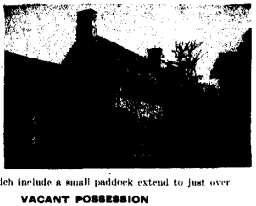
Chichester and Southern 9 miles. London 72 miles.

Admirably situated on the outskirts of a small market town within two minutes of the main Portsmouth-Chichester Road.

A superior architect designed Freehold Residence constructed in 1937, delightfully secluded and approached by a sweeping drive.

Five bedrooms (4 of which are fitted with basins and built-in furniture), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, hall, spacious lounge, dining room, study, sun loggia, large kitchen with "Aga" cooker. Double garage. The house is particularly well fitted and in first-class decorative condition.

Central heating. Main electricity, water and drainage.



The delightful grounds which include a small paddock extend to just over

4 ACRES VACANT POSSESSION

For full particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 2-3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton. (Tel. 3941/2)

IN A SOUTHERN COUNTY

MODEL PIG FARM OF AN ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE CHARACTER

Superior brick-built tiled roof piggeries, slaughter house, mixing room with automatic mixer, etc. Excellent 5-roomed Bungalow Residence.

30 ACRES OF GOOD ARABLE AND PASTURE LAND

The piggeries have a superficial floor area of about 30,000 square feet and are capable of carrying 1,500 head of stock.

Price for Freehold Property, all dead stock and loose effects (no live stock included) **£12,000**

Full particulars from Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.

Occupying a magnificent position on the cliffs facing the English Channel, Needles and the Isle of Wight.

The comfortable and attractive Freehold Residence, "HECKFIELD"

Facing mainly south and commanding extensive uninterrupted sea views. Eight principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, maids' sitting room, entrance hall, excellent domestic offices. All main services.

Telephone. Garage and outbuildings. Greenhouse.

Delightful gardens in excellent condition including herbaceous borders, rose garden, lily pond, rockery, productive kitchen and fruit gardens, the whole extending to an area of over **1 ACRE**

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Messrs. Jackman & Masters, The Estate Office, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, and Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

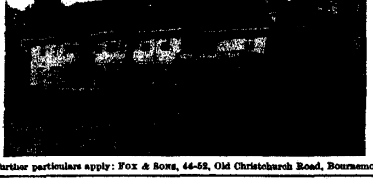
In delightful rural country about 10 miles from Bournemouth. Commanding magnificent views to Purbeck Hills.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

THIS WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

acing due south-west and containing

Eleven principal bed and dressing rooms (many with basins h. and c.), 4 bathrooms, servants' rooms, magnificent double drawing room, dining room, library, flower room and garden vestibule, kitchen and excellent domestic offices.



Central heating throughout. Main electric lighting and water. Parquet flooring to principal rooms.

Stabling with good flat. Bungalow. Cottage.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE ROSE GARDEN WITH YEW HEDGES, TENNIS COURTS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, GOOD GREENHOUSES, VINERY, FIG AND OTHER HOUSES, ORCHARD, ETC., the whole covering an area of about

40 ACRES

PRICE £28,000 FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6300 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams: "Homefinder," Bournemouth

ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

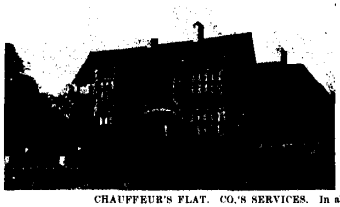
34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND HASLEMERE H/c.4

Undeniably one of the finest properties of a medium size in Hampshire

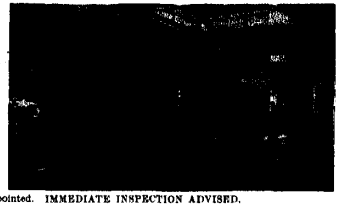


A MANOR HOUSE

built of Bargate stone, facing south and in its own grounds of **26 ACRES,** but not isolated, being within 1½ miles of Liss Station and near bus route.

Seven bedrooms, 6 staff bedrooms, lavatory basins in most. 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, galleried hall about 40 ft. x 28 ft., sun lounge.

Full central heating. Parquet flooring throughout ground and first floors. Three cottages (vacant possession).



CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. CO.'S SERVICES. In absolutely first-class order and richly appointed. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.

HARRODS LTD., Haslemere 953/4, and 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806).

15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE IN BERKS c.3

Amidst charming surroundings near an old-world village and green and about 2 miles from Maidenhead.

A RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARM AND CHARACTER

Lounge hall, 4 receptions, 9 beds, 6 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Garage. Cottage. Large barn. Well-timbered pleasure grounds with tennis courts, lawn, orchard, meadow, in all about

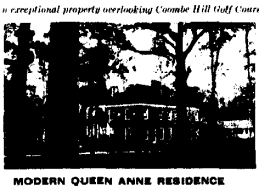
7½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

KINGSTON HILL c.4

An exceptional property overlooking Coombe Hill Golf Course.



MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

built regardless of cost. Good hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (with lavatory basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms. Model offices. Every convenience installed. Garage for 4 cars. Chauffeur's room. Well-established grounds.

In all about 2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn* 806).

WINCHESTER OR SOUTHAMPTON, 5 MILES c.4

Village and station about ½ mile. Fishing in the district

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in healthy pineland country.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 main bedrooms, 3 staff rooms and 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s services. Main drainage. Garage, greenhouse. About **2½ ACRES,** including tennis court, kitchen and fruit gardens and small pinewood.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500 OR OFFER

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. SCAMMELL & SMITH, F.A.I., Eastleigh and Southampton; and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806).

SURREY AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS c.3

CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

in a picturesque small town, overlooking river. Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Modern conveniences. Garage.

Well-established walled garden with fruit trees. In all about

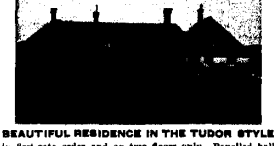
½ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

VIEWS OF SEA AND DOWNS AND BEACHY HEAD c.1

Sussex 1½ hours London. 2 miles main line station.



BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN THE TUDOR STYLE

in first-rate order and on two floors only. Panelled hall lounge and 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bath-dressing room and 3 bathrooms. Vita glazed windows. Central heating. Basins h. and c. Main services.

Bachelor flat with bathroom, chauffeur's room, garage and stables.

Charming grounds of about **1½ ACRES**

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

Inspected and specially recommended: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 810).

HORSHAM AND ARUNDEL c.3

Standing back from a country road and about 1 mile from an old-world village.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

in a delightful part of West Sussex.

Three reception, small study, 5 bed and dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Co.'s water. Garage. Well-established garden. Kitchen garden, fruit trees, in all about

1½ ACRES

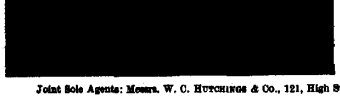
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR USE AS PRIVATE HOTEL, NURSING HOME OR SCHOOL c.2

NORTH DEVON

Occupying a unique position, right on the sea front, commanding magnificent views.



BEAUTIFULLY BUILT AND WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE

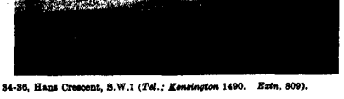
Three reception rooms, billiard room, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, maid's sitting room.

All main services. Two garages. Two large store rooms (could be converted into living quarters). Matured gardens with hard tennis court.

In all about 1 ACRE

Freehold 10,000 guineas

VACANT POSSESSION.



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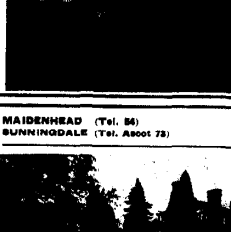

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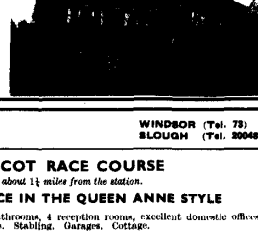

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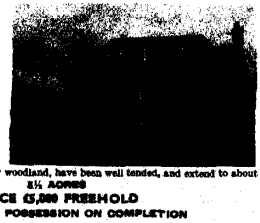

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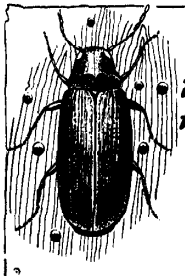

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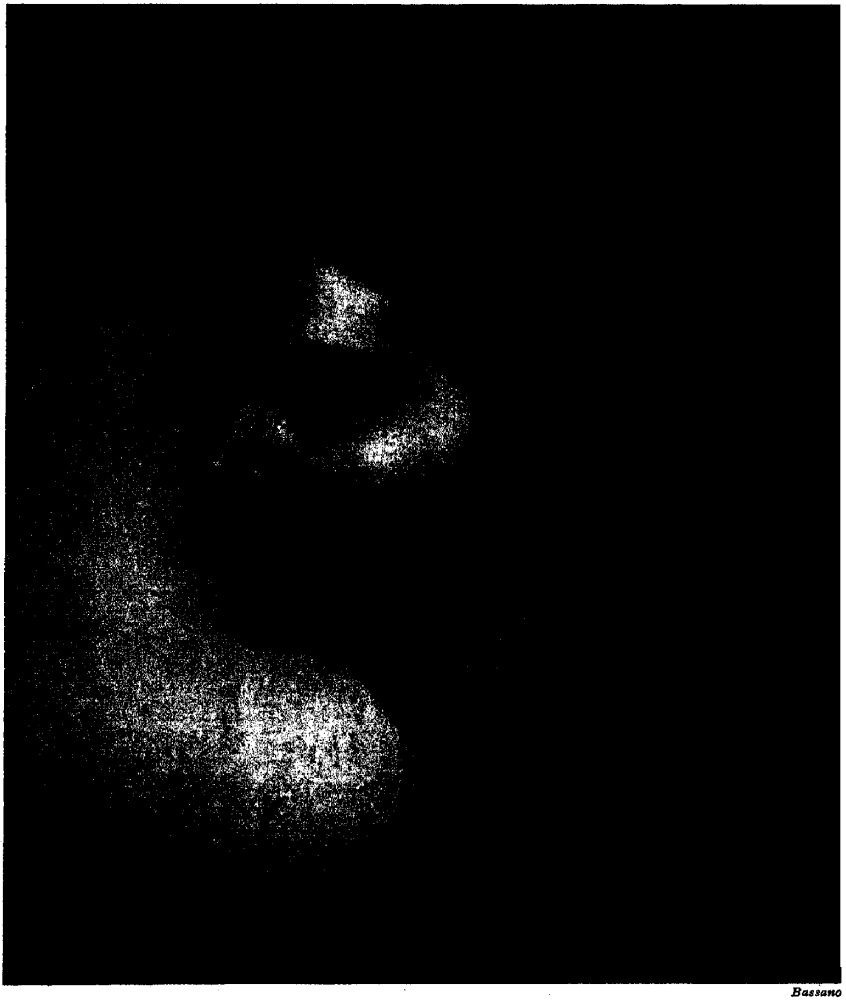
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2609 JANUARY 17, 1947



Bassano

THE HONOURABLE SHIRLEY CUNLIFFE

Miss Cunliffe, who is the elder daughter of the second Baron Cunliffe, will come of age this year. She served in the W.R.N.S. during the war

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE PLANNING BILL

WHATEVER may be thought about the principles adopted in the new Town and Country Planning Bill, there can be no doubt at all as to its importance. The impact of its many provisions on the life of each one of us, and the changes in the face of the country which may be expected to flow from it, if and when it sets a new planning machine in motion, are sufficient to make it one of the most important measures—if not the most important measure—presented to Parliament in this century. That is adequate reason—the highly controversial nature of its expropriation proposals is another—why it should receive the most careful attention of Parliament, and should on no account be rushed through Standing Committees without proper consideration by both Houses. As it is, at least two other major Bills—the Transport and the Electricity Bills—have to be got through this Session, and there is obvious danger that this highly complex and controversial piece of legislation may find its way on to the Statute Book in a thoroughly ill-digested form. It seems a pity in the circumstances that the two other Bills could not have been shelved in its favour, not so much because of this Bill's intrinsic merits, but because some Bill dealing comprehensively with the problems of compensation and betterment is urgently needed as a pre-requisite of reconstruction and redevelopment, and because it is equally urgent to secure the simplification of local planning, and its transfer from a permissive to a compulsory basis.

The sections of the Bill which deal with the last two matters are not likely to cause as much controversy as the others. The Bill codifies existing planning legislation, and repeals the permissive Planning Act of 1932, together with most of the Planning Act of 1944. The preparation of plans will now become obligatory upon all planning authorities, and the number of these is greatly reduced, as in the interests of comprehensive and intelligent planning it obviously should be. Another section of the Bill extends the principle of the 1944 Act, which provided grants to local authorities towards expenditure on the acquisition and clearing of land for the re-development of areas of extensive war damage, to cover "areas of bad lay-out or obsolete development that require to be developed as a whole and areas of derelict land acquired for the purpose of being brought back into use." This means, of course, a very great extension of planning powers and activities on the part of all the new planning authorities.

Obviously it is the proposals with regard to compensation and betterment that will receive the closest scrutiny, and which will excite the greatest hostility. Though in the discussions during the war of the Uthwatt Committee's Report we have become used to the notion of separating a so-called development value in land from the value it carries in its existing use, and, though the Bill actually nationalises only that speculative development value, the fact will not be lost on the average citizen that it virtually abolishes all freehold in the sense that the property owner will no longer have an automatic right to do what he likes with his land. If the Bill becomes law no change in the existing use of land will in future be possible without permission. Apart from this general principle the feasibility of the Government's scheme will depend a great deal on the equity or inequity of the actual compensation payments made, and the reasonable or unreasonable nature of the State's demands for the return for "betterment." Here there is much obscurity in the Bill. The Government definitely declare their view that loss of development value should carry compensation not of right but only *ex gratia* by way of averting hardship. This seems to suggest all sorts of possibilities of discrimination, but the thorny problem of distributing the £300,000,000 to be set aside for compensation is apparently to be postponed until a scheme can be prepared by the Treasury after claims have been submitted. As for betterment, Mr. Silkin will no doubt be asked for more precise information regarding the "development charge" which the State is to take "in whole or in part." Both the Bill and the White Paper leave the matter completely vague. Further it will undoubtedly be asked on what basis the global sum of £300,000,000 has been estimated and why, though values are to be ascertained on prices current before January 7, land compulsorily acquired should be paid for at its 1939 value.

TWILIGHT

DAY'S dusky shadow, vigil of the night,
In Nature's rhythmic silent beat, a pause—
Changing the cadence, as a player might
Who from soft muted strings his hand withdraws.

HAMILTON DEAN.

EXPERIENCE AND EXPERIMENT

SPEAKERS at COUNTRY LIFE'S Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, fully reported on other pages, had many kind things to say about this paper. Some went further and drew the moral which, as we believe our readers appreciate, underlies its weekly exposition of traditional values. Mr. R. A. Butler put it very aptly by comparing tradition to the cement that binds the rough masonry of revolution. This age's task, in the countryside particularly, he said, is to establish the right balance between experience and experiment. He instanced *A Countryman's Notes* as typifying the tradition of English humour which Mr. Harold Nicolson terms the lubricant in this often difficult process. Current cases where balance and lubricant are both needed are numerous enough, and two especially so. Sir Alfred Munnings has called attention to the materialistic folly of planting a pumping station for Clacton in Dedham Vale, the landscape made sacred to the civilised world by Britain's greatest landscape painter. It is perhaps to strain the sense of humour to seek to lubricate this particularly grating idea. Yet is there not something ridiculous in thus debauching a place, for paintings of which national collections have paid £20,000 and £40,000? Which is worth more, the representation or the reality? The ridiculous is obvious in the Ministry of Fuel's bland assertion that Wentworth Woodhouse "when we have finished"—that is, as Lord Fitzwilliam has remarked, ploughed 50 ft. deep through gardens and woods, buried fields under concrete roads, laid low plantations and hedges, and turned an Arcadian landscape into a wilderness—"will be a much better estate." According to its lights the Ministry is presumably doing its best to ease a desperate crisis, for which beauty must be sacrificed. But such hypocrisy is merely silly, and rather nauseous.

"TAKE CARE OF THE LAND"

AGRICULTURE deserves eloquence in these days, and Sir George Stapledon, speaking to this toast at the COUNTRY LIFE dinner, was no whit behind Mr. R. A Butler or Lord Burghley in fervour. In the war years a rift in the dark clouds showed for a moment the great contribution which our own soils can make to feeding the British people, reminding those who could see that we have been the wayward custodians of a patch of the richest land in the world. We are learning how to apply technical progress and mechanisation to the fuller use of the land and this use, married to our sense of good husbandry, need not mean spoliation and soil erosion. But in Sir George Stapledon's words, agriculture is "hamstrung without proper housing for man and beast, housing for supermen and superwomen and for large dairy herds." More housing immediately, assured markets and assured prices for fifty years—that is "five long, grassy rotations"—are his recipe for the "surging rise of efficiency and production" that can best serve the nation by providing more food of good quality and reviving the craftsmanship that was our pride. Only if we take care of the land shall we take care of the spirit of England.

RULES AND UMPIRE

THE new laws of cricket as revised by the Committee of the M.C.C. will, no doubt, be adopted, and in that case will come into force in the summer of 1948. There are no dramatic changes of any kind, but a number of points, such as the distinction between stumped and run-out, have been clarified, and the thrill of a last over will be heightened by the proposal that it shall at the request of either captain be played right out, even though a wicket has fallen after time has been reached. There is a note to the l.b.w. rule that though the height of the point of impact may be above the bails, this is immaterial if the ball would have hit the wicket. Such a note ought to make it clear to all who may need convincing how difficult is the task of the umpire, for he has to make up his mind on the instant on a question which is at best one not of fact but of probability. This is worth emphasising at a moment when there has been much writing, both unwise and ungenerous, about the umpiring in the Test Matches. It is extremely hard on the umpires, for a slur has been cast not merely on their competence—and they may not be faultless—but quite unjustifiably on their honesty. This is deplorable; it has to some extent at least poisoned the atmosphere in which the matches are played, and is unworthy of those traditions of the game on which cricketers have hitherto plumed themselves.

THE ROMAN BATH

IT sometimes seems almost a pity that people have such enquiring and iconoclastic minds, and will not leave our beliefs in peace. Thousands of people have been familiar with the signpost in the Strand—it disappeared during the war—showing the way to the Roman Bath. Still more thousands remember that Mr. David Copperfield used to take a plunge there in his fit of youthful energy when he was fighting his way through the forest of difficulty to Dora. Now it turns out not to be Roman at all; at any rate the architects of the L.C.C. and the Ancient Monuments branch of the Ministry of Works think that it belongs only to the sixteenth or seventeenth century. That is a sad come-down, but there is consolation. To whatever date it belongs it would be a pity that the Bath should not be preserved. Mr. Montague Meyer has generously offered to buy it for the National Trust, and it is for Dickensians an agreeable circumstance that his office is in Buckingham Street, where David Copperfield lived under the tyranny of Mrs. Crupp. The National Trust have accepted the offer if some other authority would maintain the Bath, and this the L.C.C. have agreed to do for a period of three years. During that time further researches can be made into its history. It would be delightful if the Romans were to win after all, but in any case we may hope that something so cherished and venerable, with such pleasant associations, will not be lost to London.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

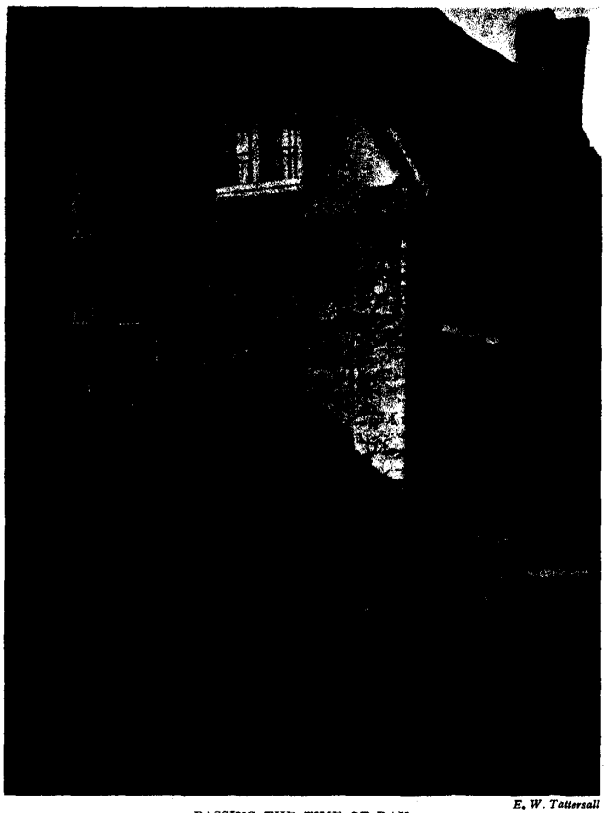
THERE has been some comment and lament in the Press lately concerning the continued absence of Stilton, Wensleydale and what are termed the luxury cheeses of other days. Among them was mentioned the Dorset Blue Vinny, which vanished from our tables so long ago that it is doubtful if many readers, except a few old Dorset die-hards, have ever tasted it. I am not an expert on cheese-making, but I think I am right in saying that Blue Vinny was not a luxury super-fatted cheese, and that in the good old days, before "mouse-trap" was introduced to this country, every Dorset farmer's wife made the cheeses required for the family and farm-hands from that plentiful waste product of the dairy, skim-milk. Gallons of this were fed every day to the pigs and calves, and it was only necessary to cet the pig and calf ration slightly for a week or so to provide sufficient skim to make the cheeses required for the whole year.

THERE were two grades of Blue Vinny, the superior, which was almost in the same class as Stilton, and which was sold at about 8d. or 10d. a pound, and the ordinary, a much drier and rather chalky type, which farm-hands ate in great quantities for their midday meal, and which cost 4d. a pound. I imagine, though I am not certain, that the superior type was made richer by the addition to the ordinary skim of a certain amount of full milk or sour cream. The Dorset Blue Vinny began to disappear from the county with the introduction of milk separators to the farm dairies, the reason being that these machines work too efficiently, for it was just that modicum of cream which the old hand-skimmer missed that was responsible for the colour and rich quality of the cheese. After 1918, which marked the end of an epoch so far as so many useful features of English country life were concerned, the Blue Vinny became almost extinct, but one old-established grocer's shop in Dorchester managed to maintain supplies for a few favoured customers, though every year they were more difficult to obtain, and the county had to be combed to find, among the off-the-map farms at the back of beyond, some aging farmer's wife who was sufficiently old-fashioned to make her own cheeses.

* * *

I REMEMBER that a few years before the 1914-18 war started I was asked to join a very small and select syndicate that was being formed to buy from a farmer's wife, who lived on a farm under Hardy's Egdon Heath near Bere Regis, all the Blue Vinnies she could produce. She was said to be the only maker of Blue Vinnies remaining in the county, and the object of the syndicate was not so much to obtain the delicacies as to keep alive the secrets of a craft that might be revived some day. Unfortunately the syndicate failed because the daughter of the farm married, and the old lady could not carry on the work alone.

It has occurred to me that since there are a number of people graciously permitted to own two or three cows provided they do not draw the milk and butter ration, there must be a quantity of real skim-milk going to waste, for it is most unlikely that the lucky cow-owners are allowed to draw rations for a pig as well. If some Dorset COUNTRY LIFE reader remembers the details of Blue Vinny-making it would be possible to pass on the information to those who are in a position to make full use of it, and I, as an old Blue Vinny addict, should be delighted to give a verdict on the results.



E. W. Tattersall

PASSING THE TIME OF DAY

I SUPPOSE there is no fish that swims whose flesh varies to such an extent as the trout, and it is difficult to find any rules concerning water and feeding conditions to account for the difference, which ranges from a degree of excellence that puts it almost at the top of all fish to a dreary mediocrity that it shares with the roach, and one cannot sink much lower than that. One may eat a trout from a healthy fast-flowing stream in the south of England and find its flesh white, flabby and tasteless, while another from an adjoining stream may prove to be pink, firm and almost in the first class.

I USE the qualifying "almost" since, in my opinion, no English chalk-stream trout is ever quite up to the standard of those taken from certain Scottish and Irish lakes and rivers. The trout of Lough Corrib in Galway are, in fact, almost too first-class, if one may use the expression, for the colour and firmness of their flesh is such that it is difficult to distinguish it from salmon.

When one stays in a Lough Corrib fishing hotel during the may-fly or Harry Long-legs "dap" season, and eats superb Corrib trout for breakfast and dinner every day for a fortnight, one realises that there was some justification for the clause that was supposed to have figured in London apprentices' indentures in Tudor times, to the effect that salmon should not figure on the menu more than once a week. Incidentally, there seems to be some mystery about this clause, since, although there are a number of people who are convinced that it was written in every London indenture of Elizabethan times, I believe that a protracted search has failed to discover it.

To-day, when salmon is among the luxuries obtainable only in the smallest quantities, one is apt to forget the distaste, almost amounting to nausea, with which one looked at the portion on one's plate at the end of a week during which one small family had been trying to cope with a 15-lb. fish.

THE epitaphs on favourite dogs and ponies that have been appearing in the Correspondence columns of COUNTRY LIFE recently recall the famous one written by Sir Francis Doyle, which was cut on the stone marking the grave of his old dog friend:

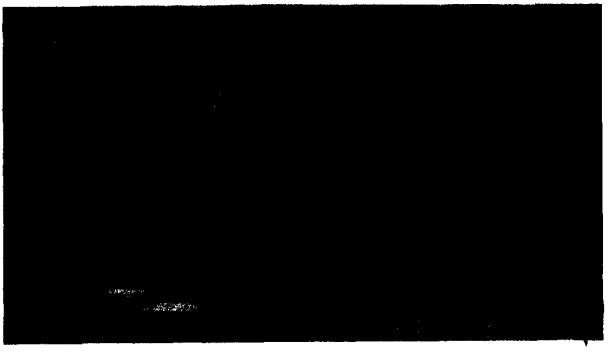
Not hopeless, round this calm sepulchral spot,
A wreath presaging life we twine.
If God be love, what sleeps below was not
Without a spark divine.

These lines, I think, express what occurs to all real dog-lovers when the day of parting comes, for one feels one must credit with the "spark divine" the small creature who gave so generously of his love, and who put his master first in all things.

THE HOLY SHRINE OF MESHED

Written and Illustrated by ELLA K. MAILLART

Shortly before the war, Miss Ella K. Maillart set out from Geneva, with a woman companion, on a motor journey across Southern Europe and Asia to India. They travelled through the Balkans to Istanbul, along the coast of the Black Sea (by ship) to Trebizond in eastern Turkey, and through Iran and Afghanistan. In the following article Miss Maillart tells the story of their journey from Shahrud, in Iran, to the holy city of Meshed, where they visited the famous Imam Reza shrine and Gohar Shad mosque.



ON THE GREAT EASTERN ROAD FROM TEHERAN TO MESHED

THOUGH it meant a tiring day, we decided to cover in one stage the 320 miles between Shahrud and Meshed: there was no pleasant camping-ground on the way. It is true that, being self-contained, we could use our special bag for drinking-water (it used to hang outside the car, where it kept icy-cold by evaporation, its sides caked with mud, dust having stuck to the damp cloth). But a bath and a clean bed at the British Consulate of Meshed was a goal worthy of some effort: we might not find such comfort again for a long time to come, especially if the Hackins were still working on their "dig."

We were beginning to adapt ourselves to the country and reached the stage when we involuntarily mixed Persian words with our French. For instance, we had long known the words for *man, yes, madam, very expensive*, and quite unconsciously Christina would say to me: "A nafar stuck to me repeating 'Baleh, Khanum: this is not kheili gheran,' so I ended by buying his soapstone cigarette-holder." From her previous stay at Teheran she remembered "*lazim niist*" (not wanted), an expression we often used in garages, where mechanics were always keen to tinker with the car. I could utter one curse which worked like magic whenever we would not accept "*fardal*" (to-morrow) in response to an urgent order. For a long time I did not dare ask what it meant. I was just repeating what a German tourist had used with success at Isfahan in 1937: he spoke Persian fluently and could boast of an underworld knowledge of it, for all he knew had been learnt in the Berlin "tube." Later on, I found that that wonderful formula meant nothing worse than "son of a dog."

The car was also Persianised: Christina had fixed to the radiator a few of the charming blue beads one sees about the neck of animals that are to be preserved from the evil eye. To combat a more definite kind of bad luck we now carried with us two pieces of iron grooved like roof-gutters in case the heavy car should get embedded in mud or sand. Another kind of foresight had made me persuade Christina to get a skirt. I had convinced her that as long as she wore her grey trousers she would be taken for a man and Afghan harems would remain closed to her. I was also convinced that, when difficulties are encountered in Asia, women are more readily helped if they are seen to be without a man.

Khorassan is a dull part of the world, a succession of immense waterless basins separated by hills of grey gravel or by the rocky ribs of a skeletal earth. The whole region looks more barren and forlorn than Russian Turkestan. But for a while, morning and evening, a glorious display of changing lights turns this mournful stage into a world of unexampled beauty.

Gold and blue, blue and gold, such was the scene that morning—a few gilded bushes rising against a faraway background of hills, dusky blue like a ripe plum, while golden dust and golden light throbbed in the depths of the azure sky. It is because of their sky that deserts are so moving—that vast, total sky, the greatest amount of space we can behold at once, a sky into whose subtle landscape of thin vapours all the charm, the very essence, of a once fertile land has risen and taken refuge.

At Sabzawar, over half way to Meshed, we greeted the gaunt minaret of Khosrowgird erected in the year 1111 when Sultan Sanjar the Seljuk was governor of Khorassan—long before he went to Susa and saw Daniel's coffin. The monochrome brick-pattern of the monument reminded me of Bokhara where a tower 200 feet high stands at one angle of the Kalyan Mosque—a "death minaret" of imposing proportions: people condemned to death by the Amir of Bokhara used to be hurled from its top.

Before noon the heat was already lording it over our world. Every detail of the country quivered as if at the point of boiling. Each blast coming from the oven-like desert was so searing that we wound up the windward pane, regretting that it was not fitted with a curtain to prevent the sun from scorching me. But our hood had been lined with red flannel, a device supposed to be very cooling. We did all we could to maintain a speed of forty-five miles an hour: as soon as we slowed down the wheels ceased to skip over the corrugated waves of the road and once more the bouncing was infernal. Another discomfort was the dust: there was enough traffic for a high hem of dust to be continually falling to the lee side of the road. Our backs as well as the leather seats were soaked with perspiration. When we stood for a while in the great wind we felt chilled till we were dry, the evaporation of water in this very dry air being almost as rapid as that of petrol.

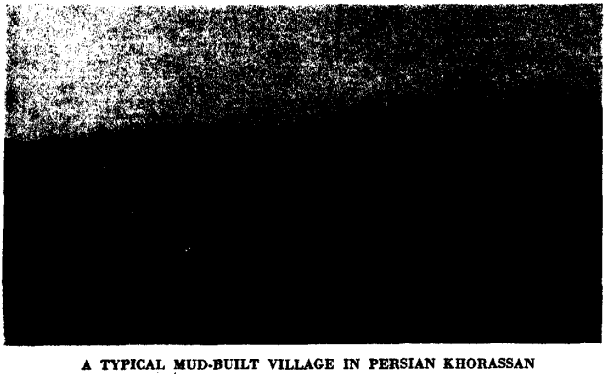
For Shia Muslims, Meshed is the fourth most important pilgrimage—after Mecca in Arabia, Kerbela in Mesopotamia and Nejef. (The Shias do not recognise the three first successors of Muhammad and disagree with the Sunnis, who do).

As I once more came in sight of its golden dome, this time with Christina at my side, I envied the state of mind of the faithful who believe that:

"On the day of the resurrection, four of the earlier holy men (Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus) and four of the later ones (Mohammed, Ali, Hassan and Hussein) will be in the highest heaven and will draw a rope across the front of the throne of God. All those who have made the pilgrimage to the tombe of the Imams will sit on the ground at the foot of the throne; but those who have made the pilgrimage to the grave of the Imam Reza will sit nearest and the favours shown them will be greater than any other.

"The person who makes a pilgrimage to the Imam Reza will on resurrection day which is of seventy thousand years' duration, have a pulpit of his own placed in front of God's throne and at this pulpit he will sit until God has finished his accounting with mankind. God will then take him to Heaven." (Mullah Noruz Ali *Tuhfat al Rizawiyah*, quoted in B. Donaldson's *Wild Rus*)

We walked towards the shrine with our cameras hidden under our arms, for we had no permit to take photographs in Persia: the authorities in Teheran must have been too overworked to deal with us in spite of our reiterated calls. If I were caught, I thought of trying to



A TYPICAL MUD-BUILT VILLAGE IN PERSIAN KHORASSAN

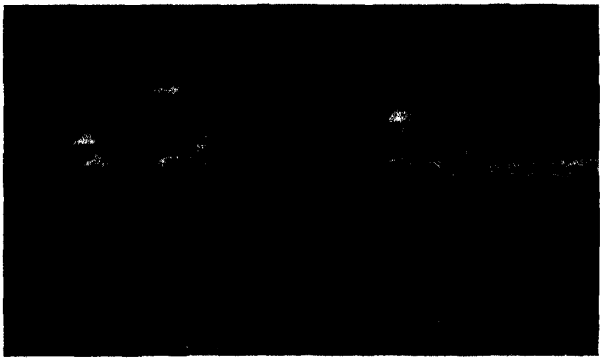
prevent confiscation by displaying a document two years out of date.

The broad avenues reminded me of Tashkent. Tired women, hatless and in drab overcoats, went to market with a basket over their arm. Droshkies gave a Russian touch to the scene; the white manes of their paired horses were tinged with flame-colour like the beards of old men—a sure sign that they had been bound with henna. At the cinemas, films were advertised in Russian and Persian and in shops every third man understood Russian. The new anti-religious propaganda also contributed to an otherwise superficial resemblance: like Kiev, in the Ukraine, or Bokhara, Meshed had built its modern hospital with money levied from religious foundations.

Officially the shrine was open to non-Muslims, but in practice there was much reluctance to enforce a rule that hurt the feelings of the majority. We didn't feel inclined to stroll through the great buildings: within the iron gates we felt nervous and self-conscious. We crossed the first court unobtrusively and went quickly towards the offices.

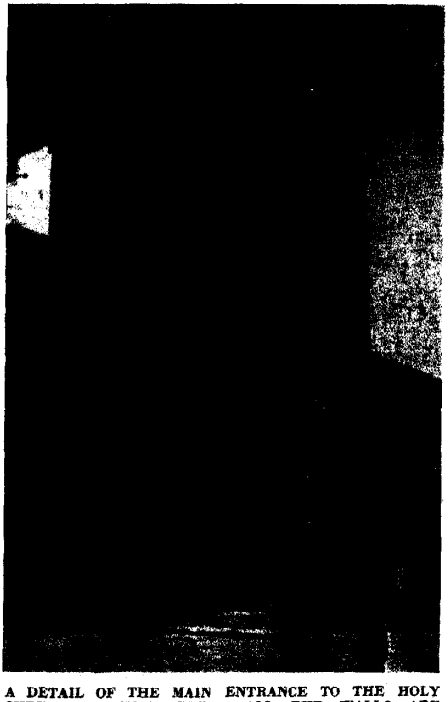
The main court, more than 400 feet square, was enclosed all round by double rows of arcades. This courtyard was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century by Shah Abbas. Coming from Isfahan on foot as a pilgrim, that cunning Shah had decided to advertise a shrine on Persian soil: it was unnecessary that a continual flow of pilgrims should enrich only the sacred places of Arabia and Iran.

In the middle of each side was a splendid *ivan*—the arched portico typical of Persian mosques. Every inch of the walls was shining with enamelled tiles. But the main feature of the courtyard was the gold that covered the tall minarets, lined the arched hollow of the *ivans* and shone with opulent brightness on the bomb-like dome above the sacred tomb. The joins of the square plates of gilded copper were clearly apparent: slightly convex, they recalled some sumptuously quilted upholstery. On the golden cupola, naked pink copper showed in a large band bearing historical inscriptions. How unearthly such gorgeousness must seem to the peasant who knows nothing but the sun-baked clay of his village hovels, nothing but the sun-scorched gravel of the desert!



THE CLOSED COURTYARD IN FRONT OF THE IMAM REZA SHRINE AT MESHED, BUILT BY SHAH ABBAS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The entrance to the actual tomb, a gold-vaulted recess in a great portal, was like the dark mouth of an ogival cave: it led to the heart of the golden summit. We asked one of the officials to take us to the tomb-chamber; dallying, he first showed us the treasures of the library. Among the 18,000 books were some 5,000 Qurans, many of them famous masterpieces. Every page of each of them displayed original designs and colourings, the margins filled with enough gold and azure arabesques, green and ruby floral *entrelacs* to inspire a cohort of modern artists in search of new patterns. Bound in snake's skin, Ali's Quran showed great Kufic writing. Walking past the shelves, I was astonished to see such books as Thiers's *Révolution Française* and even Dumas's *Les Trois Mousquetaires*.



A DETAIL OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE HOLY SHRINE OF IMAM REZA: ALL THE WALLS ARE COVERED WITH ENAMEL TILES

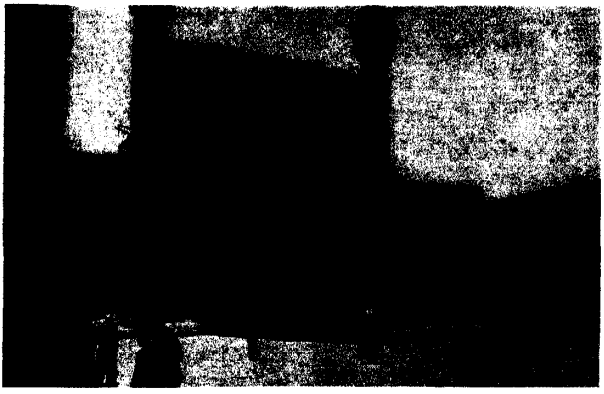
In a big room hung with a portrait of Ali, we were shown rare carpets, among them "The Four Seasons," made in Kerman in 1650; it was full of lovely changing sheens as the attendant directed different parts of it towards the windows. The shrine, indeed, must contain many treasures: pilgrims have brought their offerings to the saint for ten centuries.

Our chief wish was to enter the tomb-chamber on the ground floor, but our guide was deliberately slowing his conducted tour. From the choked uproar that reached us we knew that the number of pilgrims was great; but as I once more moved towards the narrow staircase, the attendant said it was now too late to go down and dangerous to mix with so many people.

We had been warned beforehand about the elusive ways of the shrine officials, but we did not know how to counter them. Through a bull's eye, Christina took a plunging view at a dark hall that seemed full of pilgrims. And I told her what I had seen there two years ago.

Four warders having taken me in tow, I was asked to imitate their gestures. We then entered the humming crowd of pilgrims, the huge crowd that moved like a stream, the crowd that wailed, chanted and prayed all at the same time. The noise grew into a loud clamour as we entered a resonant hall whose walls sparkled with innumerable mirror-facets. I progressed, squeezed within an avid multitude, a seething mass of hallucinated eyes. We reached the tomb-chamber. Like my neighbours, I had kissed a great silver door splendidly worked in repoussé, then a dark door of carved wood: like them, I pressed my forehead against a wall of pink marble. Beyond that I could no longer imitate them. They were in a trance: they looked but seemed to see nothing. I was still able to observe details. The tomb, under a canopy in one corner of the room, was surrounded by a silver railing and covered with a pall of blue satin. In that confined space the uproar swelled, thundered and bounded back like the mighty sea in a cave. The silver bars were caressed, kissed and clasped in an outburst of adoration that devoured the whole being of the pilgrims: they were partaking of the holiness of the saint. They mumbled, yelled and cried without knowing it. They shuffled along, rubbing their bundles along the sacred walls. Between a turned-up collar and a battered felt hat pulled down as much as possible, a woman's eye burned with fever. Turbaned men recalled wild, starving animals. They were not looking at this world: carried away by passion, they had approached and touched something greater than themselves.

I had no place there. To observe them as I did in a relatively cold way was indiscreet, sacrilegious even. This must have been the greatest moment in their lives, a moment during which, wondrously, they went beyond themselves. Who was I to scrutinise them as I did? Instead of looking through me as most of the pilgrims did, two bearded veterans watched me, saw me for what I was: they were so hurt, their faces expressed a pain so acute that I felt sorry. Had they lynched me I think I could perhaps have agreed with them. . . . I slipped out with undignified haste. I had seldom been so moved. I wondered if any of the great pilgrimages in

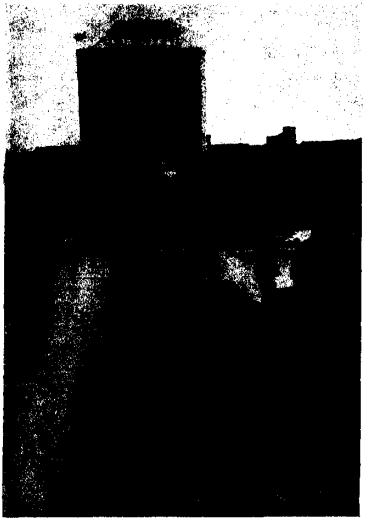


THE MAIN *IVAN* OF THE GOHAR SHAD MOSQUE IN MESHED UNDER REPAIR

Europe were causing such deep religious enthusiasm. In spite of my excitement—and this shows how detachedly one's mind works—I had been continually aware that, impassive, ugly and Japanese, a wall-clock had trivially ticked away second after second.

Leaving that confused roar behind us, Christina and I followed a narrow passage that took us to the peace of Gohar Shad, the delightfully simple courtyard of that perfect mosque. Among the mass of shapeless clay houses of the great town, Gohar Shad was an unexpected pool of blue light: we basked in it, felt refreshed by it as by a dip in the clean high seas when the water is of a dense navy-blue with a white plume rising joyfully here and there.

Double tiers of arcades formed the sides of the court, each side enriched by the portal of an *iwan*, every surface covered with deeply coloured faience mosaics. The main *iwan* was flanked by two minarets decorated with a network of dark lozenges; above the shaded entrance of the greatest portal the spandrels were filled with a mass of light enamelled flowers. "From her private property and for the benefit of her future state, Gohar Shad built this great mosque," was the inscription inlaid into the façade. "Baisungur, son of Shah Rukh, son of Timur Gurkhan, wrote this with hope in Allah, dated 1418." (Gurkhan—universal Khan—is the supreme Turko-Mongol title that had been used by the Kerait, the Kara Khitai, etc.). Behind the main *iwan* rose the ellipse of an exquisite turquoise dome with sinuous white arabesques. A foam-white calligraphic frieze ran round and bound together these glazed walls of splendid hues. A tank for ritual ablution mirrored the radiant vision—happy proportions, good colours and lasting harmony. Timur died in 1405 and the same year his daughter-in-law Gohar Shad started the building of this mosque. At Herat we were to see the tomb of that remarkable woman.



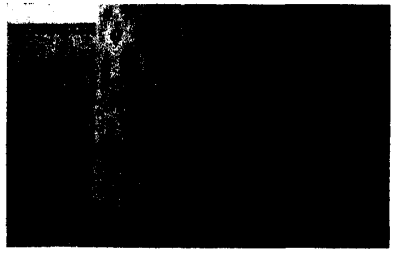
PILGRIMS UNDERGOING ABLUTION IN THE MAIN COURTYARD OF THE IMAM REZA MOSQUE AT MESHED

The mosaics were nearly as good as the much-ruined panels of the Blue Mosque at Tabriz. They were much more attractive than the tiled ensemble built by Shah Abbas for the great court of the shrine. The process adopted by Shah Abbas is called *haftrenghi*: it means that as many as seven colours may, if necessary, be applied side by side on a tile before it goes to the kiln. The result is that each coloured detail not being sharply separated from the next, as it is when incrustation-mosaic is used, the general impression is more diluted. In the seven-colour process it is impossible to obtain a gamut of the densest tones since each colour has a different maximum firing-point.

That morning we had visited a carpet workshop. And now I felt that a richly coloured prayer-rug is a version in wool of the mosaic façade of an arched portal; and that in its turn is intimately related with the gorgeousness of Quranic illuminations. These three summits of Persian art-can perhaps be traced to the bright flower-beds of Persian gardens—compact geometrical fields of multi-coloured flowers that frame every moment of life in this sun-scorched land.

I felt I could grow fond of the place; and that raised a problem that interested me. So far I had always fallen in love with robust three-dimensional art—the Tower of Kabus, the charioteer of Delphi, China's Great Wall, the purity of Vezelay, the solidity of the Parthenon, the deep-rooted joy of Romanesque Tournus, the Trimurti of the Elephanta cave. What had I to do, then, with an Asian mosque, a lidless box whose inner surfaces alone are seen, shining with paint and lacquer? I knew that Gohar Shad was "good," and it was casting a spell on me. Nevertheless, I still preferred the turquoise and ultramarine glazes I had seen in Samarkand. Probably because it was there that I had first seen the warm glow that emanates from these two enamels when they are used side by side. There, near the Reghistan square, I watched the dying sun from the roof of the Tilla Kari medresseh where "Sovtourist" had allotted me a cell. An intimacy had grown between myself and the stubborn dome above its high drum girthed with huge Kufic characters. My Tilla Kari seemed to be a weak imitation, but I was within a stone's throw of the perfect Ulugh Beg College named after the astronomer son of Gohar Shad.

The old monuments of Samarkand have pathos, most of them being in ruins—the audacious cupola of Bibi-Khanum still challenging the bluish-green of a sunset sky, the vestige of a beautiful arcade before Timur's mausoleum, the lane of tombs at Shah Zinda, palaces and hunting-boxes in the country crumbling into dust. Do we cherish better what is on the eve of vanishing? Would the Parthenon affect us equally were its paint and gilt still shining? Time, wars and earthquakes have badly mauled the Herat monuments, but the little that remains



"EVERY SURFACE OF THE ARCADES AND *IVANI* (AT THE GOHAR SHAD MOSQUE) WAS COVERED WITH DEEPLY COLOURED FAIENCE MOSAICS"

—a tomb with minarets in a wheat-field—touches me like the last smile of a friend. In its good state of preservation, the mosque of Gohar Shad has none of these appealing qualities. I had to read Pope's *Introduction to Persian Art* to understand what was moving me. And I clearly see how knowledge "does both train and supplement the eye":

"Though it concerned itself with an art of design, the Persian æsthetic genius cannot therefore be relegated to a secondary rank. For in the same sense both music and architecture are arts of design, proof enough that design of a supreme quality attains a high seriousness and deep meaning that make it one of man's greatest achievements. The arts of design have no immediate appeal to sentiment and make no direct reference to nature, but their very abstractness, their detachment from a specific ideational content or emotional entanglement, is a source of tranquil power. Nor are they merely a series of enticing forms. Like great music, they may characterise and reveal ultimate values and give expression to the basal and universal forms of the mind itself. Great design has the authority of logic. Design bears, indeed, the same relation to beauty that logic does to science and philosophy. It is the proper introduction to art, its indispensable framework, and perhaps also its finest achievement."

A PLEA FOR OUR BIG DOGS

By A. CROXTON SMITH

BREEDS of big dogs suffered badly through the effects of the 1914 war, and in all probability the position of some of them is worse now than it was in 1920. In the first world war it became necessary to stop breeding altogether, owing to the food situation. Last time the Government was content with the efforts of the Kennel Club to keep the numbers of dogs down, while the difficulty of obtaining suitable food was in itself a deterrent. At the moment the outlook for such as mastiffs, St. Bernards and Newfoundlands seems bleak in the extreme, and the only hope for their preservation is that enough may be found in a year or two, when conditions become easier, to permit strains to be rebuilt.

Mastiffs are almost in a category of their own, because sentiment and historical associations impel a desire to save them from extinction. Dogs which were in England when Julius Cæsar first came, and which have played such an important part in British social history, have very special claims upon our consideration. They have always been noted for their size, strength and courage, qualities that made the Romans export them to Rome to fight in the arena for the entertainment of the populace.

How they came here is conjectural, for the reasonable supposition is that they are of Asiatic derivation. Two thousand years ago the British imported dogs from the Continent by way of Belgium, and it is also possible that the Phœnicians may have brought them on some of their trading expeditions in search of tin. When Canute framed his Forest Laws at a Parliament in Winchester in 1016, he enacted that "if any Greyhound or Mastiff be found running to do any Hurt, the Forester shall retain them and present them in the presence of the Verderors, and send them to the King or to the Chief Justice of the Forest."

As time went on, and the Forest Laws increased in severity, succeeding monarchs realised that farmers and others living within a forest should be entitled to keep mastiffs for their protection, but so that the dogs could do no harm to the deer they had to be "expeditated," an operation that entailed cutting off the claws of the forefeet with a sharp chisel.

British mastiffs were sent to the Continent to serve as war dogs, and they were used at home in the so-called sport of bear-baiting. Sir Piers Legh, one of the family of which Lord Newton is a present-day representative, had his mastiff bitch with him on the field of Agincourt, and as he lay wounded she watched over him. Unfortunately, her efforts to preserve his life were unavailing, as he died on the way home. The strain was kept up at Lyme Hall, in Cheshire, until towards the end of last century, when it had degenerated considerably, and there have been none of that kind there since.

Several noble families, including that of the Duke of Devonshire, had mastiffs until comparatively recent times, but for the last 70 or 80 years they have been maintained only by exhibitors. From the few that remain, it should be possible to revive them, though the task will be costly if anyone should desire to keep a considerable kennel.

T. Fall

THE HEAD OF A FINE ST. BERNARD

COMPARISON OF THIS PAINTING, DATED 1867, WITH THE RECENT PHOTOGRAPH BELOW SHOWS HOW THE MASTIFF HAS CHANGED IN THE YEARS BETWEEN. SHORTER MUZZLE AND HEAVIER HEAD ARE MARKED FEATURES

The type has changed materially since the 1870s, when there were winning in the show ring dogs which had heads very similar to those of Great Danes, with jaws of a normal shape. Then came a craze for short heads and, with it, efforts to increase the bulk. The general consequence was that many of the modern dogs are unsound, it being a problem to rear them with good straight bone and hind legs that are parallel with one another, instead of those the hocks of which turn inwards. Personally, I would rather see a somewhat smaller dog that was thoroughly sound and able to move freely.

Unsoundness is a lamentable failing in other big breeds. The trouble is not so much in front, as we frequently see the forelegs with heavy bone and beautifully straight, while behind the dogs are more often than not cow-hocked, which is a sad eyesore. St. Bernards, like mastiffs, have had an interesting history, and they too have changed very much in every respect since serious importations were made nearly 80 years ago. In one feature the change has been advantageous, the large, characteristic heads giving a nobility of appearance that was lacking in their ancestors. Those that came originally from the Hospice on the Great St. Bernard Pass between Switzerland and Italy would look insignificant in a show ring to-day.

The romance about the use of these dogs in seeking travellers lost in the snows captured the imagination of the public when they first came over, and in a few years they were enjoying tremendous popularity. That they have done excellent work is apparent, but the extent of it has been exaggerated. About 1850 the Prior of the Hospice mentioned that the dogs were saving two to three lives annually, and it has been computed that in about two-and-a-half centuries they have been instrumental in rescuing more than 2,000 travellers. A few people still attempt the Pass on foot, as there is now a good road.

Captain Leslie Williams, while recuperating in Switzerland after a long illness, wrote to tell me of a visit that he had paid to the Hospice recently. He states that he saw there more than a dozen bitches and one old dog. They did not seem to him to be in good condition and, despite their small size, appeared unsound behind. St. Bernards as we know them are wonderfully attractive, having the nobility that is usually associated with big dogs, and I hope that as soon as conditions are more favourable the old breeders will get to work again.

Newfoundlands, too, deserve a word of commendation. Not so tall as St. Bernards, they are still majestic, and they have all the qualities that endear a dog to an owner. Byron's beautiful epitaph on Boatswain, and Landseer's paintings made these water dogs famous. It is probable that odd specimens were brought home from Newfoundland at least 200 years ago, and it is possible that one or two were here in the days of the Stuarts. Their massive frames, wide chests and stout bone make them peculiarly suitable for swimming in heavy seas, and many are the stories of rescues which they have effected through this accomplishment.

THE CROFT: an 18th-century Writing-Cabinet

By SIR AMBROSE HEAL

ANY piece of 18th-century furniture that bears the name of the maker is bound to attract attention, for such authenticated pieces are seldom met with. It was not surprising therefore that, at a recent Sotheby sale, a very modest-looking little writing-cabinet with the label of the firm of Seddon, the well-known cabinet-makers in Aldersgate and at other addresses from 1756 until the middle of the last century, should arouse competition. (See *The Firm of Seddon*, COUNTRY LIFE, January 20, 1934.)

Of additional and particular interest, however, was the elaborate description, set forth at great length upon the label, detailing the various uses and conveniences claimed for this somewhat commonplace-looking cabinet. The catalogue entry of "An interesting late 18th-century Writing Cabinet or Croft" whetted a curiosity that was not entirely satisfied by the explanation given on the maker's label to the effect that the cabinet was "called a croft from a gentleman who first directed them to be made for the papers of his dictionary as a portable desk is called a blackstone." (*sic*). One might be forgiven for not seeing the immediate connection between portability and the weighty tomes of Blackstone's *Commentaries*. Assuming, however, that Blackstone was adequately accommodated in his labours by the use of a small writing-desk, one might perhaps visualise Croft compiling a dictionary within the compact limits that Seddon provided for him.

Blackstone one knows; but Croft—who was he and does his dictionary exist? To satisfy these questions recourse was made to the *Dictionary of National Biography* and to the rewarding indexes of *Notes and Queries*. From these authoritative sources it was discovered that the Revd. Sir Herbert Croft, Bt. (1751-1816), was, for thirty years, vicar of Prittlewell in Essex, and the author of some curious and interesting works. In 1792 he issued proposals for the publication of an improved version of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary "corrected . . . considerably improved and enlarged by more than 20,000 words." The work was to be published at twelve guineas in four folio volumes, but the project was not carried out owing to lack of support. In a letter to John Nicholls, the publisher, Croft, alluding to the collections he had made for this work, said that his MSS. extended to two hundred volumes and expressed the desire that, after his death, they should be deposited in some public library; but it seems more than doubtful whether this intention was ever carried into effect, since all traces of the MSS. have disappeared.

If we may assume from the advertisement which appears inside the writing-cabinet that Croft's great work was indeed compiled upon it, then the claims put forward by the makers for its adaptability must surely be conceded. This announcement reads as follows:—

Some account of the different uses of this piece of furniture, containing trays for papers, drawings, prints, bills, letters, etc., and serving as a table, etc. (called a *croft*, from a gentleman who first directed them to be made for the papers of his dictionary, as a portable desk is called a *blackstone*).

1. When the writing drawer is open, the upper part of a sheet of paper will slip back under the top, so as to admit of writing on the bottom of the paper.

2. When a person wishes not to be interrupted, he can breakfast, dine, etc., upon the table while he reads or writes upon the drawer.

3. Those who wish to have any such piece of furniture only for writing may order it to be finished with a *blackstone* at the top, instead of a table, and they who keep only a few papers may add to the number of trays by taking from their depth.

4. It is presumed that these pieces of furniture may have their use, in communicating an early turn for something like order and regularity, even to schoolboys of great expects and large fortunes: but they will be found more particularly useful by gentlemen upon a voyage, or who move to different lodgings, houses, etc., and by all who may ever wish to move a quantity of papers without disturbing their arrangement; while the different objections to the expense of such conveniences seem to be here obviated, as this is only one expense for life, and the whole may be moved to any room in the house, or to any other house, and will at last sell like any other furniture, and to much less disadvantage than fixed cupboards, shelves, drawers, etc.

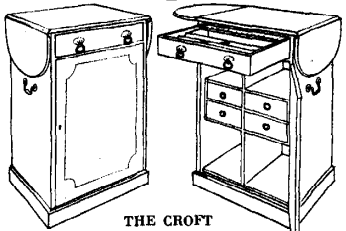
5. They are finished the same behind as before, so as to stand in any part of a study, library, parlour, drawing-room, etc.

6. They may be instantly moved in case of fire; they may at any time be moved up stairs or down, without disturbing any of the papers they contain: they may be easily moved on a porter's head, in a wagon, in a caravan, to or from the country in a coach, or even in a post chaise, when travelling alone and desirous of carrying so many papers sorted and arranged, with a view to which the corners, hinges, etc., are finished in a way to incommode the traveller as little as possible.

7. Those who have occasion for more than one may distinguish them on the outside of the door by letters or figures; and in some cases (as a large library in the country, with eight or ten of these in different parts of it) a candlestick and a large wax candle may make part of the contents of the writing drawer, to one of which each visitor may have a key, during his stay, while the door of the trays is only opened by the master key.

8. It is hoped that these *crofts* may not only be found convenient and useful by all who are, or wish to become, men of method, order, regularity or business, but also by ladies, for the purpose of keeping their bills, letters, drawings, prints, etc.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY MESSRS. SEDDON, SONS & SHACKLETON, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.



THE CROFT

The cabinet was "called a croft from a gentleman who first directed them to be made for the papers of his dictionary"

SELECTORS AND SELECTED

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

BY the time these words appear in print the Walker Cup Selectors, Messrs. Tolley, Torrance and Oppenheimer, may possibly have published their plans for trial matches, and I shall so far be late for the fair, but in any case I should like to wish them good luck and to express my confidence in them—a confidence shared, I believe, by all golfers who know them.

Choosing a team is never an easy job, and this time it may be harder than usual. That is not in the least a "defeatist" remark, for I believe the team will be a good one. It only means that even now amateur golf has hardly got into its peace-time stride, and the Selectors have not yet as many clues to guide them as usual; they have a great deal to find out for themselves.

To take one single example, there is Mr. Carr who, last autumn, won the Irish Open Amateur Championship at Portrush. Clearly he must be a very good player indeed; those who have seen him all agree that he is, but I do not think that any of the Selectors have yet seen him, and to choose a player for a side without seeing him is to buy a pig in a poke—a form of speculation in which they will certainly not indulge.

So they will have to get about and watch people. The unofficial international between England and Scotland was a great help. Two at least of the Committee will have seen the President's Putter; and the Halford Hewitt Cup may always bring some new candidate to light. Still, it is obvious that trial matches are absolutely essential, and it is good to be told that there will be at least two of them.

* * *

The Walker Cup match will this time come before the Amateur Championship, and this at first sight may seem a hardship for the Selectors. For my part, I incline to think that it may be rather an advantage to them than otherwise. I would never deny that an Amateur Championship can discover some real treasure, but it has often been a hindrance rather than a help by, I will not say forcing the Selectors' hands, but by bringing into temporary prominence players whose real merits do not quite deserve it.

A man may by courage and good fortune fight his way through a series of "dog-fights" to near the final of a Championship, and yet, in the dispassionate opinion of good judges, he may be a good player but not quite good enough. I think that a round of eighteen holes as a test of golf is sometimes too fiercely disparaged, and when the better player gets beaten in eighteen holes, as he often does, it is generally his own fault. At the same time thirty-six holes with, so to speak, their ampler space for manœuvre and their greater chances for recovery, constitute a different kind of test; the Walker Cup match is played by 36-hole matches, and it is easy to think of some who can struggle gallantly through a series of short bursts and yet would inspire very little confidence in a longer match against a golfer of the class to which any American opponent is likely to belong.

I would rather be guided by the considered judgment of these Selectors on any given golfer than go by the sometimes haphazard results of a particular tournament, however important. It is true that Selectors are in no way bound by the results of a Championship, and can leave out the champion himself if they see fit, but, however regardless of public opinion, they are apt to be a little, perhaps unconsciously, influenced by it. "We just can't leave out So-and-So" is a dangerous sentiment, and so I believe that the Selectors are really better off in not having this additional and possibly deceptive clue of the Championship to guide them.

* * *

There is one thing that I have said before but will say again: I am glad that these Selectors are not so old but that they can play with and against the candidates in the trial matches if they like, and can also, if they like, regard some of their own number as candidates. I do not presume to express views on other games, though I may have one or two secret ones of my own, but in golf I do not believe in Selectors being past the playing age. I never had any great opinion of myself as a Selector at the best of times, but I know that if, which Heaven forfend, I had to be one now, I should be useless, for one particular reason, namely that I should not myself have played with the candidates.

There is a great difference between watching a man and playing against him. The watcher can form his views as to how the man strikes

the ball, but he does not know what it feels like to have him as an opponent. Admittedly such feelings may differ a little with personal idiosyncracies, but even so I believe that several good judges will form, in the end, much the same general impression of any particular candidate's qualities. He may be either more formidable or more mild than he looks, and on such a point a player's opinion is worth much more than any watcher's. For that matter he may be, from his personal qualities, a better or a worse member of a team, for though golf is not a team game yet the team spirit is a very far from negligible asset. This can only be judged by those who get to know him as a human being, and if they come reasonably near to being his contemporaries so much the better.

I began by wishing the Selectors good luck, and I meant it in a particular as well as in a general sense. Their predecessors, who did so much to win the match in 1938, had the good luck they well deserved. They had, unless I am mistaken, formed the preliminary opinion that certain players ought to play and that others were not quite good enough. When the trial matches took place their opinions were wonderfully confirmed; their choices consistently justified themselves, and some other people's choices were shown to be not so wise. The most fearless of Selectors are but human beings, and it must have given them a cheering self-reliance to find their views so uniformly proved to be right. The very soundest of prophets may sometimes be unlucky; these prophets were both sound and lucky.

Incidentally the Committee of 1938 had the Amateur Championship to help them to a final choice, but I fancy that it made very little difference to them. I was in no way in their secrets, but I should imagine that perhaps Mr. Cecil Ewing owed his place to his having reached the final at Troon (he amply justified it by winning his single), and that otherwise the Championship had no effect one way or the other.

Again I am in no one's confidence, nor do I desire to be so, but I have gathered that there are likely to be two trial matches, one "somewhere in England" and one, as a matter of course, on the scene of the match, St. Andrews. In 1938 the trial match at St. Andrews was played by a series of three-ball matches, and I remember thinking at the time that this made the test rather harder, perhaps because I had always personally found a three-ball a difficult form of game. I believe one possible candidate expressed some such view to a Selector and received the answer, "You'd find the Walker Cup match much more difficult." That is probably the right, uncompromising reply.

I remember having been told years ago that young German staff officers on manœuvres were made to mix their drinks horribly on the night before so that they should show how they could carry out their duties when feeling far from in their best form. So it may be a good thing for a golfer to have to play a kind of golf in which he does not feel at home, in order to rise superior to his prejudices. I do not know whether three-ball matches will be played again this time, but clearly they give the Selectors the chance of watching more players at once. Nor do I know whether there will be foursomes, but I hope so, because the foursomes mean so much. We gained a vital half point in them last time, and from that moment our spirits soared. Moreover, there are one or two players whom we might not want in the singles but who seem intended by Providence for the foursomes. I have one in my mind at the moment, but I am not going to say who he is. That is my own humble little secret.

TWO TAME SQUIRRELS

By DOROTHY M. FELLS

MY son and his friend unexpectedly happened on some young grey squirrels in an old willow and brought two of them home. Their eyes were hardly opened, and I should have stood small chance of rearing them but for the fact that Greykin, my cat, was suckling a kitten, Blackie, at the time.

The first step was to get puss to take to them, so I tempted her with a piece of meat and slipped both squirrels into her box. After the meal she returned, sniffed suspiciously around, then, with both forepaws on the edge of the box, peered in, sniffed again and walked off. My heart sank, but we left her alone and eventually she went back to the box. Through the French window we could see her walking round her nest in the conservatory, puzzled and not a little disturbed.

It seemed hours before she stepped, diffidently, into the box, then sat down gingerly and remained bolt upright looking down at the little strangers with curiosity. For what seemed an eternity she refused to nestle and remained in a taut upright position, sitting on her haunches with her forepaws tucked closely in, taking up as little space as possible and looking as if she must be there to see what was happening but could not bring herself to touch the intruders.

* * *

At last she achieved a measure of satisfaction, for she relaxed and lay down beside the kitten and then, to my relief, enclosed both kitten and squirrels within her paws and the protective shelter of her sides.

Before night all three were suckling, the squirrels pushing away the kitten and curling themselves into amazing attitudes in a fierce endeavour to satisfy their appetites. The kitten, however, was plump and heavy, and what the strangers gained in agility she made up for with sheer weight and obstinacy.

My pleasure at the possibility of rearing them was great, but my troubles were not yet over. One evening when I brought in the box as usual at bedtime, Greykin refused to settle and walked restlessly around obviously looking for another nest. Finally, carrying her kitten in her mouth, she opened a cupboard door with her paw and jumped on to a shelf where she settled down on the ironing blanket. She came back for a squirrel, but could not manage to grip it with the same hold that she used for the kitten and it fought and struggled so hard that she had to put it down and appeal to me for assistance. I helped her with both squirrels and she settled down comfortably for the night. In the morning the performance was repeated in reverse.

As they grew Pip and Squeak, as I had christened the two squirrels, would retire to the cupboard under their own steam, and tucked away back in the dark corner they bristled, swore and trembled with rage if I attempted to haul them out. This stage passed and I could soon handle them without any trouble. I wired a small wastepaper basket on the handle of the French window and they would dart in and out of it. They played with pieces of paper or a cotton reel—in fact, anything they could lay paws on, and one of my silk stockings was carried off to the conservatory roof.

The squirrels were much more active than plump little Blackie who, at this stage, could do little more than tumble about, although she tried valiantly to follow where her agile foster-brothers led. Greykin always watched the squirrels' antics with pained surprise and a great show of anxiety when Blackie tried to emulate their prowess. Pip and Squeak could not lap milk like the kitten, but they shared the same dish and drank across the surface rather like a rat drinking from a river. Their tails were fine and bushy, and they were plumper and more mature than wild squirrels of the same age.

By this time they ran all over the cottage and came in answer to my call. Pip would run out of the lattice window, down the conservatory roof, then take a flying leap on to the branch of elderbush causing the branch to bend to the ground and then, as it recoiled, to shoot him on to the roof of the coal shed.

The squirrels awoke at about 6 a.m. on spring mornings, and Pip would sit on my window ledge waiting for me to get up and give him a crust to nibble. If I delayed over-long he would sit on the bed-rail and nibble at the knob. Squeak was always the more retiring. Both of them delighted to walk along the clothes line, where they nibbled at the clothes pegs, and left dirty little paw marks on my washing. They climbed from the plum tree to my thatched roof or through ventilator holes into the stone-built barn which forms part of my garden wall. It was in the barn that Squeak met his untimely end at the hands of the farm cat. I felt very badly about it because, of course, neither Pip nor Squeak was at all wary of cats since they looked on Greykin as their mother.

* * *

Pip remained to pursue a gallant and glorious career and he thoroughly ruled the roost in my small cottage. He was so beautiful to watch that I forgave him everything, and he knew it. At meal times he would make a wild dash up my leg, or leap from the chair-arm straight into my lap and help himself to something from my plate. After one or two such performances I shut the sitting-room door before meals. He was also guilty of snatching food from Greykin or Blackie and leaping on my shoulder so that he could eat it without fear of being molested.

It was strange to see the influence that the kitten and squirrel had on each other's habits and development. Blackie would rush up the tree trunk after Pip and her sheer impetus would propel her much farther up the bark than any other kitten of her size and age. And Pip would play with Greykin, tapping her playfully with his paw just like a kitten. Both squirrels had another delightful mannerism. If startled when running or climbing they would pause with the right paw held tentatively in the air and slightly curved across the breast.

* * *

Of course Pip stole my gooseberries and strawberries and played with the newly formed plums. My neighbours feared for their fruit, and I feared for my pet, for, although he always came when I called it was always possible that his mischief might earn him a bad name and in a village to have a bad name is to be as good as hanged!

But, sadly enough it was my own gooseberries that proved his undoing, or so I believe. One evening he came in for his meal with Greykin and Blackie, and I saw that his right paw was a little swollen. The fingers of this paw were useless, and instead of holding his crust firmly between his hands, he held it against the palm. The next morning wrist and arm were swollen, and I bathed them with hot boracic. I could see no abrasion and thought he must have been pinched in a door or window. Forty-eight hours later he was really ill and then I knew that he had blood poisoning.

That night he slept tucked up in the curtain on the window-ledge of my room. At about five o'clock in the morning he was uneasy and miserable, so I found another piece of warm flannel, eased his position, then tucked him in again. I took him fruit during the day and in the afternoon fed him with a strawberry or two, but soon afterwards he dragged himself out of the window, down the conservatory roof on to the elder-tree to the ground. I left him in the plum tree while I went in to make the tea, but came out again without drinking it in time to see him climb painfully up the thatch towards a favourite haunt. I knew it must be the end, and I knew that he was determined to die in his secret place on the roof top. I saw him reach the little opening and, as he reached it, slip back into the wire netting that protects the edge of the thatch, and lie still with the June breeze ruffling his grey coat and bushy tail.

It did not seem possible that such a lively little creature could be lying there so still and cold. I am sure that the deadly gooseberry thorn was responsible for his death, for, before I buried him I looked for a wound or an abrasion, and there was not a sign of either. I made him a bed close between the plum tree and the tree lupin where he had so often disported himself with Greykin and Blackie. I have grieved sorely for many pets, but never more than for that fluid little creature I knew as Pip.

"COUNTRY LIFE" JUBILEE DINNER

Mr. R. A. Butler on the English Tradition: Sir George Stapledon on the Future of Agriculture: Lord Burghley on Next Year's Olympic Games: Sir Alan Herbert on "The Black 50 Years"

A DINNER to celebrate the Jubilee of COUNTRY LIFE was held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on January 8, the actual anniversary of the date on which the first issue of the paper appeared in 1897. Sir Frank Newnes, chairman of Country Life, Limited, presided, and upwards of four hundred guests were present.

During the dinner messages of loyal greetings were sent to the King and Queen and Queen Mary, and Their Majesties' gracious replies were read by the chairman. He made special reference also to messages from Sir Harold Harmsworth, chairman of *The Field*, and from the Surrey County Cricket Club.

The toast list marked a slight departure from custom. Instead of a toast of COUNTRY LIFE being included there were toasts to the three main activities with which the paper has been most closely associated. The first may be comprehensively defined as "The English Tradition." It was proposed by Mr. R. A. Butler, a prominent member of the Coalition Government and the author of the recent Education Act. The second was that of "Agriculture," and was proposed by Sir George Stapledon, late director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Grassland Improvement Station at Stratford-on-Avon and former Professor of Agricultural Botany, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. The third was to "Sport" and was proposed by Lord Burghley, the distinguished sportsman, President of the Amateur Athletic Association and chairman of the British Olympic Association, and formerly Governor of Bermuda.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE

Mr. R. A. Butler Hopes for New Centres of Culture

IN his speech proposing the toast of "The English Tradition", Mr. R. A. Butler looked to a future in which the country houses of England, the storehouses of tradition, might serve the wider educational and cultural needs of their districts or possibly become centres of modernised agricultural estates. He believed that town and country were moving together, and he urged that the best of country things and country ways must be retained.

The very title of COUNTRY LIFE represented, he said, the essence of our island tradition, and it was a journal which portrayed country things and country ways and depicted beauty in the many forms in which it embellished and enriched English homes. The country way of life was struggling to perpetuate itself, despite the Industrial Revolution, despite the overspill of towns new and old, and despite the ardent desires of officials to tidy up our village life and ruined schools, and the predilection of the military to exercise on the only remaining open spaces. Like Gallio, he "cared for none of these things," and his desire was to hasten from the City at each week-end to go back home to champion the country cause and return to the old-fashioned comforts, such as wood smoke, draughts, and old clothes. (Laughter.)

Fresh air was the most important of country traditions. Richard Jefferies's gamekeeper had said: "It's indoors, sir, as kills half the people; being indoors three parts of the day, and next to that taking too much drink and vittals. Eating's as bad as drinking; and there ain't nothing like fresh air and the smell of the woods. . . . There's the smell of the earth, too—especially just as the plough turns it up—which is a fine thing; and the hedges and the grass are as sweet as sugar after a shower."

Next to the [illegible] air, the fireside was one of the greatest [illegible] traditions. Beside it his regular Saturd[illegible]ing routine was to read COUNTRY LIFE [illegible]t read the advertisements, and con[illegible] bu[illegible]an estate with thousands of acres of wild, wet shooting—all, of course, within easy reach of London—until his wife trembled at the prospect of a house with thirty bedrooms. (Laughter.) In Dreamland with this weekly phenomenon he marvelled that the Editor had chosen another beautiful girl for a frontispiece, and he wondered why. Whatever the reason, he wished he could have the task of choosing them, as it was part of his present duty to obtain recruits for the Party, and his resources would be greatly strengthened thereby. Then he enjoyed *A Countryman's Notes*, and every year at the appropriate time he looked in them for Major Jarvis's description of the Red Admiral on his nettle-bed and his remarks on his precocious dog, his unwilling car and the cunning fish or cock pheasant, such as one met every week-end. He welcomed most of all Major Jarvis's sense of humour, such as Mr. Harold Nicolson might have been describing when he said, "It is a lubricant in our anxious lives, an intimate and gentle friend within us, who adjusts our relations to the Society in which we live . . . above all a faculty which in a still stratified community such as ours remains indifferent to social and economic distinctions and almost unaffected by the harshness of class or Party strife."

"That is a suitable definition of the spirit in which we congratulate COUNTRY LIFE on its Jubilee," sent on Mr. Butler, "and on the way in which it has run its columns for fifty years. I hope that that spirit inspires our sentiments this evening and our hopes for the future of this paper."

He welcomed also *A Countrywoman's Notes* and the memories of the past which COUNTRY LIFE provided, the pictures of Englishmen abroad, the foreign scene reflected in the letters of correspondents. What would an Englishman be if it were not part of our tradition to give the service of our working lives overseas and to foster the conception of the greatness of England—a greatness which overstepped our insular bounds and carried our beliefs in ordered freedom wherever we might go? Above all those who had recently returned from serving overseas and those who looked on England from abroad had never wished to find her unrecognisable.

THE RT. HON. R. A. BUTLER, P.C., M.P.

Fortunately, as Sir William Beach Thomas had said, "England is the land of rhythmic gradation," and that particular tradition should be preserved in a time of fundamental changes.

He recalled a story told by Winston Churchill, the American novelist, of a party of young men loading up a cart to cross the American Continent. When asked why they were taking a very old man they said, "We are taking him to start a new cemetery with the old tradition."

"Future Needs Shaping!"

"That is carrying tradition too far and it is a great mistake to do that," added Mr. Butler. "We have to seek and establish the proper balance between tradition and novelty, between experience and experiment, between age and youth. It is a great mistake for anyone who intends to live hopefully to look, and to think, backwards and to be under the influence of a nostalgic longing for times that we shall see no more. The future wants shaping much more than the past needs our regrets. The traditionalist provides the cement for the rough masonry of the revolutionary. Experiment succeeds only by harnessing experience. Nowhere is this truer than of the countryside, or in particular of the future of the country house. The architecture, the grace, the sense of service of country houses have inspired and animated COUNTRY LIFE for the greater part of this century.

On behalf of the staff of COUNTRY LIFE the Editor wishes to thank the many readers who have kindly sent him messages of congratulation on the paper's Jubilee.

"In the past the country house has been the repository of tradition. Its pictures, furniture, libraries, natural surroundings—above all the standards it has set, have provided the décor in which the Pastons wrote their letters, Chatham graduated in statesmanship, and Gilbert White steeped himself in natural lore.

"Is it too much to hope that COUNTRY LIFE will follow through the future the history of these storehouses of tradition and watch them serve the wider educational and cultural needs of their own district, or possibly become the centres of modernised agricultural estates, though they lose some of the intimacy associated with individual owners? I believe they will be centres of culture for the countryside and that in a variety of ways they will fit into the future we have in mind. That is largely because of the wisdom of the countryman."

Town and Country Coming Together

Wisdom was, indeed, a quality of the countryman, declared Mr. Butler. Sir William Beach Thomas had said: "Wonder and wisdom belong to the country; criticism and knowledge to the town; and knowledge has small value com[illegible]ed to wisdom." Town and country had ea[illegible]ontributed something special to the E[illegible] tradition. There had always been a du[illegible]n there, but there was the dualism also o[illegible] Laughing Cavalier and the Psalmsing[illegible] Puritan, types which were recognisable to-d[illegible] the champions of Merrie England and A[illegible]y, or, as he had heard them described, [illegible]ho believed in a diet of beef and beer [illegible] who trusted in one of beetroot and [illegible]ate of soda. (Laughter). There were

many other dualisms—those whose beliefs had grown up as authoritarian in matters of Church and State and those who had been rebels in Chapel and Reform. The tendency, however, was for those antagonisms to blend into one strong, kindly whole. Town and country were becoming less antagonistic. With the growth of transport and better housing amenities country and town were moving together. It was the same with other dualisms, and he hoped there would, as a result, be less differentiation between class and class. The process of blending the best of our traditions would be made possible if we cherished and fortified our national character born of the wonder and wisdom of the countryman.

"We must retain the best of country things and country ways," Mr. Butler concluded, "our love of fresh air and of Nature, of beauty in her many forms. We must hold fast to that intimate and gentle friend, our sense of humour. We must bring to the task of rebuilding the wisdom of experience; and we must remember that, whether we be sixty or sixteen, the spirit of Youth is a state of mind, a temper of the will, a vigour of the emotions. Then we shall feel comfort for the future in Disraeli's words: 'England is safe in the race of men who inhabit her: she is safe in something much more precious than her accumulated capital—her accumulated experience; she is safe in her national character, in her fame, in the traditions of a thousand years, and in that glorious future which I believe awaits her.'"

GLORY OF AGRICULTURE

Sir George Stapledon Looks 50 Years Ahead

IN proposing the toast of "Agriculture," Sir George Stapledon declared that only after fifty years of assured markets and assured prices for everything the farmer sold could stability and a surging rise of efficiency and production be achieved. Agriculture was the virgin source of a nation's culture and it was a national calamity that the Ministers of Food had been driven to "so much nutrition and so little gastronomy, so much austerity and so little culture." He was not afraid that mechanisation would ruin the crafts and skills of agriculture. In a reference to town planning he urged the planning of the country first. It would go hard with England unless she made Agriculture her glory and her pride.

Expressing his pride at proposing the toast "on this golden occasion and to this unique gathering of statesmen and sportsmen, men of letters and the land, of art and affairs, Sir George described his feelings as a strange blend of trepidation and excitement—excitement because no matter how wide-ranging and distinguished the company, one could dare to talk about the glory which was Agriculture, and trepidation because glory was "a ware that never comes cheap" and because his ideals were very much the same as those of COUNTRY LIFE—beauty and perfection.

Agriculture Matters Everything

"Oh! but we have all been woefully unregenerate," he went on. "In the good old, bad old, dear old days at the turn of the century—what mattered Agriculture? What, indeed, as long as food was cheap, as long as the turf was plenteous and the going good, as long as there were fine show-point animals in the ring to be admired, argued about and exported, as long as the farmers were tame and quiet and as long as there were not too many of them.

"In the national esteem, Agriculture mattered nothing, and now almost overnight, it matters everything, and we all know it, although there are a good many who don't care to admit it. I remember in my own unregenerate days, turning with avidity to COUNTRY LIFE only to see what, first, Horace Hutchinson, and then, Bernard Darwin had to say about golf. Now I, like perhaps thousands of others whose delight in Bernard Darwin is in no wise dimmed and has become perennial, turn first to Cincinnatus, a well chosen nom-de-plume, for note the sequence in the Roman's career—yeoman farmer, warrior, statesman. And now note the sequence in the great warrior-statesmen of our own age—statesman, warrior, farmer.

"There is hope and a message in this. Take to statesmanship again, Ye Farmers!—and Oh, Ye Statesmen, take earlier to the land.

"I turn to Cincinnatus, and to read the latest news from Goodings, that good venture of yours. I am sufficiently old-fashioned to applaud private ventures and free lances and I think sufficiently informed to approve your programme, for in this country we dare not forget how to grow cereals and now, of course, the ley and milk.

"To-day it is idle to think of Agriculture except against the dark background of our age, the darker because we can see and are anxious to penetrate deeper into the clouds than our happy-go-lucky forbears were willing to venture. We have discerned a rift in the clouds, a rift that the war years thrust wide open, and for a gallant and glorious moment we saw the beyond, saw for the first time the enormous part our own soils could play towards the feeding of our own people. Discerning eyes saw far deeper than that and seeing, realised that we have been wayward custodians of a patch of the richest and least spoilable soil in all the wide world: saw too, glimpses of the ill-nourished t[illegible] millions of the world largely existin[illegible] fragile and erodable soils, the very text[illegible] fertility of which we have helped to rob t[illegible] insatiable hunger for cheap food at any pr[illegible]

"Farm Up to the Hilt!"

"Food production in the world is not so much a matter of politics and economics as of morals and a simple rule-of-three sum, and unless the more temperate regions of the world farm up to the hilt, the world is doomed. England dare not for her own sake rest on her ploughs, and will not, because the history of England is enshrined in the setting of imperishable examples to the human race."

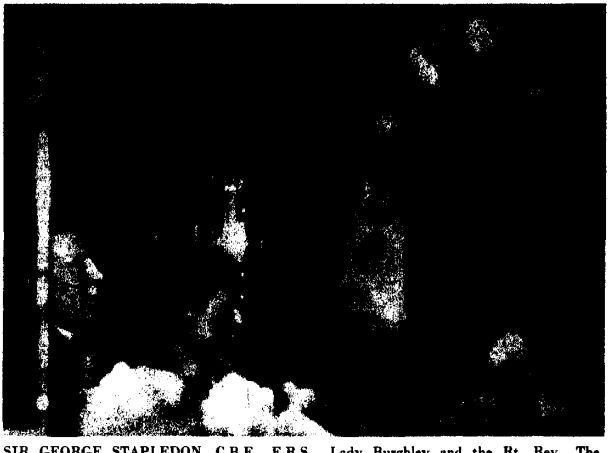
Our weapons to-day were technique and mechanisation, of which, on the land, we were supreme. There was no spiritual virtue in output a man-hour, or output a horse-power. Those were only questionable half-gods, while output an unspoiled acre was divine. But in this age of transition, when man must have endless gadgets from the factories, no one-tenth of which were any good to his soul, Agriculture had got to do as best it could without much labour, so that, for the moment, those of the land must needs in self-defence, and in a spirit of hopefulness, worship at the shrine of technique and mechanisation.

"But, alas!" continued Sir George, "our hands are tied and are not yet spanner-free.

"Agriculture is hamstrung unless we provide ample housing for man and animal, and that means to-day housing for supermen and superwomen (for what every farmer knows is that the woman *does* rule the roost) and for large dairy herds.

Stability in 50 Years

"But given one-tenth of a chance and five long grassy rotations—that's 50 years—of assured markets and assured prices for everything every farmer sells everywhere, then, and only then, shall we achieve stability and a surging rise of efficiency and production."



SIR GEORGE STAPLEDON, C.B.E., F.R.S. Lady Burghley and the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of London on his right

Agriculture was a way of life, as was the Civil Service, stock-broking, and journalism. But it was also the virgin source of a nation's culture. To listen to the nutritionists, with their jargon of equivalents, one would think that there was no such thing as culture; they never even mentioned vintage wines, Stilton cheese, prime saddles of mutton and all those things that took care of the greatest arts of husbandry. And anyway what was culture if it was not a discriminating appreciation of values and qualities, and where did culture begin, if not in the kitchen and at the dining-table?

Those were the nurseries of culture, and the land and Agriculture were the wet-nurses, and had been in all ages and with all classes.

"It is a national calamity," Sir George went on, "that Ministers of Food have been driven to give so much attention to nutrition and so little to gastronomy, so much to austerity and so little to culture. And to my certain knowledge less food would have been [illegible]ted (never eaten) had the epicureans had [illegible] to say.

"But it is the Ministers of Agricu[illegible] who have been the greatest offenders, and now I speak with quite alarming experience, for I am in the act of living through my thirteenth Minister (good luck to him!) since I've tried to serve the cause of Agriculture.

"But, Sir—I am sure you share in my distress and anxiety—not one of my baker's dozen has stood up and said 'Agriculture in this industrialised country is more important as the kindergarten of true craftsmanship than even for the food it produces.'

"Real craftsmanship is seeing a job through from start to finish. That's what your ploughman does, your stockman does and every artist

(*Continued on page* 190)

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—XVIII

CHICHESTER—II

THE CAPITAL OF WEST SUSSEX

The mediæval Market Cross and the Georgian Council House are the two most interesting of the city's civic buildings. In West Street there is an almost unbroken sequence of fine buildings, of remarkably varied interest, here described

By ARTHUR OSWALD

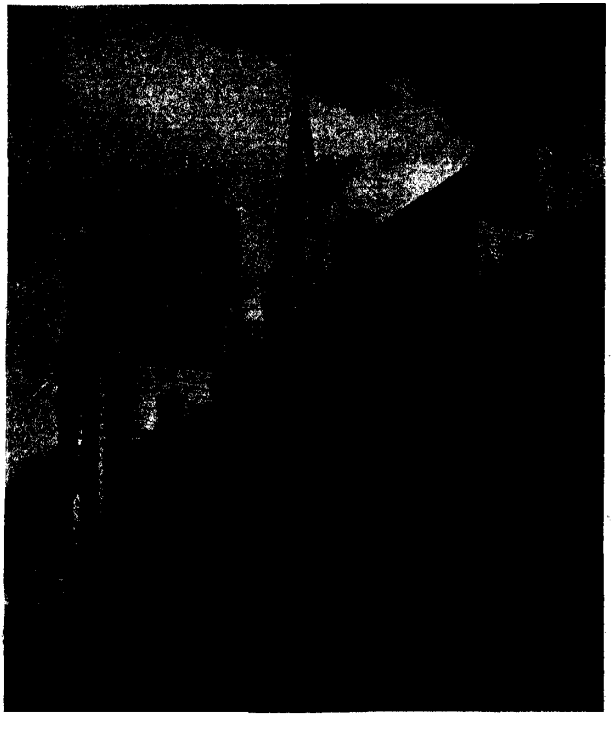
1.—WEST STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CATHEDRAL AND MARKET CROSS

CHICHESTER possesses a remarkable number of public buildings, almost all laying claims to architectural distinction and ranging in date from the late 15th-century Market Cross to the new offices housing the West Sussex County Council, built just before the war. Older even than the Market Cross is the Guildhall in Priory Park, for, as we saw last week, after the dissolution of the monasteries the precincts and buildings of the Grey Friars were acquired by the Mayor and Corporation, who preserved the 13th-century chancel of the Friars' church in order to use it for civic purposes. At Chichester one can trace almost the whole history and development of municipal architecture as it has evolved in this country. But not all the buildings used by the various authorities were built for their present purposes. In the last thirty years the policy has been followed of acquiring old houses of character and using them, in some cases temporarily, as offices. The two finest houses in Chichester—Westgate House and Dodo House in the Pallant—are now no longer in private occupation, the former having become the county library and the latter the offices of the West Hampnett Rural District Council. Similarly the City Council has acquired for its offices an interesting old house in North Street, which was illustrated last week. As a result of this policy, old houses, whose future was in doubt, have been preserved, but in the case of Dodo House it may be questioned whether its attractions as a private house in a secluded quarter of the city would be any less to-day than they were in the past.

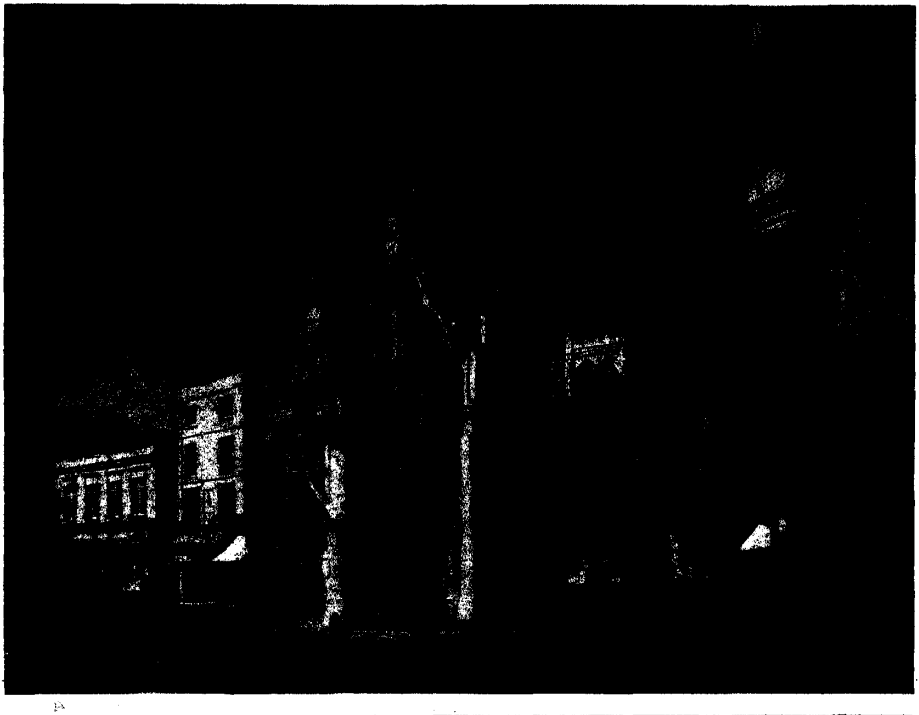
The Market Cross (Fig. 3), the finest and most elaborate of all such mediæval structures now surviving, was the gift to the city of Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester, 1478-1503. In spite of its intricacy, the design is clearly articulated, and the ornament is not allowed to obscure the main lines of the structure. These consist of a charming interplay of ogee forms; those over the eight arches, delicately crocketed, reappear with much stronger emphasis in the eight flying buttresses forming the "crown" and are again echoed in miniature in the arches above the openings of the lantern-like cupola. Further ogees occur above the clock faces, but these were added in 1746. Though often repaired—in the time of Queen Elizabeth and of Charles II (when the bust of Charles I was inserted on the east face), and again in 1724, 1746 and, most recently, in 1930—the structure has lost little of its original character apart from the statues that must once have filled the niches. Within the eight openings there is graceful lierne vaulting, springing from a massive central pier. The cross was built shortly before 1500, and in his will the Bishop left £25 a year for its upkeep. It was mentioned last week that originally the market place, in which it stood, was more open, but the 17th- and 18th-century buildings which now hem it in serve as a simple frame enhancing the richness of this Gothic jewel in stone.

By a continuous evolution the modern town hall has evolved from the market cross, the object of which was to provide shelter for those concluding bargains, to which the cross above gave a solemn and sacred aspect. Possibly, too, it was the spot where the standard weights and measures were enforced. The other type of civic building of mediæval days was the guildhall. Often the two types were combined, the guildhall being raised on posts or arches above the market shelter, giving the familiar market house of our older towns. Later on, the growth of municipal activities led to the need for larger town halls, which then abandoned their stilts and stood firmly on the ground.

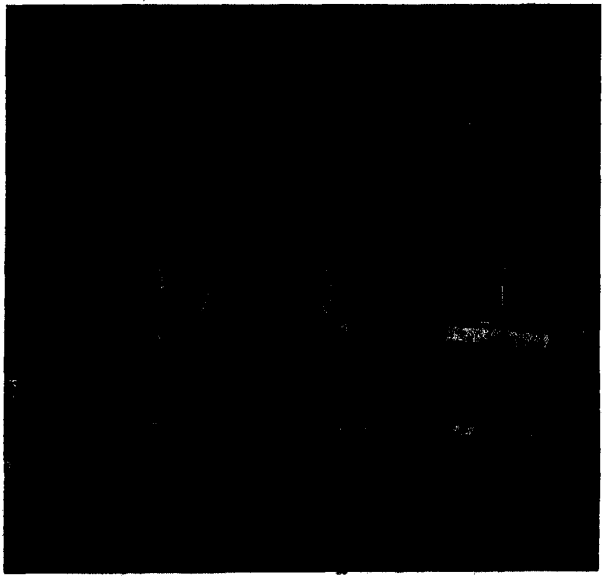
At Chichester the guild merchant is known to have existed in the time of William the Conqueror, for in a charter of King Stephen all its rights as they were held in the



2.—GEORGIAN AND MEDIÆVAL. Nos. 53 to 56 WEST STREET, WITH THE BELL TOWER BEYOND

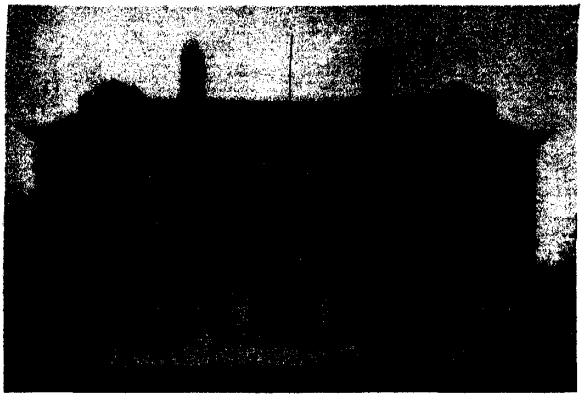


3.—BISHOP STORY'S MARKET CROSS. Late fifteenth century. (*Right*) 4.—THE COUNCIL HOUSE IN NORTH STREET (1731). Roger Morris, architect



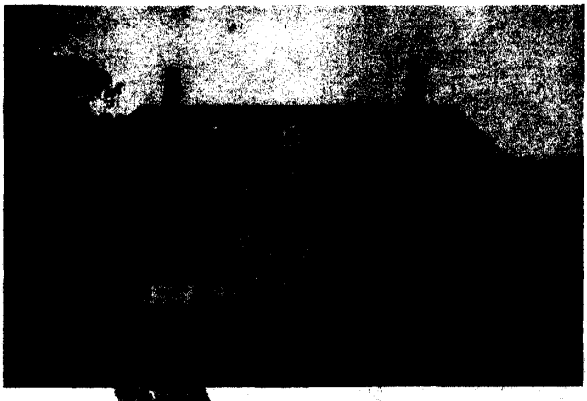
days of William I were confirmed. The first mayor of whom there is record was Emery de Rouen (1239); the city had a common seal some fifteen years earlier; the first town clerk, Richard de Newbury, occurs in the decade 1240-50. Probably the institution of an elected mayor dated from 1226, when the citizens received a grant of the custody of the fee farm of the city. The first guildhall was over the 13th-century undercroft of the Vicars' Hall in South Street. Later, the guildhall seems to have been in North Street, close to St. Peter's Church, and in 1541 the chancel of the Greyfriars Church was adapted for the purpose. In the later Middle Ages the guild merchant became identified, at any rate in its religious aspect, with the Guild of St. George. Overseas trade was Chichester's chief mediæval interest. From the fourteenth century onward it was a staple port for the export of wool and later of cloth. Sir Richard Whittington (of nursery-rhyme fame) was one of the merchants exporting wool from Chichester in Henry IV's reign. The principal industry was needle-making, which survived until the end of the eighteenth century. At the same time its markets and its fairs made Chichester the capital of the surrounding district.

In 1731 the Council House on the east side of North Street (Fig. 4) was built by public subscription. The Duke of Richmond was the chief promoter of the building, and



5.—WESTGATE HOUSE, NOW THE COUNTY LIBRARY
A splendid town house attributed to Wren

6.—THE DOLPHIN AND ANCHOR, AN OLD COACHING INN



7.—THE N[illegible] OF THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

the designer (as George Vertue records in one of his notebooks) was Roger Morris. Fresh light was thrown on this little-known Georgian architect in a correspondence in COUNTRY LIFE three years ago (Vol. xcv, 342, 473, 604), arising out of Mr. Lees-Milne's discovery of plans and elevations signed by him at Inverary Castle. Morris was the ghost who built for the Earl of Pembroke the exquisite Palladian bridge at Wilton, and Mr. Hussey has suggested that he may have worked for the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood and designed, among other things, the charming little pavilion on the Downs known as Carné's Seat, in view of his association with the Duke over the Chichester Council House.

Raised on arches and built out over the pavement, the building makes a pleasant break in the long street. The façade is a nice piece of classic architecture, although the raised frontispiece of Portland stone has little relation to the rest of the front and masks the ridge of the roof behind. The entablature carries a solid parapet on which a rather uncomfortable-looking lion reclines. The three windows between the Ionic columns and the two end windows

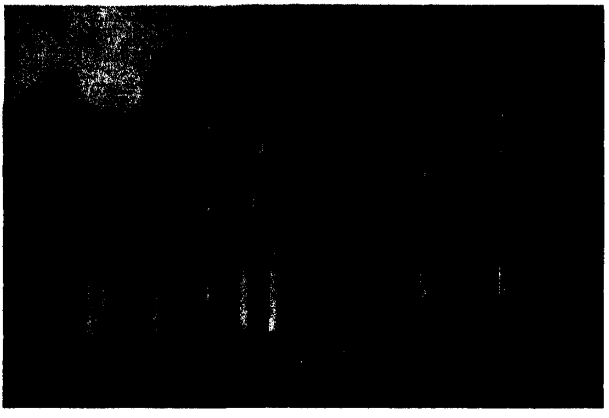
8.—THE SOUTH END OF TOWER STREET

light the council chamber, a Palladian room with a coved ceiling and balancing chimneypieces, one at either end. Behind the Council House an Assembly Room, designed by James Wyatt, was added in 1783.

Last week, in our tour of the city, we walked down North Street and ended by turning off down the lane leading to St. Martin's Square and paying a visit to St. Mary's Hospital. Let us return to the Market Cross and take a stroll along West Street. Since the demolition of the houses on the south side a hundred years ago, the cathedral has been brought into the picture, but this side of the street, which should be a quiet walk in the shade of the lime trees, is spoiled by a car park and intruding bus shelters. A new bus station and a central car park are two of the city's most urgent needs. The north side of the street is lined by a succession of pleasant buildings, beginning with the long stuccoed front of the Dolphin and Anchor (Fig. 6), with its atmosphere of coaching days and the reminder (in its name) that Chichester has a history as a mercantile port. The new post office (1937), seen beyond, with its

reticent Georgian front of grey and red brick, has the right dignity and the right scale for its position. Some modest Georgian buildings follow, one of them unfortunately marred by unsightly notices, and then comes, by way of contrast, Richard Carpenter's admirable 19th-century church, St. Peter the Great, in impeccable curvilinear Gothic.

On the south side of the street buildings begin to the west of the bell tower. When we stop and look back, its massive, buttressed form provides a splendid foil to the Georgian fronts, some brick, some stuccoed (Fig. 2.) The large house, formerly the Subdeanery, is in yellow brick; west of it are the Prebendal House and Prebendal School, re-founded by Bishop Story and still preserving portions of mediæval work in its buildings. The houses immediately opposite (Nos. 22-24) are characteristic Chichester fronts (Fig. 9). The one on the left shows an interesting treatment, being faced with metallic grey headers with panels of red brick in vertical strips linking the windows. This and the middle house have typical Georgian pedimented doorways, but the latter also has, intruding into its front, the doorway of its right-hand neighbour, a stuccoed façade of Regency days, and the exiled doorway is *en suite*, a framed inset, as it were.



9.—GEORGIAN AND REGENCY FRONTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF WEST STREET (Nos. 22–24)

Proceeding west a hundred yards, we come to Westgate House, and, stopping for a moment to look back again, a fine perspective opens up (Fig. 1), with the cathedral spire and belfry on the right, beyond which the eye is led along to the crown of the Market Cross in the distance, breaking the skyline. Westgate House (Fig. 5), the finest of Chichester's old town houses, is one of three in the city the design of which has been ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren. (The other two are Dodo House and a house, now considerably altered, on the east side of South Street). No evidence in support of the tradition has been forthcoming, but Wren did visit Chichester to report on the cathedral, though twelve years before Westgate House was erected. It was built by John Edes, a nephew of one of the Chichester canons, and completed after his death in 1695 by his widow, Hannah, whose initials appear on the lead rainwater-heads. The design, whether by Wren or another, is excellent and highly characteristic of its time, and it is remarkable in having preserved its original transom windows with leaded panes.

When the offices of the West Sussex County Council (Fig. 7) were built on the site behind, the architectural claims of Westgate House were too strong to be denied. A modification of its forecourt has taken place, however. The pavement has been widened and a low stone wall set back replaces the old wall of brick, but the two fine magnolias have wisely been kept. The gate piers which flanked the entrance have been moved to perform a similar function to the approach to the offices on one side of the house and they are duplicated by another pair, copied from them, which flank the second entrance on the other side. The ground floor of the building now houses the County Library—not altogether a happy use, as the fine panelling is largely obscured by the introduction of steel book stacks. The upper floor is used partly for club rooms and partly as a caretaker's flat. The new County Council buildings (1936) have been designed to maintain the Georgian character of the city, and, being well set back, they do not bulk too large, as they would do if they formed part of the street frontage. The architect was Mr. C. G. Stillman.

10.—CHAPEL STREET. ON THE LEFT THE OLD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL

West Street narrows where it reaches the line of the city wall, squeezing between the jambs of the old West Gate, which were retained when the four gateways were pulled down. Beyond, *extra muros*, there are many more excellent Georgian houses with a variety of doorways and other detail, but lack of space precludes us from investigating farther in this direction. Instead, we must be content, before concluding this article, to take a brief glimpse of the two lanes leading northward off West Street.

Both these lanes are lined with 18th- and early 19th-century brick houses which, though of a humbler order than those in the four main streets and the Pallant, group charmingly together and for the most part deserve preservation. Tower Street, the western of the two lanes, debouches opposite the bell tower, to which it owes its name (Fig. 8). Chapel Street (Fig. 10) comes out opposite the east end of the cathedral. On the left of the photograph is the charming front of the old Independent Chapel, of red brick diapered with metallic grey headers. It has twin doorways with triglyph friezes and triangular pediments; above is a range of five round-headed windows. The brick cottages opposite show that even the doorways of the humblest buildings were dignified by pediments, sometimes carried on brackets or consoles.

(To be concluded)

GREAT MOMENTS IN ATHLETICS—II

THE HALF MILE: TWO OLYMPIC VICTORS

By LIEUT.-COLONEL F. A. M. WEBSTER

THE two half-milers who have given me, and many others, the greatest thrill of all at that distance, are Douglas Lowe and Tom Hampson. The Americans compared Lowe with a young Greek god, and Dr. Tait MacKenzie *made a statue of him. Of Hampson, John Kieran* wrote: "Hampson was an undergraduate and an English schoolmaster. He wore spectacles and looked the part."

Lowe's athletic career began when he was still a boy at Highgate School, for in 1920 he won the English Public Schools half-mile championship. The time was 2 minutes 6.8 seconds, and it was clear that a new star had arisen, though it was not so much on account of the time taken as of the way in which he had run and won his race. He went up to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in October, 1921, and opened his university career by winning the Freshmen's half mile by twelve yards in 2 minutes 4.8 seconds. From that day he never looked back. In the inter-varsity sports of 1922 he was third to E. D. Mountain, C.U.A.C., who had run so well in the 1920 Olympic Games, and Bill Milligan, O.U.A.C., in 2 minutes 0.4 seconds. Four wins followed in straight succession: *1923, half mile, 2 minutes 0.8 seconds; 1924,* half mile, 1 minute 57.2 seconds, and one mile, 4 minutes 33.2 seconds; and 1925, half mile, 1 minute 57.2 seconds.

D. G. A. LOWE WINNING THE 800 METRES AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN PARIS IN 1924

The half mile at the Amateur Athletic Association championships held at Stamford Bridge in June, 1924, produced the first of a series of great thrills in which Douglas Lowe was concerned. When the starter's pistol was fired, Lowe went straight to the front, with Henry Stallard, C.U.A.C., and Cyril Griffiths, Surrey A.C., in close attendance. Stallard took the lead on the back straight and led at 440 yards, covered in 56.8 seconds. The race that followed will not soon be forgotten. Two hundred yards from the tape Lowe challenged Stallard strongly, went ahead and was holding a slight lead as the *field came round the final curve into the home* stretch. But Stallard came again with a great burst, and, stride by stride, they fought out the battle up the straight, Stallard winning from Lowe by less than a yard in 1 *minute* 54.8 seconds. That performance made Stallard first choice for the Olympic Games to be held in Paris later in the year, in which both he and Lowe were entered ultimately for the 800- and 1500-metres title races. Within a short time, however, there came disquieting rumours that Stallard had a game leg and might not be able to run.

But 1924 was to be a [illegible]per Olympic year for Great Britain, and [illegible]ish universities' athletes. Abrahams won the 100 metres; E. H. Liddell finished third at 200 metres and won the 400 metres in record time with G. M. Butler third; Lowe won the 800 metres and was fourth in the 1500 metres; and Stallard was third at 1500 metres. *In addition, Great Britain was* second in the 400 metres relay and third in the 1600 metres relay, while M. C. Nokes, O.U.A.C., took third place in the hammer throw.

The 800 metres was not, as some newspapers said at the time, any matter of a pre-race arrangement between the Cantabs, Stallard and Lowe, that went wrong in the final issue. Each man went to Paris determined to beat the other—if he could. Great Britain was represented by Stallard, Lowe, H. Houghton and Edgar Mountain; the U.S.A., by S. Enck, W. H. Richardson, R. E. Dodge and J. N. Walters, all potential finalists. The dark horses were Paul Martin, a Swiss medical student, and Charlie Hoff, of Norway, the world's pole-vault record-holder. Debarred from his proper event by an ankle injury, Hoff yet ran with magnificent courage in both the 400- and 800-metres races. Nine of the ten men I have mentioned reached the final.

When the finalists were called out, Stallard, limbering up, seemed to have forgotten his damaged foot, for at the pistol he went straight into a long lead, followed by Houghton. These *were surprising tactics for Stallard, who usually* preferred a more sedate start. By the end of the first 400-metres lap it was seen that Houghton had shot his bolt. Stallard was now right out in front with Martin, Enck, Dodge, Richardson and Lowe running in a bunch behind him. The Americans clearly intended to run a team race. With but 200 metres to go the field brought Stallard back. Then Lowe, carrying Martin with him, and seeing that Stallard was failing on account of his injured foot, broke away from the Americans. With 100 metres to go they passed Stallard, the issue being now between the British second string and Martin, the Swiss medical student.

Lowe beat Martin by a yard in 1 minute 52.4 seconds, but half a second outside the *Olympic record, made on the infinitely faster* Stockholm track in 1912 by Ted Meredith, U.S.A. Enck just beat Stallard for third place, the latter falling in a state of collapse when the post was passed. All had run a grand, game race.

There was yet a second Olympic triumph in store for the great English half-miler, for in 1928 he won the 800-metres race at Amsterdam.

The chief of Lowe's probable opponents on this occasion was Sera Martin, a temperamental Frenchman, who, on July 14, right on the eve of the Olympic Games, had made a new world's record by running 800 metres in 1 minute 50.6 seconds. But there were others—Lloyd Hahn, U.S.A., Phil Edwards, the noted coloured Canadian medical student; Byhlen of Sweden and Englehardt of Germany. *Meanwhile* Lowe himself had taken to quarter-miling to improve his speed.

The fancied men, all except Peltzer and Paul Martin, came comfortably through the first and second rounds and three of the four Americans entered qualified, together with the Frenchman and one runner each from England, Canada, Sweden and Germany.

Fashions in running change, and it had but recently been realised by athletic scientists that if a man was ever to beat 1 minute 50 seconds for 800 metres he would need to run each of the quarters in approximately the same time. Lowe's lap-times, as I took them from the Press box, were approximately 55.6 seconds for the first lap and 56.2 for the second lap. Another *contributory factor to his victory in the final* on Tuesday, July 31, was to be found in the fact that on Monday, July 30, Lowe had a very easy passage through the semi-final. Registering about 1 minute 56 seconds, he ran second to Fuller, who returned 1 minute 55.6 seconds. Bylehn and Englehardt had also qualified easily. In the third heat on the Monday, however, there had been a desperate fight between the alleged potential winners, Lloyd Hahn, Phil Edwards and Sera Martin, all three running the distance in about 1 minute 53 seconds.

When the final was called on, the positions were, from the inside, Lowe, Bylehn, Englehardt, Martin, Watson, Hahn, Edwards, Keller and Fuller. Lowe had the cherished position next the pole, and, after one false start, he kept it until *the first bend in the track was reached. Then* Hahn took over, with Phil Edwards showing darkly at his shoulder and on the outside of Lowe. All this suited the Englishman to perfection, for he liked the pace and he liked the way in which the race was being run. Hahn, who had covered the first 400 metres in 55.2 seconds, led at the bell from Lowe and Edwards, who were quite a bit ahead of Englehardt, Martin and Bylehn. And that is the way they ran in procession until Douglas Lowe jumped the pack as the field came into the straight. He had wisely held back his sprint as long as possible and his previous shorter-distance work paid bumper dividends. His finishing sprint was so fast that all his opponents were left far behind, "beaten by a street," as the times returned show. These were: 1. D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain, 1 *minute* 51.8 seconds; 2. E. Bylehn, Sweden, 1 minute 52.8 seconds; 3. H. Englehardt, Germany, 1 minute 53.2 seconds; 4. P. Edwards, Canada, 1 minute 54 seconds; 5. Lloyd Hahn, U.S.A., 1 minute 54.2 seconds; 6. Sera Martin, France, 1 minute 54.6 seconds.

Lowe had set the seal on his great career as an athlete, for he had held almost every title for which he had competed. He had successfully defended his Olympic 800-metres title, something in itself then unique in the history of the Games, and in so doing he made a new Olympic record.

Tom Hampson was a totally different type from Douglas Lowe. He went up to St. Catherine's College, Oxford, in 1926, whereas Lowe had come down from Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1925. So far as I know, these two greatest of English half-milers never met in competition. Hampson went up from Bancrofts, whence a reputation for scholarship, rather than for athletic prowess, preceded him.

I cannot find his name in any O.U.A.C. sports programme up to his last year at Oxford, in which he was awarded a half blue for the half mile against Cambridge. He was a studious chap and one rather feels that he let everything else go by the board while he was working for his degree. Then, perhaps with the end of the university course in sight, he gave rein to his ambition to become an athlete. Yet even he, I

think, had but small idea of the fame he was to achieve on the running-track. None the less, those three years of abstinence from athletics, coming between school and a great public career, may have been all to the good.

The first time most people saw Hampson run, I fancy, was at Stamford Bridge, London, when Cambridge defeated Oxford by seven events to four on March 23, 1929. To many of the spectators he made no very impressive first appearance. He finished a poor fourth to M. H. C. Gutteridge, C.U.A.C., who won in 1 minute 57.2 seconds by twenty yards from W. C. Wentworth, O.U.A.C., and G. E. G. Green, C.U.A.C., who covered the initial 440 yards in 56.8 seconds. That probably set Hampson thinking, for Gutteridge had covered the ultimate 440 yards in 60.4 seconds. Hampson realised that the less difference there was between the two quarter-mile times the better would be the final timing for the whole journey. The Press, in the main, ignored his performance, but the *cognoscenti* smiled, for we knew that

TOM HAMPSON, THE FIRST MAN TO RUN 800 METRES IN UNDER 1 MIN. 50 SECS.

a new star was rising, and so put his first failure down to shyness rather than lack of ability—and we were right.

On May 13, Gutteridge beat Hampson again, but only by three yards and the time was 1 minute 56 seconds. In June Cambridge University entertained an A.A.A. team at Fenners. C. Ellis and Tom Hampson both represented the A.A.A. Ellis won by three yards from Hampson, who beat Gutteridge into third place. Ellis had been second in the A.A.A. mile of 1925 and had won that title in 1927 and 1928. He was a strong man of great experience and sound strategy and tactics.

In July, 1929, a combined Oxford and Cambridge team visited Canada and the U.S.A. and Tom Hampson went with it. On his return he consulted various friends about his athletic prospects. The next Olympic Games were to be held at Los Angeles in 1932.

In winning the 880-yards final at the A.A.A. Jubilee championships in 1930 in the new English record time of 1 minute 53.2 seconds Hampson returned 55.4 and 57.8 seconds respectively for each 440-yards—a difference of only 2.4 seconds between the two laps. Tom Hampson's ideas of how a man might beat 1 minute 50 seconds, which is even time for 800 metres, were getting clearer.

Not long before, Douglas Lowe had said, "Among good performers the time taken over the second 440 yards is almost constant, whatever the time over the first 440 may have been." From that came the deduction that the first quarter mile should be anything up to three seconds faster than the second.

Hampson did not hold by that tenet. He held other views, not to be revealed until his racing fitness was fully assured. I think I know what he was after in 1932, that final season of strenuous and intensive training for the Olympic games. I watched and analysed most of his trials and races that year and it dawned upon me that he was after absolutely *level*-pace running, combined, at first, with the ability to cover any individual 440 yards in exactly 55 seconds. That he could do easily enough, but not the full half mile in 1 minute 50 seconds, even if he ever did so before he got to California. No, what he was after was level-pace all the way, so that if he ran half a mile in, say, 1 minute 56 seconds, then you could be virtually sure that his time for each of the two laps would be something very near to 58 seconds for each quarter mile.

The level pace of his two quarter miles, to make up one whole half mile, that season was incredible, there being, on only one occasion, a difference of more than three-fifths of a second between the times of the first and second laps. Only once did he depart from the strategy upon which he had decided. That was in the A.A.A. versus C.U.A.C. match at Fenners Ground, Cambridge, on June 7. He won by eighteen yards from Mike Gutteridge in 1 minute 55 seconds for a new ground record, but, prior to the race, was persuaded by an athletic correspondent of the Press to revert to Lowe's rule. He therefore covered his first 440 yards in 58 seconds and the second in 59 seconds.

The Press correspondent was jubilant, but forgot that in the previous month Hampson, following out his own new idea, had equalled the all-comers ground record of 1 minute 54.4 seconds when running for the A.A.A. versus O.U.A.C. at Iffley Road, Oxford, where ground records are anything but cheap.

In 1932, with the Olympic games just ahead, Hampson, like the great Douglas Lowe before him, took to quarter-miling to add speed to his stamina. When, at 3.45 p.m. on August 2, nine finalists from five countries toed the starting-line of the unstringed course at Los Angeles, Edwards, the veteran Negro from Canada, drew the inside berth from Hornbostel, U.S.A.; Peltzer, Germany; Hampson, Great Britain; Genung, U.S.A.; Sera Martin, France; Turner, U.S.A.; Wilson, Canada; and Powell, Great Britain (outside) in that order.

The starter got them away perfectly at the third time of asking. Edwards, who had finished fourth to Lowe in the 800 metres in 1928 and who was backed by training at 440 yards, went away at a pace which opened a seven-yards gap. It looked suicidal, and seemed more so when it was announced that he had run the first lap in 52.8 seconds. After he had held his lead up to the 600-yards mark, Wilson took over, but the Negro stayed right at his shoulder. Hampson up to then had made no apparent effort. In the back stretch, however, he jumped Genung as the American began to go up to the leaders. Wilson, who had dropped to fourth place, moved into second, displacing Hampson and Genung.

Coming round the last bend Wilson passed Edwards in a desperate effort, whereas Hampson produced one of those characteristic, long, gradual accelerations that had always won his races. With fifty yards to go the Englishman and the Canadian were running shoulder to shoulder on dead-level terms, but no spasmodic effort of Wilson's could disturb or slow down the long, steady drive the Englishman had started. With perfect judgment Hampson took the lead at exactly the right place—right on the tape—to win by less than a foot in 1 minute 49.8 seconds—a new world's and Olympic record.

The lesson to be learned from this greatest of all 800-metres races is, firstly, I think, to be found in the fact that Hampson, at last, did what he had planned, by running his first 400 metres in 55 seconds, a difference of only .2 seconds between the two laps.

[*The first article in this series appeared in the issue of December 27, 1948.*]

MY MASTERS

By JOHN DIMSDALE

MY weakness is for white cats. My servitude began several years ago when a kind friend insisted on giving to my daughter a small white kitten. She—they always seem to be shes, even when guaranteed otherwise—grew into a lovely cat, with yellow eyes and not in the least deaf, as are so many of this colour. There is a strong tradition locally that a white cat brings bad luck upon the household; but the only bad luck that befell my family was in the fate that overtook Mouse herself, as she kitten had been christened.

Of her descendants we now have four. When the last two litters arrived I told myself, quite firmly, that her daughter Daisy and granddaughter Noseball (due to my small son's inability to say Snowball) were sufficient to keep down the rats in the farm buildings. My wife told me that we must keep a white one out of each litter as we would easily find homes for them and, in fact, they were provisionally promised. Needless to say, when the kittens were old enough to be sent away, my entire family attacked me and said that they must stay. And since, as I have said, white cats are my weakness, it was all too easy to break down my resistance.

The garden of the house where we used to live was enclosed by an iron fence reinforced with rabbit wire; not far away on the other side of the fence was a rabbit warren. When I looked out of the drawing-room window on a summer's day, I could see Mouse sitting like a stone statue in the warren, waiting and watching.

Next I would hear her asking to be let into the drawing-room from the hall and, in the background, the patter of little feet. On opening the door to let her in, I would catch a fleeting glimpse of a rabbit going to ground under the chest, or taking exercise up and down the passage. Mouse had by this time lost all interest in the rabbit; with a glance at me, as much as to say "All yours now," she would curl herself up on the sofa and go to sleep.

At other times she would play with her prey on the lawn, then let it go just before anyone could arrive to finish it off. This reluctance to see the business through to its logical conclusion entailed a terrific hunt, all over the garden, which frequently came to an unsatisfactory conclusion.

I could never discover how Mouse caught her rabbits. Anything more conspicuous than a white cat sitting on green grass it is hard to imagine. Her strength must have been considerable, for she carried these rabbits, often full grown, for thirty yards, then jumped the fence and crossed twenty yards of lawn before coming to the house.

She had two peculiarities: one was that she liked going for walks with my wife and myself. When out walking she behaved very differently from a dog, who either trots along at your heels or else dashes madly about. She came along in short bursts; one moment she would be sitting down some way behind you, and the next right at your heels, and this trait has been transmitted to all her descendants. The other peculiarity was that she would answer to her name and usually come when called.

Later on in life she became an inveterate huntress, sometimes staying away for several days. When walking round the farm, knowing that she was off hunting, I would call her at intervals. Often she would appear from a hedgerow or wood, purring "fit to bust," then walk home with me. Her end was very sad and most unlucky: a poacher shot her while she was hunting our own woods.

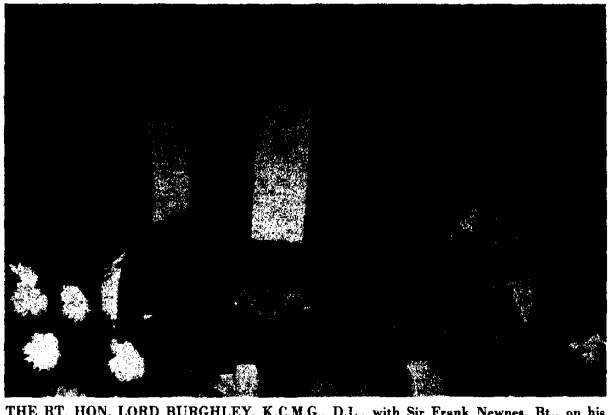
Her daughter, Daisy, is also a great walker. Once she followed my wife for a mile across the fields, to the next village, in a snowstorm. She, too, is a mighty huntress, but I am glad to say does not stay away for more than a day at a time. Her ability to control dogs, of all varieties from Alsatians to dachshunds, has to be seen to be believed. The fox-hound puppies, which we walk for the local pack, very soon learn that they may take no liberties, walking as if in the presence of Royalty—at least three yards behind. Age and many families, which always include at least one white child, are beginning to tell on her; now the best armchair by the fireside is a favourite resort.

"COUNTRY LIFE" JUBILEE DINNER—(*Continued from page* 183)

on the land does, and because they are all artists they do it with love and pride.

"I am not a bit afraid that mechanisation will ruin the crafts and skills of agriculture. There is not a machine in barns, steadings, or fields that dominates the man. Always there is need for rapid adjustment and initiative. I love the chap who, combining cockshoot, had difficulty to control the air-blast, so he chucked clay into the entrails of the wretched machine, and all was well. That's the spirit of the land, and that's the spirit of England, and only if we take care of the spirit of the land shall we take care of the spirit of England.

"*True enough, mechanisation may eliminate* many of the patterns and scenes that for centuries have been at the core of the beauty of rural England and the poet of the future will hardly sing with Clare of Russet Shookes *and Thatch Time Weathered Barns, but, fear* not, tractor, combine and drill will safeguard the glorious colour tones, and general pattern of farm lands well and truly farmed."



THE RT. HON. LORD BURGHLEY, K.C.M.G., D.L., with Sir Frank Newnes, Bt., on his right and Mrs. R. A. Butler on his left

"Plan the Country First!"

Referring to what he described as a pretty fairy story about a man clothed in invisible assets who parachuted himself from Mars through the barrage of collectors and Customs officers to one of England's worst backwaters, Sir George said that it had a lovely moral for town planners. That moral was "Plan the Country First," for Agriculture was the cradle of man's every aspiration.

"May I remind you," he concluded, "that the farmer every day and all the year round is engaged in the supreme art of giving effectiveness to truth, for his art compels the imitation of Nature in her own manner of operation. In this New World I believe, and we all know it in our hearts, that it will go hard with England unless England makes Agriculture her glory and her pride."

AMATEUR SPORT

Lord Burghley On Its Value in World Understanding

THE toast of "Sport" enabled Lord Burghley to speak of the contribution which he hoped the Olympic Games, to be held in London next year, would make to an understanding among mankind in the present international friction. Sport, he said, was the great common denominator of all peoples, and the British conception of amateur sport was held by many other countries.

Lord Burghley devoted the first part of his speech to a humorous conjecture of how one could explain British sports to a visitor from Mars. How could one account, for instance, for an athlete running himself to a standstill for pleasure when he was not being chased, or chipping pieces from his knees and ankles by jumping hurdles when going round them would be much quicker? How could one justify boxers giving one another "big whacks" when not in anger, but because it was rather fun, or thirty Rugby players in spotless attire fighting out a match on a cold afternoon and taking away most of the field with them and leaving perhaps an ear or two behind? How could one interpret the game of golf, played with an unnaturally small ball and a club with an undersized head and with an accompanying flow of bad language?

He saw a great kinship between soccer and racing, for they attracted bigger crowds than any other sport and had a great following of people who engaged in a slight flutter and who would undoubtedly be found, if a post-mortem examination were to be made on them, to have the name of a football pool written on their hearts. For them one might shed a tear, since they were soon to receive the embraces of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, however, must nourish a great secret sorrow that his embraces were received so widely without enthusiasm and so often with the possibility of evasive action.

Lord Burghley went on to say that COUNTRY LIFE, which, despite its fifty years, had solved the problem of eternal youth, had played a tremendous part in helping British sport in the highest tradition, and a deep debt of gratitude was due to the paper for its articles, pictures and notes. Next year the greatest festival of amateur sport was going to be revived in this country, for the Olympic Games were to be held in London for the first time for forty years. That was a tremendous undertaking, for seventeen major events would be decided, and it was fortunate that there was an enormous body of amateur sportsmen who were competent to organise it. He was chairman of the organising committee, which was anxious to get the foundations well laid before announcing details.

The British Ideal

These Olympic Games with their centuries-long history were not merely a series of international contests. They went far deeper than that. They emphasised the truth that sport was the great common denominator of all peoples and that the British conception of amateur sport was held by many other countries. They were determined that that conception should be held by all.

"We believe," added Lord Burghley, "that in these days of international friction, we have a contribution to make in getting out of the vicious circle. I have competed in three Olympic Games and have witnessed another, and I have made some great friendships as a result of those Games. Such an experience must be good for men throughout the world. We feel that in these Games we are not only going to see a great festival of sport, but are going to make a contribution to an understanding among mankind."

In proposing the toast he coupled with it the names of COUNTRY LIFE and Sir Frank Newnes, who, he said, had filled a substantial role in sport, had played golf for Cambridge University and had hunted with the Devon and Somerset Staghounds. He thanked Sir Frank for the great part that COUNTRY LIFE had taken in sport, and in dealing with the great field sports.

Keeping Abreast of Change

In his reply Sir Frank Newnes thanked the speakers and expressed pleasure that so many well-known people associated with interests with which COUNTRY LIFE was closely identified had honoured the occasion with their presence. He paid a tribute to the "loyalty, ability and unstinted service" of the staff, many of whom had been with the firm for thirty years. Young recruits were coming in from time to time; so that the paper was always in touch with new ideas and its outlook was kept fresh and up-to-date. It fully realised that there must be changes in regard to the many aspects of modern life with which it dealt.

When he heard that readers of the advertisement pages wanted to buy two country houses a week, he had a fellow-feeling for them, because his wife wanted to do exactly the same and he had no doubt that that could be said of the wives of most of those present. (Laughter). He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would so arrange his finances that those ambitions could be realised. (Laughter). The advertisement pages were indeed an important feature of COUNTRY LIFE—though it contained other things as well (Laughter)—and he would like to pay tribute to the great support which the various advertisers and advertising agents had given for so long and for their co-operation in the policy of keeping the advertisements in line with the artistic nature of the paper.

"We are a paper," concluded Sir Frank, "which is trying to keep up a tradition. Tradition must not mean being out-of-date. We realise the importance of this very deeply, and it will be our one aim and endeavour to maintain our high standard and to see that the future of COUNTRY LIFE is as successful as the past."

Toast of The Guests

Proposing the toast of "The Guests at our Birthday Party," Mr. Bernard Darwin remarked that it was 38 years ago that he first visited the offices of COUNTRY LIFE. He recalled that in the first issue the frontispiece was occupied by the picture of a gentleman, but the House of Lords had died in the last ditch of the first number, for the ladies had charged into the second issue and had held the position unchallenged ever since. He coupled with the toast the name of Sir Alan Herbert, who, he said, appeared to be a split personality—half a valuable M.P. almost wholly serious and half "just A.P.H., the creator of A.P.H.-orisms" (Laughter).

PRESS ENQUIRY

Sir Alan Herbert on "A Stupid Inquisition"

IN a witty reply that evoked frequent applause, Sir Alan Herbert said it was remarkable that anyone should congratulate himself on being alive and publicly active during the past black fifty years, most of which had been years of the celebrated Tory and Liberal misrule during which England had won only three wars and defeated tyranny on the Continent only twice, scientists had done no more than invent and develop such things as the gramophone,

electric trains, the motor car, the talking film, radio and television, not to mention such trifles as penicillin and insulin, speed records by land and sea and air had been broken and the whole social structure of the country was being relentlessly pushed by the wicked Tories into an abyss from which only now His Majesty's Ministers were, thank God, rapidly, quietly and modestly about to extricate us. Mr. Attlee, always a modest man, had said two years ago that we were beginning a new era; he hoped it would not prove a new chimera. (Laughter).

Referring to the enquiry which was to be held into the conduct of the Press, he emphasised that the indictment was that it distorted the news. How would COUNTRY LIFE come out of all that? How did we know that there had been no tendentious articles on the willow-warbler; that all those pictures of fat and pompous cows had no subtle political significance; that *A Countryman's Notes* was wholly free from class bias; and that all those beautiful pictures of the houses of the past were not deliberately intended as a reflection on the building effort of to-day?

There was a charge that editors were ground down by brutal directives as to what they should say. The picture of proprietors giving writers a continual stream of new ideas was a new, delightful and surprising one. In his experience the opposite had been the case. He believed that Lord Kemsley, the chief villain of the ill-conceived melodrama, gave two principal directives to his papers—one that there should be "no dirt," and the other that there should be no callous intrusion into private grief. What a shocking interference with the truth, and how did we know that COUNTRY LIFE was not ground down by a similar tyranny. (Laughter).

Prejudice for Weeklies

He had a prejudice for weeklies, for they were the great filters of nonsense and the reservoirs of wisdom. He thought the British Press did the country fair credit and that it was the last institution about which it should have been thought fit to start a pompous and stupid inquisition. He resented the suggestion that the Press, whether proprietors or writers, was in a great conspiracy to distort news, in other words tell lies. Journalism was not a safe or easy job or one in which attention to routine and punctual attendance at an office would command success. Chesterton had said that journalists were men permitted to scribble on the backs of advertisements—of course, to-day there were far fewer advertisements—but, in fact, every day brought a new adventure and demanded new ideas.

How nice it would be if we were all nationalised and provided with ideas by some clever Government department, especially if all the papers got the same ideas, as happened, he believed, in the enlightened country of Russia. Every newspaper man had great power for good or ill in the minds of millions and for spreading light or darkness all over the world. He thought that we had no particular cause for shame and could hold our head pretty high. (Applause).

During the dinner the New English Singers sang a madrigal, a canzonet, ballads and folk songs, and entertainment was also given by Miss Joyce Grenfell, the diseuse. A copy of *Fifty Years of* COUNTRY LIFE, by Bernard Darwin, was presented to each guest.

LIST OF THE GUESTS

Among those who accepted invitations to the dinner were the following :—

Lord Aberconway, Messrs. J. K. Adams, E. Ainger, W. H. Aldington, P. H. Aldridge, Bernard Alton, D. P. Anderson, James Anderson, Sir John Anderson, M.P., Messrs. Reginald Arkell, A. R. Arrowsmith, Leigh Ashton, Searle Austin.

Messrs. John M. Bacon, C. F. Baldry, W. E. Barber, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, Messrs. Harry Barnes, J. L. Beddington, Roy Beddington, G. E. Beharrell, E. Glanville Benn, Sir Thomas P. Bennett, Messrs. Michael F. Berry, O. Bertram, Bertram J. H. Billing, Gordon Boggon, Major-General J. A. M. Bond, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Messrs. E. W. Boot, H. T. W. Bousfield, Trevor A. Bowen, W. Le Neve Bower, E. C. Bowyer, A. E. Boyles, L. S. M. Braund, H. Brealey, Viscount Bridgeman, Sir Harry Brittain, Messrs. Ivor Brown, S. James Brown, Claude H. Browne, Lt.-Col. T. B. Browne, Messrs. George Bryden, George D. Bryson, A. M. Burberry, A. C. Burdon, Southcott Burge, W. Burgess, Lady Burghley, Lord Burnham, Lt.-Col. Percy C. Burton, Mrs. R. A. Butler, Mr. E. M. J. Buxton.

Mr. Laurence J. Cadbury, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Calkin, Mr. F. J. Camm, Miss C. E. Camplin, Mr. R. W. Card, Miss Nellie Carson, Professor H. G. Champion, Messrs. I. O. Chance, H. T. Chapman, P. R. Chappell, Sir Lawrence Chubb, Messrs. Richard Church, H. L. Clarkson, W. Cleverdon, H. Clifford-Smith, Maurice Clowes, Lady Georgina Coleridge, Mr. J. M. Connell, Miss M. Coules, Messrs. E. G. Court, Cabot Coville, Sir William Crawford, Mr. A. Croxton-Smith, Colonel R. S. Cumming, Messrs. L. J. Cumner, L. R. Curtis.

Messrs. James S. Dakers, Robert E. Dangerfield, Dr. C. D. Darlington, Mrs. Bernard Darwin, Messrs. C. N. T. Davenport, R. M. Davis, J. Wentworth Day, Miss Audrey Deans, Messrs. Stanley D. Dickson, S. H. Dingley, Thomas Dixon, Patrick Dolan, R. H. Dolton, V. F. Doyle, James W. Drawbell.

Messrs. W. G. Eade, T. W. Earle, A. Trystan Edwards, C. W. Edwards, Lionel Edwards, Ralph Edwards, Harold W. Eley, W. H. F. Emmett, Frank England, James F. Erskine, A. Everett-Jones.

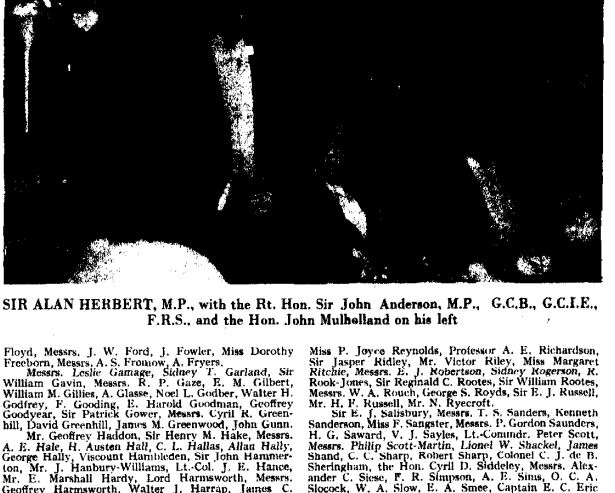
Messrs. B. W. Fagan, R. S. Falk, L. W. Farrow, William Fife, C. H. Fison, W. J. Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Maxwell-Eastwood, W. S. Mansfield, B. T. Marcouse, W. J. Marrable, Sir Edward Marsh, Mr. F. B. Marsh, Miss Hilda Marsh, Sir Alec Martin, Mr. D. M. Matheson, Miss Cecil Mattingly, Messrs. J. N. McClean, Stuart McClean, D. M. McCleary, K. McDowall, Wm. A. McWhirter, S. V. Meakins, Lord Middleton, Mr. R. J. Minney, Miss H. Mole, Messrs. E. Molloy, Ronald Monro, Sir Anderson Montague-Barlow, Messrs. Norman Moore, R. W. Moore, Stanley Morison, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Morris, Rev. C. B. Mortlock, Messrs. John Mulholland, H. C. R. Mullens, F. J. W. Musselwhite.

Messrs. G. A. E. Neville, L. Hugh Newman, Lady Newnes, Messrs. F. A. Nicholson, W. C. Niabett, Lt.-Col. C. M. Norrie, Messrs. E. O. Norton, C. D. Notley, R. L. H. Nunn.

Dr. W. G. Ogg, Messrs. P. C. Oldfield, F. J. Osborn, W. R. Osborne, A. S. Oswald, H. A. Oughton.

Messrs. D. D. Parnell, J. W. Parris, J. W. Pearce, Ronald K. Pearce, W. J. Pearce, James P. Pearson, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Messrs. Alfred Pemberton, G. Pemberton, A. T. Penman, Lord William Percy, Brig.-Gen. C. E. Lucas Phillips, Messrs. G. Burnard Phillips, J. W. Phillips, S. W. Phillips, M. Pick, Fred C. Pickles, Miss Frances Pitt, Mr. H. J. Plunridge, The Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. W. A. Poucher, Sir Alan Powell.

Mr. Bernard Rackham, Sir Harry Railing, Mrs. H. M. Ralt-Kerr, Messrs. K. Rawlins, C. P. Redgrove, P. B. Redmayne, C. Callcott Reilly, Sir Charles Reilly,



SIR ALAN HERBERT, M.P., with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, M.P., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., and the Hon. John Mulholland on his left

Floyd, Messrs. J. W. Ford, J. Fowler, Miss Dorothy Freeborn, Messrs. A. S. Fronow, A. Fryers.

Messrs. Leslie Gamage, Sidney T. Garland, Sir William Gavin, Messrs. R. P. Gaze, E. M. Gilbert, William M. Gillies, A. Glasse, Noel L. Godber, Walter H. Godfrey, F. Gooding, E. Harold Goodman, Geoffrey Goodyear, Sir Patrick Gower, Messrs. Cyril R. Greenhill, David Greenhill, James M. Greenwood, John Gunn.

Mr. Geoffrey Haddon, Sir Henry M. Hake, Messrs. A. E. Hale, H. Austen Hall, C. L. Hallas, Allan Hally, George Hally, Viscount Hambleden, Sir John Hammerton, Mr. J. Hanbury-Williams, Lt.-Col. J. E. Hance, Mr. E. Marshall Hardy, Lord Harmsworth, Messrs. Geoffrey Harmsworth, Walter J. Harrap, James C. Harris, J. E. Harrison, Lowell Hartley, Macdonald Hastings, Percy A. Hawke, Michael Haworth-Booth, Ralph Hazell, Raymond R. H. Hazell, Miss Alice M. Head, Sir Ambrose Heal, Messrs. Anthony S. Heal, Arthur J. Heighway, A. G. L. Hellyer, Philip Hendy, H. G. Henly, Sir Patrick Hennessy, Colonel Jasper Henson, Lady Herbert, Messrs. Clyde Higgs, William Hinks, Geoffrey D. Hobson, P. Hocking-Baker, Lord Hollenden, Lord Horder, Messrs. S. W. Horsfield, F. Horwood, the Rev. Vincent Howson, Messrs. B. P. Hubbard, G. Bernard Hughes, John G. P. Hunt, Edward W. Hunter, G. Noel Hunter, Anthony Hurd, M.P., and Mrs. Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hussey, Miss Hutton.

Mr. Collingwood Ingram, Sir Herbert Ingram, Lady Ingram, Mr. Robert J. Ingram.

Messrs. H. Jackson-Stops, Frank D. James, Major C. S. Jarvis, Messrs. L. Stanley Jay, B. M. Jeffrey, G. A. Jellicoe, R. Jensen, Cyril Jones, Sir Francis Joseph, Miss Margaret Jourdain.

Mr. Cuthbert Kelly, Miss N. W. Kennedy, Lord Kennet of the Dene, Lady Kennet, Mr. Cyril Kew, Captain C. W. R. Knight.

The Bishop of London (Dr. J. W. C. Wand), the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Bracewell Smith), Sir Walter Lamb, Messrs. Ivor Lambe, Frank Lanchester, J. H. Lane-Fox, Miss M. Elizabeth Lascelles, Mrs. M. D. Law, Sir Walter Layton, Messrs. Donald Lea, W. R. Leathes, A. D. C. Le Sueur, H. D. L. Leveson-Gower, S. L. Lewington, B. M. Lindsay Fynn, R. A. Loader, Sir Guy Locock, Messrs. F. Brodie Lodge, W. H. J. Long, H. C. Longley, J. F. W. Loveday, H. W. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Lush, Mr. Robert Lutyens.

Mr. D. T. Macfie, Sir Eric R. D. Maclagan, Messrs. C. J. Macpherson, W. A. Mailey, R. Mallett, H. H. Mallott, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Mander, Messrs. James G. Miss P. Joyce Reynolds, Professor A. E. Richardson, Sir Jasper Ridley, Mr. Victor Riley, Miss Margaret Ritchie, Messrs. E. J. Robertson, Sidney Rogerson, R. Rook-Jones, Sir Reginald C. Rootes, Sir William Rootes, Messrs. W. A. Rouch, George S. Royds, Sir E. J. Russell, Mr. H. P. Russell, Mr. N. Rycroft.

Sir E. J. Salisbury, Messrs. T. S. Sanders, Kenneth Sanderson, Miss F. Sangster, Messrs. P. Gordon Saunders, H. G. Saward, V. J. Sayles, Lt.-Commdr. Peter Scott, Messrs. Philip Scott-Martin, Lionel W. Shackel, James Shand, C. C. Sharp, Robert Sharp, Colonel C. J. de B. Sheringham, the Hon. Cyril D. Shiddeley, Messrs. Alexander C. Siese, F. R. Simpson, A. E. Sims, O. C. A. Slocock, W. A. Slow, E. A. Smee, Captain R. C. Eric Smith, Dr. Malcolm Smith, Messrs. Thomas E. Smith, T. O. Smith, Charles Snelling, Alec G. Spence, Miss Brenda E. Spender, Mr. D. R. Spendlove, Sir A. Dykes Spicer, Mr. M. Spilman, Captain Jack J. H. Spink, Messrs. Howard Spring, Paul C. P. Stanley, Lady Stapledon, Mr. Theo. A. Stephens, Miss Ann Stephens, Colonel F. C. Stern, Messrs. A. F. Martin Stewart, R. S. Summerhays, John Summerson, N. Sutherland, Miss Joyce Sutton.

Mr. J. A. Tait, Sir Stephen Tallents, Messrs. G. C. Taylor, H. Cecil Taylor, John H. Taylor, F. E. Thomas, Sir Miles Thomas, Lt.-Col. W. E. Thompson, Messrs. James Thomson, F. H. Thomson, Captain Bernard Thorpe, Messrs. W. A. Thorpe, Francis J. Toms, S. Dunn Toon, Fred Treveatt, G. H. Tringham, Mrs. S. C. Tufnell, Mr. Dudley T. Turner.

Messrs. Amery Underwood, W. J. Unwin, F. A. Upperton.

Sir Donald E. Vandepeer, Colonel A. N. C. Varley, Messrs. A. H. Vigars, S. H. Vincent, T. Vincent, Colonel Oscar V. Viney.

Messrs. H. Frank Wallace, Claude E. Wallis, F. R. Ward, Colonel George Warden, Lord Wardington, Messrs. Eustace F. S. Watkins, V. Wellington, J. Goddard Watts, Lt.-Col. F. A. M. Webster, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. R. F. West, the Mayor of Westminster (the Hon. Greville Howard), Messrs. H. Stanley Wharton, Laurence Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitaker, Messrs. J. N. Whitmill, A. M. Wigan, Clough Williams-Ellis, Walter Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hedley Willis, Messrs. Will. B. R. Willsmore, E. Windover, F. Winthrop-Young, Sir Robert Witt, Professor G. H. Wooldridge, Messrs. Leslie P. Woolf, R. Woolley, Major R. M. Woolley, Mr. Henry Wynmalen.

Mr. H. W. Yoxall.

Mr. T. J. Zimmerman.

CORRESPONDENCE

WAXWINGS VISIT THE MIDLANDS

SIR,—With reference to the letter (December 6, 1946) about waxwings in Ayrshire early in November, we had seven of these birds in the garden here, feeding on cotoneaster and berberis berries, at the end of December. They were very tame, and did not seem to mind cars coming and going, or dog and children running about.

We got within a few yards of them, and only two appeared to have the red on the wing. Were the others *females or young birds?*—PATIENCE SCOTT-COCKBURN, *Copse Lodge, Brackley, Northamptonshire.*

[There has been a considerable irruption of waxwings into the British Isles from Northern Europe this winter. The majority have been reported from the east coast, and few seem to have penetrated far inland. Most of those seen by our correspondent were probably females or first-winter males, both of which have a smaller amount of red on the wing than have adult males.—ED.]

IRISH BATTLE TROPHY

SIR,—In the north aisle of the venerable Cathedral of Armagh, built in the thirteenth century on the site of Ireland's first cathedral founded by St. Patrick, there hangs the standard of the 70th French demi-brigade taken at the Battle of Ballinamuck in County Longford, fought on September 7, 1798, by the 8th or Armagh Regiment of Militia.

A FRENCH STANDARD CAPTURED IN IRELAND

See letter: Irish Battle Trophy

This battle decided the fate of General Humbert's French expeditionary force in Ireland.

The colour is the only enemy one ever captured in the Emerald Isle by a Militia Regiment. The charge in the centre represents the axes and rods of the lictors surrounded by oak leaves, a badge adopted by the French Republic, and is surmounted by the *rouge bonnet*, the red cap worn by the French Revolutionists.

The Armagh Regiment of Militia became later the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and in 1891 Colonel Simpson and other officers of this battalion deposited the captured colour in the Cathedral.—C. J. ROBB, *Drumharriff Lodge, Loughgall, Co. Armagh.*

ANOTHER WOMAN PIPE SMOKER

SIR,—Apropos of the article *Portrait of a Roaring Girl* (December 6, 1946), you may like to see the enclosed picture, by George Cuit, of Isabella Tinkler, known also as Tibby, who died at Richmond, Yorkshire, in 1794, aged 92, and appears to have been as extraordinary a character as Mrs. Mary Frith.

She was a bookseller, then the only one in the town, and few in her trade knew more of books, their histories, prices, etc. She is seen sitting in her shop smoking a pipe, and but for her dress might be mistaken for a man. The partly knitted stocking on the shelf by her was probably an additional means of income, as the town at that time did a lucrative trade in knitted stockings and woollen nightcaps with the Netherlands.—MARIE HARTLEY, *Coleshouse, Askrigg, Yorkshire.*

ISABELLA TINKLER IN HER BOOKSHOP AT RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

See letter: Another Woman Pipe Smoker

SUBSTITUTES FOR GIN TRAPS

SIR,—I have read Mr. John A. Wilson's letter on substitutes for gin traps (December 20, 1946) with great interest as it deals with a subject that the R.S.P.C.A. has very much at heart. It is true that the Society has offered a £300 prize to the inventor of a rabbit-trap that is both efficient and humane, and the competition is still open, but Mr. Wilson will be relieved to hear that important developments are now at hand, details of which cannot yet be made public.

In the meantime, however, we are prepared to demonstrate many excellent substitutes for the gin trap, as well as gassing methods, all of which are effective in exterminating rabbits in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture, yet without the infliction of intolerable suffering.—S. G. POLHILL, Acting Chief Secretary, R.S.P.C.A., 105, *Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.*

THE ANTLERS AT POWERSCOURT

SIR,—Your photograph of the staircase at Powerscourt, Co. Wicklow, in your issue of December 6, 1946, shows a splendid pair of antlers. Except at the International Sports Exhibition, held in London shortly before the war, I have not seen its equal. As far as I can note it has at least 26 points.

I would be glad to know the species—perhaps red deer—and if any history of it has been preserved.—CHARLES B. HORSBRUGH, 84, *York Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea, S.W.11.*

[The collection of stags' heads at Powerscourt can scarcely be matched elsewhere. It was made during the latter half of the last century, by the seventh Viscount Powerscourt, who scoured Germany, Austria and Central Europe generally, for antique, exceptional, and deformed heads, beside prints, *Lusterweiblen* (chandeliers made of antlers) and other trophies of the chase. The head on the stairs referred to is one of the 17th- or 18th-century Continental specimens, and, we understand, used to hang outside the Market-place in Vienna. There seems no doubt that it is that of a red deer.—ED.]

THE BROCKEN SPECTRE

SIR,—Recent correspondence about the Brocken Spectre reminds me of an experience I had years ago when stalking in Benula Forest, Ross-shire.

I had climbed in a thick mist to a ridge about 2,000 ft., and the sun was high on my right. Suddenly the mist parted and on my left appeared the shadows of myself and the stalker. I tapped him on his shoulder and he immediately dropped to the ground, thinking I had seen deer. He turned to look and stood up, and as he did, his shadow rose with him. The mist came over us, and in a few seconds the phenomenon disappeared. Our shadows were semicircled by a faint rainbow.—R. E. MYDDELTON (Col.), *Turf Club, Piccadilly, W.1.*

A DESIGN BY REX WHISTLER FOR A NEW LAY-OUT OF GROSVENOR SQUARE, MADE BEFORE THE WAR

See letter: The Roosevelt Memorial

THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

From the Duchess of Westminster.

SIR,—I have a charming drawing by Rex Whistler of a new plan for the gardens of Grosvenor Square, which he drew for my husband before the war. It may interest readers of COUNTRY LIFE to see his proposal, in view of the discussions in connection with the Roosevelt Memorial. The whole drawing is only 8 ins. by 4½ ins.—LOELIA WESTMINSTER, 18, *Grosvenor Square, W.1.*

[The interesting points in Rex Whistler's proposal, made, of course, long before any particular memorial was contemplated are:—

1. The reversion to something like the original formal lay-out of the Square, with provision for diagonal paths.

2. The employment of architecture, in the form of columns carrying a canopy over the statue, to give the necessary height and dominance to the memorial.

A DETAIL OF AN UNUSUALLY FINE STAG'S HEAD IN THE POSSESSION OF VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT

See letter: The Antlers at Powerscourt

It is the lack of analogous architectural "elevation" that is largely responsible for the widespread sense of disappointment with the Roosevelt Memorial design. It is felt, we think rightly, that a statue, even accompanied by a formal lay-out, will not be of sufficient bulk and height to assert itself adequately in so large a space. Its placing beneath a stately "baldochino," as Rex Whistler instinctively visualised, would automatically surmount this problem—and produce a far more impressive monument. The occasion is obviously one for the co-operation of architecture and sculpture, the former represented by an exponent as eminent as the latter.—ED].

THE KISSING BOUGH

SIR,—I was very interested in the article in your issue of December 6, 1946, on the Kissing Bough. It reminded me of the substitute that my

(*Continued on page 195*)

that
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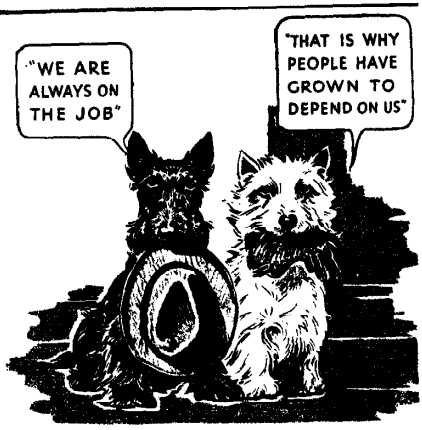

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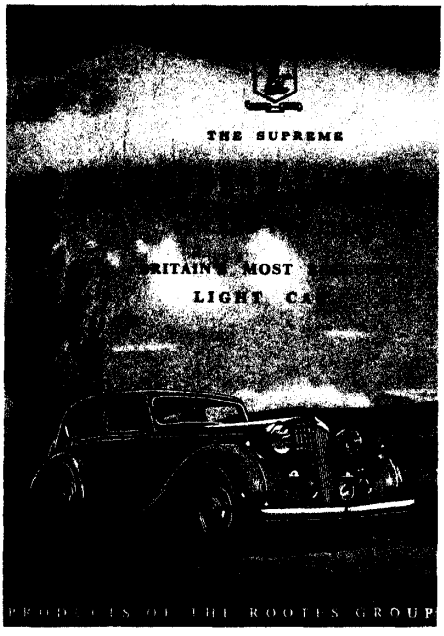

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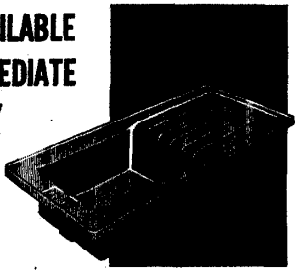

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wife made one Christmas, when she used a wooden hoop supported horizontally by half a dozen strings converging on a hook. Unfortunately, all she knew was that her parents made one for her brothers and sisters, but whether her mother brought the idea from Oxfordshire, or whether her father used some local inspiration, is not ascertainable. In any case, the result was almost identical with the Crown design.

When I was a boy in the West Riding of Yorkshire in the 1870s we made what we called a Wassail Bob, by using two hoops, which produced almost the same result as the globular design.

I have tried to trace the development of the Wassail Bob. I have no doubt whatever that originally it had nothing to do with Christmas. The first line of our song indicated that: "Here we come a-wassailing among the leaves so green." No doubt it was some pagan rite connected with blessing the crop, and its original intent was forgotten.

I have a very good example of how this may happen: we visited Austria during the Lent of 1924, and found that in the country parishes the clock chimes had all been silenced, but so that the field workers might know when to cease work for meals, etc., the parish priests sent out half a dozen schoolboys with very loud

IN THE DRIVER'S CAB. A FRIENDLY KESTREL

See letter: A Railway Hawk

rattles. The boys perambulated the lanes twirling their rattles, which were most effective. The rattles were decorated with evergreens and flowers (Christmas roses) and one can quite imagine how, in the passage of the centuries, the original object could be forgotten and the symbol take its place. Some such transition probably took place before the lantern of the wassailer became the kissing bough of the twentieth century.—ROBERT S. FOX, *Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire.*

CHEAP FUEL

SIR,—The recent article *Running Power Stations on Peat* prompts me to send you the enclosed photograph of a young boy of Brandon, County Kerry, loading turf on to his cart. The families of Brandon each rent a quarter of an acre of bog-land from the Eire Land Commission. The rent charged varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per annum, and a quarter of an acre will produce sufficient peat to last an average family from 25 to 30 years.—F. J. PATERSON, *56, Broad Road, Sale, Cheshire.*

1848 OXFORD DRAG PRINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

SIR,—It was with great interest that I read Mr. P. S. Watkins's letter (*Collectors' Questions*, October 4, 1946), about the coloured prints of the 1848 Oxford Drag. My father, John Blades

THE OCTAGON CHAPEL AT MOULTON, BUILT IN 1722 BY THE VERMUYDEN BROTHERS

See letter: An Octagonal Chapel

Currey, who was at B.N.C. about 1848 or 1849, had the complete set of 4, and I have known them well for over 70 years. I have often heard my father mention Jimmy Allgood—one of those mentioned in the list given by your correspondent. Those who possess sets will doubtless be surprised to hear that a set has been in distant South Africa for nearly 100 years.—C. C. CURRIEY, *Grahamstown, South Africa.*

A RAILWAY HAWK

SIR,—Hawks as a rule are afraid of man, but the photograph I enclose shows a kestrel confidently perched on the shoulder of an engine-driver.

During a journey between Barnstaple and Taunton it flew into the engine cab, much to the surprise of the driver, but although alarmed at first by its unusual surroundings it soon settled down and made itself at home on a seat by the look-out window. It made no objection to being taken to the driver's home at the end of the journey, and was quite content to be carried back to the engine cab when he returned to duty. It travelled each day on his 50-mile run for some time.

Unfortunately, its liking for bright objects eventually brought disaster, for one day when the door of the fire-box was open it dived into the flames and perished.—C. A. CHADWICK, *85, Beresford Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.*

AN OCTAGONAL CHAPEL

SIR,—Moulton Chapel, about six miles from Spalding in Lincolnshire, is an unusual and little-known building, planned in the form of an octagon, and suggesting in its fine brickwork the influence of the Low Countries. It can indeed be claimed to be largely Dutch, for many of the bricks are incised with the initials of the old Dutch builders, the Vermuyden Brothers, who, in 1722, when this church was built, were engaged in the vast drainage system that has proved the salvation of the Fen country. A stone over the door records the fact that the chapel was erected in 1722. It is really a chapel-of-ease. The church has an endowment of £370 a year, with a resident minister, and the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Moulton.—S. J., *Spalding, Lincolnshire.*

DOGS AND PICTURES

SIR,—With reference to Major Jarvis's notes about dogs and pictures in a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE, I remember a terrier puppy, which was playing on the floor of the dining-room, suddenly looking up and seeing a picture of a shepherd and his collie, and barking at it.

The picture was an oil painting by Briton Rivière, entitled *Bad News*. A shepherd in his smock is leaning over a stone wall with a newspaper in his hand, and the collie is looking up at him wondering what is the matter. The landscape is covered with snow.

The bark of that puppy was a compliment to the artist, and, I think, a well-deserved one.—ANTHONY BUXTON, *Horsey Hall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S BEDSTEAD

SIR,—In the church at Hambleden, Buckinghamshire, there is some richly carved Early Tudor panelling, said to have formed part of Cardinal Wolsey's bedstead. It is divided by richly moulded and carved shafts into eight compartments, in which appear the arms of Wolsey surmounted by a cardinal's hat, the royal arms and the arms of Bishop Fox enclosed in the garter under a mitre. The last are shown in the accompanying photograph.

It is difficult to account for the presence of the arms of Wolsey and Fox together, although on the latter's death Wolsey was given the bishopric of Winchester *in commendam*, an office which he held for only a few months. The bed might, therefore, have been made for one of the Bishops of Winchester's houses. There is, however, a tradition that the bed was acquired at a sale at the old Bishop's Palace at Fingest, a possession of the Bishops of Lincoln, which see Wolsey held for a short time in 1514. Another suggestion that has been made is that this piece of furniture came from the Vyne in Hampshire.—CLIVE LAMBERT, *London, S.W.1.*

LOADING PEAT AT BRANDON, COUNTY KERRY

See letter: Cheap Fuel

THE FROG IN THE MOULD

SIR,—I required a reproduction of a frog in metal, true to life, and for this purpose intended to make a casting from a plaster-of-Paris mould.

The live frog was anæsthetised in a glass jar, and, after waiting for five minutes from the time that no movement of any sort had been observed, I placed the inert body on a glass plate and poured liquid plaster-of-Paris

ARMS OF BISHOP FOX ON EARLY TUDOR PANELLING IN HAMBLEDEN CHURCH

The panelling is said to have formed part of Cardinal Wolsey's bedstead

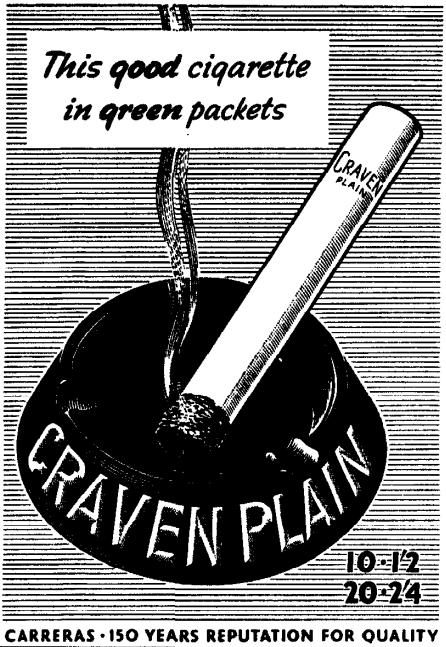
See letter: Cardinal Wolsey's Bedstead

round it up to the median line, working the plaster well into all the interstices with a brush.

When this half was well set (in about ten minutes) it was sprayed with oil, and plaster was poured over the rest of the body. This was left for sixteen hours, and since the two halves of the mould were reluctant to separate, the mould was placed in the sun, and three hours later I took it up in order to prise it open.

Imagine my surprise when the two halves *fell* apart and out jumped the frog, apparently none the worse from having been "dead" and embalmed to a depth of over half an inch in superfine plaster-of-Paris for nineteen hours. There were no blow-holes in the mould through which the frog could have breathed, the imprints of its mouth and nostrils being well defined in the plaster.—KENELM ARMYTAGE, *Mossy Copse, Cranleigh, Surrey.*

[This account reminds us of the old story of the toad in the rock, when quarrymen discover a living toad in the stone and jump to the conclusion it has been embedded there for a great period. Frogs and toads, as our correspondent's narrative shows, are extraordinarily tenacious of life, but there is a limit, even with them, and we believe that the toad in the rock is never so completely embedded as first appears, having in fact a crack or crevice by which it got in and would have got out again but for being disturbed. However, this account, based on actual experience, shows the amazing endurance of these creatures.—ED.]



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Old Izaak Walton could write of inns as well as of angling. "We went to a good honest ale-house, and there we played at shovel-board half the day". And again — "I am glad we are now with a dry house over our heads; for hark! how it rains and blows. Come, hostess, give us more ale, and our supper with what haste you may: and when we have supped, let us have your song, Piscator!" It is not surprising that to this day the most placid of sports should be associated with such inns as the "Fisherman's Rest" and the "Angler's Arms" — quiet havens by pool and stream.

Illustration specially drawn by Mervyn Peake

NEW BOOKS

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC WITH CHINA

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. MAURICE COLLIS's new book is called *Foreign Mud* (Faber, 21s.). It is an "account of the opium imbroglio at Canton in the 1830s and the Anglo-Chinese war that followed." Those who know Mr. Collis's work will realise that this is a theme excellently suited to his method. As the historian of certain episodes of life in the East, he has shown himself most sensitively aware of human quirks and idiosyncracies. To present these individual traits at work, affecting the development of a situation far wider and more important than themselves, has been the framework within which much of his best work has been done. Other historians may dwell upon the majestic and irresistible ripples on the face of the water; to him, the prime interest is in the pebbles that cause the first stirrings. This gives him his keenest insight into what he calls "the perpetual smile that History wears." It is characteristic of his own way of approach that he is able to assure the reader that he "will not find this sifting to be tedious, so curious, droll and revealing is the story. When all has been said, there will be found little malice, little cause for moralising, but a great deal of humanity."

COMEDY OF CLOAKED MOTIVES

One might call the whole matter a comedy of cloaked motives. From beginning to end, the game was played out on the assumption that, if things were not called by their proper names, everything could be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. But perhaps this is not putting it quite rightly, for the happy spirit of accommodation did not persist to the end. At the end were sailors who believed in a whiff of grape-shot, which is a rather realistic thing, and soldiers with cold steel.

But throughout most of its course the opium traffic to China was lost in a rosy mist of make-believe. The Chinese officials, to begin with, would not use the word opium. There was no such thing: there was only "foreign mud." Nor would they admit that the commercial community interned at Canton on the outer fringe of the Chinese Empire was the outpost of a tremendous and dangerous power. They were simple barbarians, to be humoured like greedy children, and, like them, occasionally chastened. As for China, it was, literally and in fact, "the Celestial Empire," and to speak of it merely as "your honourable country" was, as the Emperor once reminded the merchants, "not only deplorably disrespectful but . . . ludicrous in the extreme."

As for the government of India, of course it grew opium, but it didn't sell it to China. As for the merchants who bought it, how were they to blame if smugglers to whom they sold it were so misguided as to hawk it round the hidden creeks and water-ways of China? And the mandarins, who had to see that such things didn't happen—well, once their palms were liberally greased, they didn't see them happen, and so their consciences were clear.

The great firms like Jardine and Matheson knew all about it, of course. They not only imported the stuff but had a fleet that disposed of it. But what of that? They were but opening up China to the beneficent influence of the West. The Bible and the religious tract went hand in hand with the drowsy poppy; and so long as captains did not carry principle to excess, what arrangement could be more satisfactory? If Captain Crocker expressed "repugnance to receiving opium on the Sabbath," then "while we have every respect for persons entertaining strict religious principles," we had better find another captain.

Thus the turn-over of millions a year went on in a state of happy accommodation all round. The revenues of India benefited; Chinese officials waxed fat, and so did British merchants. What, against these undoubted benefits, was the miserable addiction to drugs of two per cent. of China's millions?

ARMED FORCE TO AID TRADE

Then there arose a Chinese official who determined to sweep the opium traffic out of China, and this drastic wind, blowing through the garden of content, forced the reality of the matter into the open. The reality was this. Though China permitted the Western peoples to trade with the Celestial Empire, the conditions imposed on the traders were so impossible that legal trade, robbed of its disreputable sister the illegal trade in opium, could not be profitable. Therefore this dilemma was at once apparent: either the Empire must be opened to general trade without absurd restriction, or the opium trade being killed, commercial dealings with China must cease. Once the question was posed thus, the great river of the industrial revolution, seeking an outlet for its overspill, forced the answer that was in fact made. And that answer, to put it in its stark simplicity, was: If China says she doesn't want our goods, our naval and military forces must make her change her mind.

This is the situation with which Mr. Collis deals in a book that

FOREIGN MUD. *By Maurice Collis*
(Faber, 21s.)

LADY GREGORY'S JOURNALS: 1916-1930.
Edited by Lennox Robinson
(Putnam, 18s.)

LIFE WITHOUT THEORY. *By Violet Stuart Wortley*
(Hutchinson, 18s.)

combines erudition with delight, and which shows how history's stark simplicities are always clothed with a web of human comedy and conflict.

TRIUMPH OF THE ABBEY THEATRE

Mr. Lennox Robinson has edited *Lady Gregory's Journals*: 1916-1930 (Putnam, 18s.), and these, together with a life of Lady Gregory on which Mr. Robinson is working, will be valued by those who admire this remarkable woman.

Lady Gregory is best known for her work in connection with the Abbey Theatre, Dublin; both her work as a director of the theatre and her work as one of its dramatists. "Lady Gregory was—is—the Abbey Theatre," Mr. Robinson writes.

But she was more than this. She was the lady of Coole—"a spacious house, great gardens, and the 'Seven Woods' immortalised by Yeats, as he immortalised its lake and its wild swans." She was also a woman with a great gift of friendship, and she was a sensitive register of the nightmare years through which Ireland lived during the period of the journals.

Mr. Robinson has greatly abridged what Lady Gregory wrote, and he has arranged the matter mainly under the heads mentioned above. First there are all the pictures of Coole, of the diminishing revenue and the rising taxes, the ever-present fear that she would not be able to hand the place on to her grandson, her son having been killed as an airman during the 1914-18 war. And this fear, alas! was realised, though she managed to retain a life-tenancy of Coole.

SEAN O'CASEY

Then there is a section on the Abbey Theatre. How they had to work, and for what little pay! Never did such splendid ends more difficulty meet. But the tribulations were shot with triumphs. What a moment, for example, it must have been when an unknown young man named Sean O'Casey began to turn in plays! There are some memorable pictures of O'Casey. When *Juno and the Paycock* was playing at the Abbey, Lady Gregory asked him to tea. But he couldn't come because "I'm working with cement, and that takes such a long time to get off." "But after that?" "Then I have to cook my dinner. I have but one room, and I cook for myself since my mother died."

She worried over the theatre's accounts, and helped to choose its plays, and directed rehearsals, and would snatch a moment to feed herself. "Dinner at the Abbey Hotel, excellent bread and butter and cocoa, bill sixpence and no tip possible, the proprietor himself, I believe, serving it." How she had to save her pennies for beloved Coole!

The next section is on the terror and the Civil War, the time of the footsteps sliding by in the night, the sudden shot, the neighbouring house going up in flames. So she saw go the house she had herself been born in.

The section on her friendships is notable for much information about Bernard Shaw, who told her he would no more go back to Ireland than Napoleon would go back to Corsica once he had conquered France. "I have conquered England."

"I sometimes think my life has been a series of enthusiasms" is the last sentence in the book. It is a just epitaph; and here you may see how innocent and healing her enthusiasms were.

Mrs. Violet Stuart Wortley's autobiography is called *Life Without Theory* (Hutchinson, 18s.). It goes a long way back, beginning with the author's recollection of seeing Napoleon III and Eugenie in exile in the Isle of Wight, and it comes right up to date, on the author's eightieth birthday, with a celebration in her home, Highcliffe Castle, to celebrate the end of the recent war.

Mrs. Wortley's husband was a soldier, many of her friends and relatives held diplomatic posts throughout Europe; she has entertained "crowned heads" and many other notable people, and she has travelled extensively.

To this experience of the upper crust of things she has brought a seeing eye and the power of putting down on paper what she has seen. It was a kind of life which could indeed easily be lived without theory, which is no reason why we should not admire and be thankful for the zest which Mrs. Stuart Wortley was able to bring to it. Whether she is describing Grecian ruins, or the condition of Russia soon after the end of the 1914-18 war, or the conversation of the Kaiser during a visit to Highcliffe, she manages to convey the authentic note. It is this sense of authenticity, of nothing being borrowed or secondhand, that gives the book its value.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY

It is thirty-three years since Sidney and Beatrice Webb compiled their compendious *Story of the King's Highway*, and, though since then many other books have appeared dealing with individual roads or particular aspects of transport, there has been nothing so satisfactory in the way of an historical survey. To-day a great programme of highway development and improvement is imminent and the subject has assumed a new and more compelling interest.

Mr. C. W. Scott-Giles, who is secretary of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, has now produced an admirable literary and historical anthology *The Road Goes On* (Epworth Press, 15s.), which might well be considered a companion to the historical work of the two eminent Fabian historians. The sources drawn upon are enormously varied, the book is provided with many maps, itineraries and illustrations and, whether regarded as a source-book or as a collection of entertaining extracts for intelligent travellers, it may be considered a complete success. E. B.

WEST COUNTRY VILLAGE

Mr. John Moore, having made an undoubted success with his most amusing and authentic study of life in a small West Country market town, has now transferred his attention to a neighbouring village. In *Brensham Village* (Collins, 12s. 6d.) he describes in detail the life of a community already touched upon in *Portrait of Elmsbury*. Like its predecessor the book has the hall-mark of being built—as the author says—upon a grand plan and framework of truth. Like Elmsbury, Brensham is true to life in a way which only much observation, a lively imagination and an accomplished pen can make it. The subjects chosen to display the idiosyncrasies of the villagers—the cricket team, the darts players, the bomb—are common property of half the villages of England, but none the less effective for that as a setting for characters so acutely observed and sympathetically portrayed. If it is not easy to make a choice between the interwoven narratives which combine to colour the village tapestry, one reader at least would give the palm for the episode of the Groupers. But where all is so good it is unnecessary to draw distinctions. R. J.

No. 4

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XMAS ROSES, HELLEBORUS NIGER GRANDIFLORA. 4/- each, 45/- per dozen.
SWEET PEA SEED. Finest Spencer waved mixture, 7/- per ounce, 4/- half ounce.

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FARMING NOTES

FARMERS AND THE BILL

A FRIEND who attended the Devizes meeting of farmers and farm-workers addressed by Mr. Tom Williams, the first of a series at which he is explaining the Government's agricultural policy, tells me that the Minister made a good impression. He does not attempt any flights of oratory and sticks closely to his script, but he speaks with such obvious sincerity that he disarms criticism. There was indeed at this Wiltshire meeting very little criticism. Questions were invited, but they had to be written, and there was nothing in the nature of heckling. Indeed Mr. Williams probably went away from Devizes feeling that the farming community is well pleased with the Government's Agriculture Bill. But my friend doubted whether many of the 500 people in the audience had really studied the Bill and its full implications. The branches of the N.F.U. are now calling their members together so that everyone can discuss how the Bill will affect agriculture generally and him in particular. I expect that the conclusions will vary a good deal from one county to another, depending mainly on the way in which the war-time agricultural executive committees have performed their functions. In some counties they have concentrated on giving advice and have not harried farmers. In other counties, where officials were allowed their heads, there has been unnecessary dictation, and farmers know what it means to be under the heel of officialdom. The Bill makes it possible to continue and even extend official controls, but no one would judge this from the mild words which Mr. Williams utters in its commendation.

Pruning Pear Trees

FRUIT-GROWERS owe much to the work of the East Malling Research Station near Maidstone in Kent, and the good work goes on. I have before me the station's annual report for 1945, a little late in publication but nevertheless up to date in that it brings fresh knowledge. I am not a commercial grower, but, like many other farmers, I have a small orchard adjoining the garden, and in it some useful apple and pear trees. I am interested in the advice given about the winter pruning of pears. The severe pruning of apples, so popular a generation ago, is not now considered the best practice. So far as pears are concerned the production of an ample supply of fruit buds has never been a difficulty, even when the trees are still young. The main trouble has been to induce the blossoms of certain varieties to set fruit. In the trial described by Mr. T. N. Hoblyn it was found that the lighter the trees were pruned, especially in the treatment of leaders, the more blossom they produced and the greater the yield of fruit.

"They made England"

I HAVE been reading with interest and pleasure *Farm History*, by Mr. Grant Uden (Methuen, 3s.). It is always fascinating to see how our forbears made the England we know. We should praise the pioneers when we see the rolling acres of a prosperous farm with its cluster of farm buildings, or, standing on a hill, we see the chequered pattern of field and hedge stretching as far as the eye can define. Not all the early farmers attempted to battle with the forest. Some contented themselves with the treeless slopes and tablelands of the hill ranges, particularly the southern chalk uplands. The Saxons seem to have been more willing to tackle the forests and the heavy soils than were the early Britons, who preferred to make fields on the lighter soils and lower uplands. Air photographs, several of which adorn this book, show us clearly the lay-out of their field systems. This is an excellent book for Young Farmers' Clubs and indeed for all who want to trace British agriculture from the beginning until now.

Farm Words

MR. GRANT UDEN brings out a point new to me. When people are talking about live farm animals they almost always use an Anglo-Saxon word, but when the animals have been killed and dressed for the table it is a Norman-French word that is used. The Normans, as conquerors, used their own words for the good food served up in the dining-hall, whereas their Anglo-Saxon servants working on the farm kept their own native words for the stock they tended. Thus the Anglo-Saxon "ox" became the French "*beuf*" (beef), "sheep" became "*mouton*" (mutton), "calf" became "*veau*" (veal) and "swine" became "*porc*" (pork). There is also a point about the distribution of the black and the red breeds of cattle. The black breeds derive their names from places in the north and west of Britain. The south and the east give names to the red breeds. The explanation for this is said to be that most of the cattle before the coming of the invaders were black. The Saxon landings were made on the south and east coasts and it is those parts that have given names to most of the red cattle. The earlier inhabitants retreated west and north before the invaders, taking their cattle with them, and our black cattle to-day are named after some of the regions where they presumably settled. What have Hereford breeders to say about this?

Horse Labour

MR. JAMES WYLLIE, of Wye College, Kent, tells us in Report No. 38 (price 2s. from the College Department of Economics) that the total cost per horse per annum has, according to the latest calculations on the College farm, risen to £53 18s. 10d. This is just over £1 a week and puts the cost of horse work per hour at 10¼d. Nowadays the working week is shorter than before the war and this affects the cost of horse labour as well as manual labour. Compared with this 10¼d. for horse labour the average cost of running a Fordson tractor was 2s. 5¾d. an hour. This is only 4½d. an hour more than in 1939. Some of the expenses have gone up, but probably most tractors are now worked for more hours in the year.

Potash Fertilisers

WHY is it that the fertiliser manufacturers are falling behind again this season in the delivery of compounds containing potash? It was understandable that some delay should occur in the war years when ships were being sunk, but, so far as my experience goes, it is more difficult to get fertiliser containing potash now than it was in 1945 or 1944. This is a serious matter because, to get the best advantage out of phosphates and potash, these fertilisers need to be used in granular compound form through a combine seed drill which puts the fertiliser close to the seed grain and gives the crop a flying start. It is all very well for Government Departments to say that farmers can use other fertilisers for early spring sowing and then make good the lack of potash by applying this separately afterwards. The results are not as good.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

£250,000 AUCTION OF FARMS

HUNDREDS of enquiries were received for details of that historic and extensive estate, Beaumanor Park, Leicestershire, before Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. submitted it to auction in lots at Loughborough. The vendor is Lieut.-Col. Asaheton Penn Curzon-Howe-Herrick. Apart from private sales, about £250,000 was realised, mainly from the sale of farms. Mansion and park were, together, one of the two parts left for future negotiation. The auction ranks as one of the chief events of its kind in 1946.

SEDGEWICK PARK GARDENS

THE house at Sedgewick Park, an estate of 1,525 acres, near Horsham, Sussex, which the executors of Mr. W. H. Abbey have requested Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. King and Chasemore to offer by auction, in lots, at an early date, is late Victorian, and though spacious and comfortable, and beautiful both inside and out, takes second place to the gardens, the magnificence of which was illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE of June 5 and 12, 1942.

About 55 years ago the then owner, Mrs. Henderson, set herself to create a pleasaunce worthy of the site, on a hill overlooking a vast expanse of richly timbered country southwards to the ridge of the downs, with a distant glimpse of the English Channel. It has been called "a panorama of lawns and flowers, water and trees, woodland and down, framed by noble pines." A remarkable feature of the grounds is the water garden, about half of which is flanked by yews trimmed to resemble buttresses of massive size.

LONG AND AUTHENTICATED RECORD

THE Sauvage family, recorded as owners of the land in the year 1205, were followed in 1249 by John Mansel, who combined important ecclesiastical and military offices as the trusted friend and adviser of Henry III. He was allowed to "strengthen" Sedgewick, and evidence of the "strengthening" remains in two concentric moats, which, with the relics of a hexagonal keep and curtain walls, lie hidden in a wood a mile to the west of the present residence.

On Mansel's death, in 1265, Sedgewick reverted to the Sauvage family for a few years. In 1272 De Braose became the owner, and he merged the manor in the barony of Bramber. For nearly 200 years, from 1395 the property was held by the Howards, who lost it on the attainder and execution of the Duke of Norfolk for his part in aiding Mary Queen of Scots. In 1882 Sir John Caryll, having obtained a 60 years' lease from the Crown, decided that the castle was too dilapidated to serve as a residence, and moved to a higher site, practically that of part of the present house. Sir John Bennet bought Sedgewick in 1705, and a later purchaser was the Duke of Richmond, who sold it in 1750; and so it became an inheritance of the family of Nelthorpe. In their time the castle shared the common fate of old buildings—gradual demolition for the sake of the stone, which went to improve local roads.

THE HENDERSON OWNERSHIP

MR. HENDERSON put a stop to this vandalism when he bought the estate in 1862, and he also restored the name Sedgewick Park to the property in substitution for Nuthurst Lodge, which it had borne for nearly 80 years. The present house, incorporating some 18th-century work, was erected in or about the year 1880, and, though its designer, like most architects, gave no thought to placing his name on record, it is said to "show the influence of the 'vernacular revival' of Norman Shaw and Ernest George." Local materials were mainly used in its construction. Mr. W. H. Abbey bought the property from Mrs. Henderson's executors in 1931, and had many of the rooms redecorated, before installing a collection of pictures of the English School, including examples of Gainsborough and Richard Wilson.

SALE OF COLLEGE ESTATES

THE governing body of Trinity College, Cambridge, have sold their Stapleford estate, and parts of the Langford and Carlton-le-Moorland estates in Leicestershire. The 2,162 acres include nine large farms, some smallholdings and other freeholds, having a total rental value of £1,850 a year. The purchaser, a client of Mr. P. E. Tyhurst, has bought the properties as an investment.

Major J. Peto has purchased Bolham House, an 18th-century residence near Tiverton, Devon. His agents were Messrs. Curtis and Henson, who have, on his behalf, sold Greenhill Brow, Farnham, Surrey, to Mrs. Furness, for whom they have sold Great Amwell House, near Ware, Hertfordshire, a genuine Adam example.

Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., supervised the restoration of Church Gate House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey. It overlooks a notable rookery, and stands in beautiful gardens. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have just negotiated the sale of the property. They have sold also The Wincel, in Ashdown Forest, Sussex, near the Royal Ashdown Forest golf course. The house contains a minstrels' gallery.

£123,000 CITY SALES

A TOTAL of over £123,000 was obtained by Mr. W. Wallace Withers (Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks) at an auction of City premises. The freehold No. 10, Coleman Street, of a rental value of about £3,736 a year, has a net floor space of 11,500 feet, and realised £73,750. Premises in Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, for £26,250, and Fenchurch Street, for £23,100, were the other lots. Two of them have suffered war damage. The enquiry for City premises was never keener than at present, for the prospect of any adequate re-building seems to become more and more remote.

VALUE OF HOUSE PROPERTY

GIVEN that private enterprise in providing town and country houses is again granted a free hand, and that inflation is checked by a general economic improvement, the reason for the prevalent high prices of such property will lose its force. In the meanwhile (and it may be a long while) the excessive prices at present asked for and paid for property are becoming something like a new normal basis, and buyers who really want houses have no alternative but to pay those prices, though they may expect that eventually market values will show a considerable decline. One limiting element is foreseeable—the total expense of occupying property, that is to say the impact of rates and taxes, plus the interest on capital, upon the available resources of occupiers. There is a limit to what people can afford for accommodation, and that must eventually govern what they will pay for it, and consequently every aspect of market values. ARBITER.

How much tractor-Fuel should you use to plough 10 acres?

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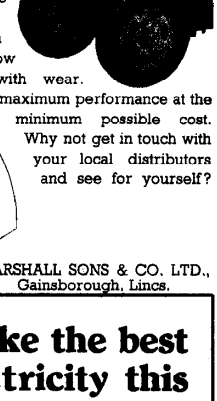


The Field-Marshall gives the answer

MARSHALL SONS & CO. LTD., Gainsborough, Lincs.

How to make the best use of Electricity this Winter

Now that we all realise that there's a very real danger of Electricity cuts throughout this winter, it is essential for everyone to know how to manage with the minimum of inconvenience and discomfort.

This is the problem . . .

The problem is a very straightforward one. There is not enough Electricity-producing machinery to meet every demand, all the time. Why? Because for six years no extensions or additions to the Power Stations were allowed unless directly needed for helping Victory; *none* were allowed for the anticipated higher post-war demands. A vast power plant project, costing over £200,000,000, is now in hand, but this will take *time*. Meantime, the war-tired plant must not be over-strained: if too many people are using Electricity simultaneously, the Electricity engineers *must* switch off for a while.

. . . and THIS is the solution

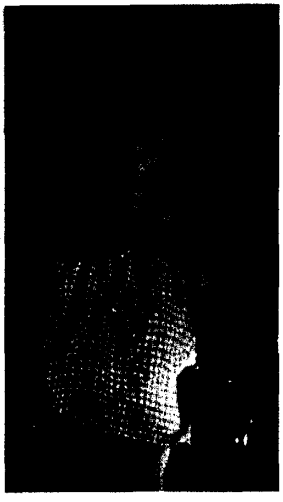
Don't over-burden the willing horse. Electricity will go on giving you the same faithful service if you'll do *your* part. The heaviest burden comes in the PEAK PERIODS, and if everyone will honestly plan to lighten the load in these periods, *the danger point may not be reached*. At present the PEAK PERIODS are from 8 a.m. until noon, and from 4 until 6 p.m., for five days a week—Monday to Friday. If everyone will transfer some Electrical load to OFF-peak periods, we may avoid some of the cuts. Here's how *you* can help relieve the strain. Just adjust your daily routine so that OFF-peak periods are always the Electricity-using times, and peak periods are the *helping* times. It may perhaps mean inconvenience to you; nobody likes having their carefully-arranged daily programme upset. But it's truly worth it. It is a fact that your Power Station, just now, is relying upon the help that you can give.

No strain means no cuts

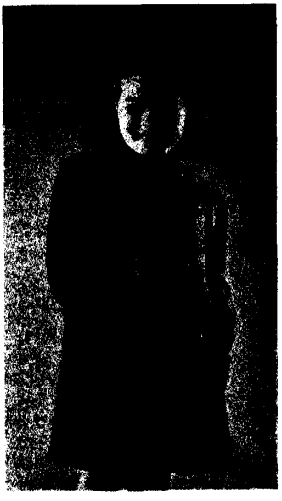
If you do get cuts you'll know that some people *aren't* helping. But cuts may well be avoided if everyone helps!

USE ELECTRICITY AT OFF-PEAK PERIODS AND HELP TO AVOID CUTS

Issued by the British Electrical Development Association



Givans make gingham aprons with a heart pocket, and the child's name embroidered on the chest



Sue, in a spring swagger coat from Givans, in scarlet blazer flannel bound at the edges

Her pinafore frock from Jaeger in navy blue wool has a full peasant skirt and is worn with a pale blue wool shirt

A Nursery Tale

Lady Caroline Child-Villiers and her step-sister and step-brother, Sarah and James Wilson, went to a fancy dress party as a sunflower, a wild rose and a caster. Costumes designed by Bianca Mosca

Frances wears a striped cotton frock, navy and white, with a neat band of smocking at the waist. Liberty

CLOTHES for the children are becoming gayer and even more important, more plentiful. There is more variety, more colour; tried old friends such as camel cloth and fine woollen sweaters are back again in circulation, and coats for spring bear the same famous name tabs as those of the grown-ups, for many specialists in women's clothes are starting workrooms for the children as well. Coats, indeed, everywhere are outstanding in design and material.

The streamlined tailored coat, made famous by the Princesses in their childhood, is still first in popularity, but straight coats in tough smooth woollens or in dog-tooth checked tweeds look like being great favourites as well. Some have a loose half-belt at the back, others have the backs left absolutely straight, raglan sleeves and pockets set low. Hunting pink and pillar-box red lead coat colours with a lot of camel, and

(*Continued on page* 202)

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You flatter yourself!

Streamline your waistline in this new GOR-RAY non-austerity skirt. Eight pleats cleverly cut to put the accent on slenderness. It's not expensive and the material is good. The best shops everywhere stock it, but be sure to look for the genuine GOR-RAY label

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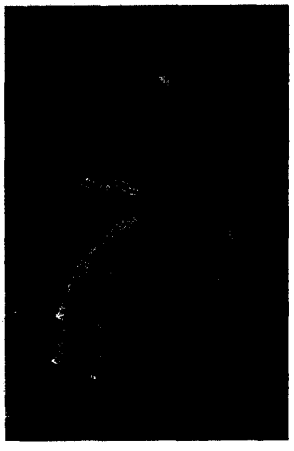
Sports Wear—First Floor

Debenham & Freebody

LANgham 4444 WIGMORE ST., LONDON, W.1. (Debenhams Ltd.)

the shops look full of coats, though many firms still undertake only the "made-to-measure" and take three months to execute. Jaeger have their camel hair and wool coats and leggings to match once more, beautifully warm, light and hard-wearing. Fortnum and Mason show an oatmeal fleecy woollen with dark brown velvet stitched collar, the pocket flaps lined with the brown velvet which shows as a piping and a flat round tam in velvet—very smart on a small person. Whipcord and Bedford cord appear in the big wholesale collections for the straight coats designed for next spring. Streamlined checked tweeds have a half-belt holding deep pleats to give a swing to the skirt. Tweeds for boys need to look man-tailored. Caps and shorts match; for later on they are made in flannel or worsted, but these materials are scarce now that the men are back in civilian clothes.

THE shops overflow with sweaters, skirts, pinafore dresses and kilts again. Gay plaid skirts, kilted all round, have Fair Isle sweaters in the natural wool with a band of the pattern at neck, bottom and wrists repeating the colours in the plaid. Grey flannel skirts, gored to swing out, are attached to shoulder straps or apron fronts, with candy pink or white or azure blue and white cotton shirts for warm days and sweaters for cold. The blouses often have a narrow frill underlining cuffs and turndown collar; the fine woollen sweaters are smartest as Fortnum and Mason show them with high neck-lines neatly bound and hugging the throat and buttoning over on the left shoulder seam. Boys' pullovers at Jaeger have long sleeves and a high round neck, or are sleeveless with a V neck. They come in navy, dark red, grey and light shades. Hand-knitted woollen twin sets in cable-stitch, perfect for the country, are in several shades, mustard, green, blue. Jaeger gather their full-skirted pinafore dresses peasant fashion, especially for plump little girls. They are wool georgette with blouses in still finer wool contrasting in colour. Shirt frocks are made exactly like a grown-up's.



One of the new tufted woollens, Ladybird, that is woven to look like a candlewick bedspread, incredibly light and warm for a dressing-gown by Pasold

The next item that strikes one in the children's shops is the multitude of smocks. Many little girls wore a smock to the Christmas parties, thus returning to a fashion of the early part of the century. Smocks vary greatly now that the two-inch austerity rule has gone by the board. Perhaps the prettiest have the fronts smocked solid in mixed pale tones, or four or five narrow bands set in from neck to waist with the skirt gathered as fully as it can be below. Tussore silk, crêpe-de-Chine, organdie and fine wool make the smocks, and small girls are wearing a ribbon flat over the head from ear to ear with them or pigtails looped and tied with ribbon like a piccaninny's. Smocks in two colours, pale on top, dark for the bottom, or the skirt in a flowered material and the top plain, are a novelty. For babies there are the most ravishing smocks in voile and organdie with minute knitted or silk quilted jackets to match, pale pink, pale blue, or an all-white scheme. These knitted jackets have the buttons set in one row of cable stitch, or the yoke in moss-stitch and the rest plain.

All manner of enchanting accessories are ready for the children of 1947—lambswool hoods and mitts, dyed madonna blue, with the curly side used for a facing; quilted bootees matching a minute quilted dressing-gown in crêpe or satin; plaid housecoats for a schoolgirl cut like her mama's and much more to her taste than the ordinary dressing-gown. There is still a rage for Fair Isle tams and mitts, and very gay the children look in them. Aprons in checked gingham have tiny ruffles on the narrow shoulder straps and the maiden's name embroidered in white on the chest. The fine French delaines, dotted with rosebuds or forget-me-nots, are being imported for dresses again. Scarlet and royal blue slippers and laced shoes seem a nursery fashion note. Coal-scuttle bonnets in thick cream cloth match pram coats and are another fashion revived from the early part of this century. For boys there are corduroys, corduroy shorts and wind-jackets, corduroy dungarees.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

For January . . .

Mr. Quill on "Good Resolutions"
(Illustrated by Edward Ardizzone)

"Hammond of England"
New Poem by Edmund Blunden

"The Conquest of Disease"
Important Survey of Medical Progress by Dr. Charles Hill, Secretary B.M.A.

Picture-Map of Westminster

"What should be the Standard Rate of Income-Tax?"
Questions answered by Experts

"City of Men"—Maurice Tabard, well-known French photographer, pictures shops of St. James's.

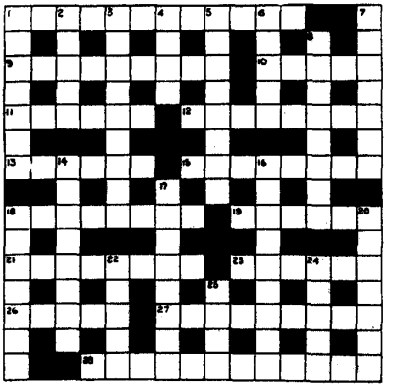
Unfortunately, supplies are limited, but your newsagent may have a copy for you.

STRAND Magazine 1/3

CROSSWORD No. 886

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 886, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the *first post on Thursday, January 23, 1947.*

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address .....

ACROSS

1. Rather sticky for spreading on scones (6, 6)
9. The wits of a keen young blade (9)
10. An open character? Just the reverse (5)
11. Such is true affection (8)
12. The dry-cleaner's invitation? (8)
13. Inhuman conqueror? (6)
15. They are, presumably, on a different footing from 4 down (8)
18. Essence of a beauty parlour (8)
19. Just a puff to break the bar (6)
21. Ladies get confused when they follow Father (8)
23. Only half the tool for the movement (6)
26. Light-giving animal, by the sound of it (5)
27. Pace limit (anagr.) (9)
28. January play (7, 5)

DOWN

1. The ideal supporter (4, 3)
2. To be eaten or drunk (5)
3. And please make it level! (9)
4. See 15 (4)
5. Stubborn (8)
6. Suits or for suits (5)
7. They seem to take ages before the end is reached (7)
8. The boat I man gets upset in Canada (8)
14. "Love's not Time's fool, though —— —— and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come."
—*Shakespeare* (4, 4)
16. A dreadful end to transform pride into (9)
17. It belonged to the days of sail (8)
18. Evidently a splendid place (7)
20. Gives the sign of victory among troubled hearts (7)
22. "—— on her roses, roses,
And never a spray of yew."—*M. Arnold* (5)
24. Most of the noise is made by an archbishop (5)
25. Tips up in disgust (4)

SOLUTION TO No. 885. *The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 10, will be announced next week.*

ACROSS.—1, Grub Street; 6, Stud; 9, Shower-bath; 10, Urdu; 12, Agile; 13, Firmament; 14, Tries; 16, Cotton; 20 and 21, Pumice-stone; 25, Andromeda; 26, Panda; 27, Exit; 28, Contradict; 29, Tags; 30, Precedence.

DOWN.—1, Gas-bag; 2, Utopia; 3, Sieve; 4, Rebuffed; 5, Entire; 7, Torrents; 8 and 24, Doubting Castle; 11, Lagoon; 15, Rector; 17, Apparent; 18, Smudging; 19, Atlantic; 22, Devoir; 23, Indian; 26, Field.

The winner of Crossword No. 884 is

Major Rawnsley, M.C.,
Well Vale,
Alford,
Lincolnshire.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND SUPPLY: This periodical is sold subject to the following conditions, namely, that it shall not, without the written consent of the publishers first given, be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of by way of Trade except at the full retail price of 1/6 and that it shall not be lent, re-sold, hired out or otherwise disposed of in a mutilated condition or in any unauthorised cover by way of Trade; or affixed to or as part of any publication or advertising, literary or pictorial matter whatsoever.

DASHING Colonel Jack Hill, brother of Queen Anne's favourite Lady-in-Waiting, cut a fine figure as he strode down Piccadilly one day in 1710. Just back from the French wars, he was eager to inspect that new shop of Mr. Fortnum and Mr. Mason he'd heard so much of in letters from home. Egad! But that magnificent display of fine things won his professional admiration! And many like him since have found pleasure in the consistently high quality of the good things at Fortnum & Mason's.

Fortnum and Mason Ltd.,
181, Piccadilly, W.1.

THIS is Shiro—God of Wealth. A very fine ivory carving, 18 in. high, from a Devonshire collection.

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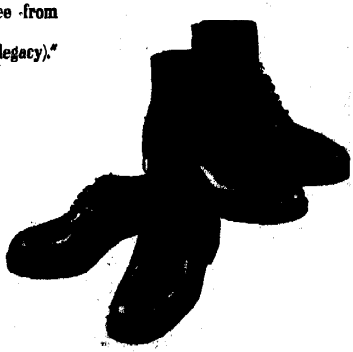
ENGLISH SETTERS" *by Vernon Stoke*

"Some 18 months ago I bought a pair of Veldtschoen shoes. They have been worn with cloth spats and those in turn covered by a pair of oilskin leggings and after 57 hours in snow water they were still bone dry inside. It was the cheapest three guineas-worth I have ever bought. I would add also that this is the first winter I have been free from internal inflammation through damp feet (an old army legacy)."

Lotus Ltd. are pleased to announce that repairs to Veldtschoen, which could not be put in hand owing to wartime restrictions, may now be undertaken once more. Your Lotus Agent will spare you the trouble of returning your Veldtschoen to the Makers.



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GUARANTEED WATERPROOF BY THE MANUFACTURERS, LOTUS LTD

COUNTRY LIFE

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

2/- per line (Minimum 3 lines) Box Fee 1/6

PERSONAL

COLLECTOR will pay good prices for U.S.A., Canadian and other postage stamps, especially if on complete envelope. Wells Fargoe, Pictorial or illustrated envelopes, soldiers' and campaign envelopes and old letter sheets are needed. All letters answered.—VIVIAN GROVES, Hemington, near Bath.

LADY seeks accommodation, furnished or unfurnished; willing to assist household duties.—Box 114.

LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE in beautiful grounds, standing back from main Bath Road. Converted into luxurious home from home with club licence. Residential suites, private house staff and first-class food and detailed service our speciality. Hotel atmosphere rigorously avoided. —ELCOT PARK, Kintbury, Newbury. Telephone: Kintbury 76.

NORMAN NANKERVIS and his Orchestra of the Hotel Bristol, Newquay, will play at the Featherstone Dance on February 10, 1947, at the Victoria North Hall, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. A few tickets available from the Controller, Featherstone Films Division, 50, North Row, Mayfair, W.1.

P G., double or single room, in old-world cottage 'E. Sussex. Home cooking. Garage. Telephone. £4/4/- weekly.—Box 112.

QUIET, peaceful holiday. Medical and surgical convalescents, especially rheumatic cases. Diets and treatment by qualified staff. Country house, lovely grounds. 10 gns. per week inclusive. —Brochure from SECRETARY, Castle House, Halesworth, Suffolk.

RACEHORSE Trainer in Essex has room for two or three extra horses to train; Flat or National Hunt Rules. Will purchase genuine animals for any owner desiring to start Racing. —Communicate Box 986.

RETIRED OFFICER, Oriental Carpet Expert attending principal London auctions, will purchase particular requirements for clients on very reasonable commission basis. References. —Box 994.

SALMON, 1 mile left bank of Frome at Worgret, Wareham, with 220 acres good rough shooting, and Worgret Manor House, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms. Rent £250.—DR. LYS, Clarendon Road, Bournemouth.

WELL-KNOWN ARTIST paints portraits (not miniatures) in oils, from photos. Satisfaction or no charge. From 4 gns. according to size. Also original pictures painted or old prints copied.—MARIAN T. BENNETT, Hope House, Heme Lane, Rustington, Sussex.

WINTER in Cornwall!!! Warmth, comfort, good food. Well-furnished service flats to let in the beautiful Devoran Valley. From 5 gns. —GOONVREA, Perran-ar-Worthal, Truro.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALWAYS BETTER CLEANING. Be it sports, business, or dresswear, parcel it by registered post for quick return (usually 48 hours).—Dry Cleaning Dept. (C.L.I.), IVY LAUNDRY, LTD., Sandford Road, Aldershot.

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY. All types of Pedigree Stock and Domestic Pets. Kennels, stable, farms, etc., visited. Domestic pets photographed at their homes.—For particulars, apply: LYLE & CRANE, Sway, Hants. Tel.: Sway 388.

BAMBOO CANES (Arundanaria Metake, etc.) bought and out from estates, gardens, parks, etc. Any county. Expert cutters. Highest references. Now cutting in the southern counties. —WHINES, 18, Nightingale Road, Hanwell, W.7.

BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET will be pleased to receive particulars of Cars of individuality for disposal.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. Mayfair 8351/6.

"CLEANALL" SERVICE. Periods now being reserved for the 1947 "spring clean." Town or country residences cleaned throughout; painted walls and woodwork, carpets and furniture included. Panelling and wood flooring re-surfaced and polished.—HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL CLEANING CO., LTD., 32, Grosvenor Gardens Mews North, S.W.1. Sloane 1050.

CONSULTANTS and SPECIALISTS on MODERN DRIVE SURFACING and TENNIS COURT CONSTRUCTION. "SUSSEX PAVIOR" CONTRACTING COMPANY, Inwood Crescent, Brighton. 'Phone: Brighton, Preston, 6162. Estimates free and without obligation. We can now book orders for a limited amount of work in the southern counties.

COKE FINES (Breese) for steam and central heating. 29/6 ton at works; 5-ton trucks any station.—Box 84, c/o HANNAFORDS, 69, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

DRESSMAKING by post. Your favourite dress copied, fit guaranteed. Tailored styles a speciality. From £3/3/-.—"ANN," George Street, Richmond, Surrey.

DANGEROUS! to leave valuable but unwanted articles of jewellery and silver in the house. Why not dispose of them NOW? As the leading Hatton Garden jewellers we can offer the following RECORD PRICES. £45-£100 Gold Cigarette Cases. £25-£50 Silver Tea-Sets, £50-£125 Diamond Eternity Rings, £15-£25 Cultured Pearl Necklaces, £5/5/- oz. for 18 ct. Scrap Gold, £2/0/3 Sovereigns, £15 Gold Watches and Chains, £50-£5,000 for Diamond and Coloured Stone Rings, Brooches, Bracelets and Earrings. Valuations by qualified expert (Fellow Gemmological Association). Register your parcels (cash or offer per return) or call at M. HAYES AND SONS, LTD., 106, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. HOLborn 8177.

DOGS. If yours is a "problem dog," Canine Defence will advise (free) on receipt of stamp. —ADVICE BUREAU N.C.D.L., 8, Clifford St., W.1.

FINE JEWELLERY of all types wanted for cash. —HARRODS LTD., London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

FUEL AND SOAP SAVING. Keep hot-water pipes scale free. Our Domestic Brick placed in supply tank gives 21 days' soft water in average house, removes scale from system. Sample 2/6, postage 8d. Twelve carriage paid.—Dept. C., UNIT, Hollingbourne, Kent.

FURNITURE RESTORATION. Craftsman in restoration, upholstering, polishing, cabinet making. De-requisitioned hotels and private estates contracted for.—GEO. A. BELCHIER, furniture sales and repairs, Berkley Vale, Falmouth, Cornwall. Phone: Falmouth 736.

MISCELLANEOUS

FUR GAUNTLET GLOVES, beautifully hand made from customers fur.—FLORA WOODGETT, Commer Trees, Little Clacton, Essex.

HIGH-CLASS REPAIRS to all kinds of Watches at reasonable prices.—S. ALEXANDER AND SON (Coventry) Ltd., Watch Manufacturers, 61, Allesley Old Road, Coventry. All goods fully insured here against loss, etc.

MAPPIN & WEBB are buyers of high-class jewellery and silver. Also gold of any description. Good cash prices.—156-162, Oxford Street, W.1; 172, Regent Street, W.1; 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

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RABBIT SKINS, etc., cured, made up, repairs. —C. L. GORDON, High Wycombe, Bucks. Tel.: High Wycombe 1248.

TENNIS. When buying new equipment remember JAQUES TENNIS RACKETS give satisfaction. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LTD., Makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

THE BEST YEARS OF YOUR LIFE can be even better if you are confident of looking your best. A "Coronet" of curls will act like magic and transform your coiffure into a miracle of perfection.

Easily worn and invaluable while waiting for your next permanent wave and on all occasions when you cannot visit your hairdresser.

The joy of a perfect coiffure at all times will be yours if you are wearing a Coronet of Curls.

Pattern of your hair will enable me to quote you the cost which is not unreasonable at the present time.

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Premier (Free) French Posticheur. Permanent Waving and Hair-Colouring Specialist. Maison Georges, 38-40, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Vic 5943/4. *(Only address.)*

WEST OF ENGLAND. Public, please remember that BRUFORD'S OF EXETER, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver. Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment. 'Phone: Exeter 54901.

WILLIAM OGDEN, Court Jeweller, 13, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, offers expert advice on the Buying, Selling and Valuation of FINE JEWELS. One of the World's greatest Authorities. Mayfair 2511-2512.

GARDENING

NOW is the time to clean up your garden by using NAPTHO-LIME, a compound of Naphthalene and Hydrated Lime combining in one application the advantages of both. Destroys pests, sweetens and fumigates soil. 28 lbs. 5/6, 56 lbs. 9/-, 1 cwt. 16/6, 3 cwts. 45/-. To replace humus used by previous crops and maintain your soil in a state of rich fertility, use SUPER HOP MANURE. This product completely replaces stable manure, is easy to use, economical, and clean to handle. 56 lbs. 11/9, 1 cwt. 20/-, 5 cwts. 97/6. All prices include free bags and delivery carriage paid home to buyer's address (G.B. mainland). New catalogue "For Your Garden" now available upon application. Please send your order early to MASKELLS, 33, Dirleton Works, West Ham, London, E.15.

STRAWSON GARDEN FRAMES. A few for sale. Order early. Write for List C.L.47.—G. F. STRAWSON & SON, Horley, Surrey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FORESTRY. Polish officer about to be demobilised, university degrees in forestry, 15 years' experience, English speaking, desires livelihood where his qualifications would be of service. Every inquiry welcomed.—Box 74.

GENTLEMAN, public school, son of K.C., seeks post as Companion Secretary; can drive car. —Box 976.

LADY, 30, connected good English family, adaptable personality, fond agricultural open air life, companionable, would travel abroad. Suggestions welcomed. Sportswoman.—Box 97.

LADY would like post in country hotel, Devon or Somerset; supervise riding stable, drive car, arrange flowers in hotel. Has own horse.—Box 101.

MANAGER, married, requires situation; life experience all branches agriculture; good organiser, keen and energetic; excellent references. Good house essential.—Box 105.

YOUNG woman, experienced secretarial and administrative work, qualified shorthand typist, good organiser, requires employment, preferably Tunbridge Wells area or Southern Counties. Highest references. Available immediately.—Write Box 106.

SITUATIONS VACANT

GARDENER (single-handed) wanted, Tunbridge Wells. Wife willing help in house, no children. Lawns, small orchard, kitchen garden. Chauffeur mows lawns and helps. Good cottage with bathroom. One lady. State wages asked.—Box 99.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted to look after small estate of 10 acres in Home Counties. Man required to look after hunters, two cows, and poultry for home use only. Wife to help part time in house. Permanent position, salary £5 per week plus bonus; wife's salary separate. Small house with electricity and bath included. —Box 102.

REQUIRED for small country house in Wiltshire, two Friends, cook and general household duties. Nursing experience and interest in gardening desirable but not essential. No children. Main bus route Salisbury, Andover, Marlborough.—Box 104.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BRIGHTON. GRAND HOTEL (completely renovated) now reopened with every amenity. Tel.: Brighton 3211. 'Grams: Grand, Brighton.

COMFORT, quiet, books, lovely garden, excellent food; Country Guest House, Weald of Kent. Fitted basins; central heating. Terms: seven guineas per week.—Apply, MRS. HOPE HUDSON, Willesley, Cranbrook.

COTSWOLDS. Crown Hotel, Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh. XVIth century Inn, noted for good food, good ales and comfort.

FOLKESTONE FOR THE SPRING
LISMORE HOTEL
Warmth, comfort, good service and first-class cuisine
WEEK-END VISITORS WELCOMED
Write for Brochure
TRINITY CRESCENT. 'PHONE: 2717

GABRIEL COURT HOTEL, Stoke Gabriel, S. Devon. Beautifully situated facing south on River Dart, 3 miles from Paignton and Totnes. A.A. and R.A.C. Licensed for guests, ideal for winter residence. H. & c. in bedrooms and central heating. Under the personal direction of the proprietress. 'Phone 206.

HEART of New Forest, comfortable Guest House, good food, own farm produce. Hunting shooting, golf, squash. Guests own horses at livery, reduced winter terms.—WHITLEY RIDGE, Brockenhurst. Tel.: 2149.

IT'S like a delightful home without the troubles of housekeeping.
DORMY HOUSE HOTEL
WESTWARD HO!, N. DEVON
During the trying early months of the year, rest awhile in the exceptional warmth and comfort of this hotel and enjoy the delightful cooking. Central heating. Adjoins golf links. Licensed club. Special winter terms. Tel.: Northam 288

LYME REGIS. The Bay Hotel. A.A. and R.A.C. Centre of Marine Parade. Central Heating. H. and c. Excellent food. Vacancies now. Phone 59.

LEIGH HOUSE COUNTRY HOTEL, Chumleigh, Devon. Excellent accom. Taw Valley Estate. Good chef. Children welcome. Dogs boarded. Riding, Tennis, Swimming, etc. From 6 gns.

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THE COMPLEAT ANGLER
the popularity of which is well known, provides a respite from the domestic front, on the most beautiful reach of the Thames Valley. Good food and a well-stocked bar are combined with comfort. Every effort is made to receive visitors at short notice. Telephone: Marlow 15 and 444.

NO. 2 GRAND AVENUE, HOVE 3, SUSSEX. First-class Hotel accommodation. Residential terms. Lift. Manageress. Hove 7586/7.

REALLY good food, a welcome, peace, and comfort in owner's 17TH-CENTURY HOME. Rooms with private baths. Trout Fishing. From 21/- daily.—R. W. CORBETT, LONGNOR HALL COUNTRY CLUB, near Shrewsbury.

ROYAL PIER HOTEL, WESTON-SUPER-MARE An hotel of outstanding merit in this famous Winter Health Resort. Can accommodate visitors in superlative comfort during February and March. Central heating throughout. Lift. Most rooms, double and single, have private baths. Own Dairy Farm. Fully licensed. Tel.: 290.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Dancing nightly to Joe Kaye and his orchestra from the Ritz and Savoy Hotels, London. Every amenity and comfort to make your stay enjoyable. Limited accommodation now available at special winter residential terms. —THE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH COAST. Hastings 3300 (5 lines).

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THE LODGE HOTEL, Englefield Green, Surrey Station, Egham. Telephone: Egham 197/359. London 20 miles. Buses to Windsor, Staines, Virginia Water, quite near. Ascot 4 miles. All rooms fitted h. and c. and gas fires. Riding and golf in the vicinity. Beautiful gardens, good food.—Resident Proprietress, MISS HILDA DOWNIE. Our slogan: "Home our only competitor."

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VERY COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION Offered in Country Mansion, situated in beautiful park, South Wilts. Good cooking with excellent service. Own produce and game. Good fishing. R.C. and C. of E. within easy reach. Individual comfort studied. Terms 7 gns. weekly. Box 107.

WALTON COURT HOTEL, AYLESBURY. Offering you the best accommodation, comfort and courtesy.—We invite you to write for particulars to our Agents, ADIT, LTD., Estate Agents, 10, Silver Street, Aylesbury. Tel. 733.

WEST CORK. BALLYLICKEY HOUSE on Bantry Bay. Open in winter. Rail and bus communication, fine view, mild climate, rough shooting, golf at Glengarriff (6½ miles); good library; excellent food; modern comforts.

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BENTLEY OR ROLLS-ROYCE SALOON urgently required.—LIONEL H. PUGH, 13 Brooks Mews, W.1. Mayfair 4436.

GUNS, both new and secondhand. GUN REPAIRS, immediate attention. GUN FITTING at our shooting grounds. Particulars free.—CHURCHILL, Orange Street Gunworks, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

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ROLLS ROYCE wanted, or car in good condition, urgently.—JONES, 3, Cornwall Avenue, Finchley, N.3.

WANTED, Oil Engines by Ruston, National Crossley. Cash on inspection.—MACBRIDE, Harwich, Essex.

FOR SALE

ANTIQUE CLOCKS, Lantern, Bracket, Long Case, etc., in perfect order.—EDWARDS, F.R.S.A., M.R.H.Inst., 26, West Park Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds. Lists for stamp.

ANTIQUE GARDEN CISTERN for sale, dated 1722 GI, maker's initials H.V., ornate on three sides (dolphins, etc.), 5 ft. x 2½ ft., £35, buyer paying transport. Viewed outskirts of Bournemouth by appointment.—S. H. WALL, The Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth.

BRAND NEW pre-war Burlingham four-berth Caravan, fully equipped, most pleasing finish both inside and out.—SYD ABRAMS LTD., 141, Waterloo Road, Manchester 8.

DELIGHTFUL black/gold Lacquer Coffee Set (15 pieces), £8/15/-. Pair exquisite Chinese Vases, black/silver lacquer, £9/9/-. Jade ring silver setting, £6/6/-.—Box 111.

ENGAGEMENT RING, 3 diamonds set in platinum, £65. No dealers.—Box 109.

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FISHING TACKLE IS SCARCE. We have more than most. All of dependable quality. 3 yd. Casts. Trout silkworm gut, taper, 3/6; level, 3/-; Nylon taper, 3/-; level, 2/6; salmon, silkworm, 6/5, 8/6, 5/5, 10/6, 4/5, 12/6, 3/5, 15/6, 2/5, 17/6; Nylon, 6/5, 5/-, 5/5, 5/6, 4/5, 6/-, 3/5, 6/6, 2/5, 7/-. 3 in. Osrel dry-fly Reel, pre-war quality, 70/-. Send for illustrated Book of Flies, free.—OGDEN SMITHS, LTD., 62, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Regent 2612.

FOR SALE, 1 red swallow-tail Coat (unworn), 1 red square cut, 2 black ditto, chest 40, height 6.2; 3 pr. white cotton Breeches; 2 pr. flesh top Boots 1 mahogany ditto, 10½, calf 15, length 17. Two black Habits, 37, 28, 37. Two pr. Lady's Boots, Many veils and stocks. Excellent condition. No appro. Best offers.—LADY REYNOLDS, 21, Fulwood Park, Liverpool.

PEAT FUEL. Finest Somerset blocks, loose in truck, carriage paid to station. 2,000 at £6/17/6 per 1,000, 4,000 at £6/10/- per 1,000, 8,000 at £6/7/6 per 1,000. Prompt dispatch.—Illustrated leaflet and details from L. GARVIN & CO., LTD., Totnes, Devon.

REAL hand-knitted Fair Isle Berets, 17/6 each. Kiddies' Berets, 16/6 each. Ladies' Fair Isle Gloves, 21/- pair, 1 coupon. Ladies' all-over Fair Isle Jumpers, long sleeves, 155/6, 6 coupons; with short sleeves, 124/5, 6 coupons. Fair Isle bordered Cardigans, 85/9, 6 coupons. Fair Isle, bordered Jumpers, 80/5, 6 coupons. Plain Shetland Jumpers, 65/9, 6 coupons. Gent's all-over Fair Isle Slipovers, 110/- each, 6 coupons. Gent's Fair Isle bordered Slipovers, 65/-, 6 coupons. Gent's hand-knitted woollen Slipovers, 25/-, 9 coupons. Hand-knitted woollen Golf or Shooting Stockings, 20/- pair, 2 coupons. Hand-knitted woollen Socks, 7/6 pair, 2 coupons. Shetland Shawls, approx. 60 in. x 60 in., white or natural, 67/6, 4 coupons. Shetland Sheepskin Rugs, approx. 38 in. x 30 in., white, cream, gold, rose, pink, brown, £5 each., no coupons; smaller sizes, £4/4/- each, no coupons. Knitwear list on request. Complete satisfaction guaranteed.—HEBRIDEAN CROFTER WEAVERS, Muir of Aird, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides.

SNOOKER BALLS in good condition, little used. £12. No dealers.—Box 110.

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FERNLANDS POULTRY FARM, Chertsey, offer excellent point of lay pullets.—Call, write or 'phone Chertsey 3252.

GREAT DANES whelped Sept. 4. Sire Champion, Dam G.S. & B.B., Ballsbridge, 1946. A few dogs from 20 gns., now booking.—MRS. ANDERSON, Knockanode, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow.

LT.-COL. BROCKLEBANK has Thoroughbreds, Hunters, Hacks and Children's Ponies for sale. Highest quality, reasonable prices. Large choice always on hand, many Irish bred. Seen and tried at stables and exchanged if unsuitable. Horses and ponies taken for breaking and schooling.—LT.-COL. N. S. BROCKLEBANK, Wynders Stables, Streatley, Berks. Goring Oxon 157.

MARANS. Prolific layers of large dark-brown eggs. Sittings and stock birds from a particularly good strain of this dual-purpose breed.—BRADSHAW, Turweston Glebe, Brackley, Northants.

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"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

SEVEN Bound Volumes of "Country Life" (1901-1903). What offers.—GARNETT, Brocks Farm, Teigngrace, Newton Abbot.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGE 212

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2610 JANUARY 24, 1947

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By order of the Executors of the late James Vanner Early, Esq.

WITNEY. OXFORD 11 MILES

IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, SHOP AND OTHER FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

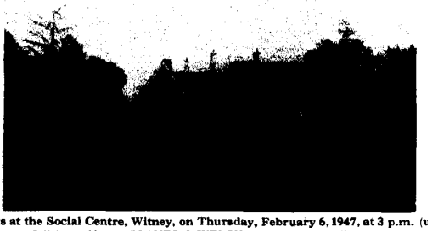
comprising the
imposing stone-built Residence with Vacant Possession

SPRINGFIELD, WOOD GREEN

containing 3 reception rooms, study, 6 bed and dressing rooms, nursery, maid's room, complete domestic offices.

All main services.

Attractive grounds of about **5 ACRES,** with lawns and walled kitchen garden.
Allotments and paddock.



Two stone-built cottages.

Allotment land.

An Agricultural Holding of about 17¼ ACRES.

Also yard and garage premises and the

VALUABLE SHOP, CLUB OR BUSINESS PREMISES known as No. 52, High Street, all with Vacant Possession, and two stone-built houses, Nos. 50a and 50b, High Street.

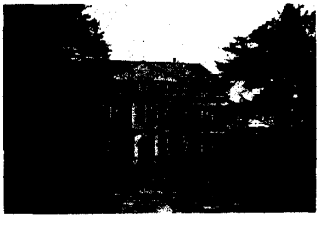
For SALE by AUCTION in 6 Lots at the Social Centre, Witney, on Thursday, February 6, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately)

Solicitors: Messrs. SOANES & WELCH, Church Green, Witney, Oxon.

Auctioneers: Messrs. HABGOOD & MAMMATT, 27, Market Square, Witney, Oxon, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

LEICESTERSHIRE

A XVIIth-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE OF INDEFINABLE CHARM AND CHARACTER



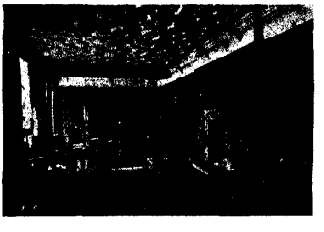
Hall, 4 reception rooms, ballroom or music room, 9 principal bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, nursery suite, 4 servants' bedrooms, skilfully planned domestic offices. Central heating. Estate electricity and water. Modern drainage.

Stabling for 20, riding school. Garages for 8. Squash and hard tennis courts.

TWO GATE HOUSES
SIX COTTAGES
HOME FARM

Suitable for Stud Farm or Pedigree Cattle.

TOTAL AREA 312 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.



The early 17th-century oak staircase and richly panelled walls, the remarkably beautiful plaster ceilings and carved chimney-pieces here combine with the comfortable enjoyment of luxuriously appointed bathrooms and domestic offices to create an ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME which does not contain one cheerless room or dark corridor.

Vacant Possession of the House, 6 Cottages and about 155 ACRES.

The Residence would be sold with less land by arrangement.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

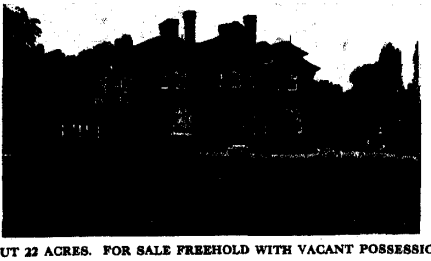
BERKSHIRE. LONDON 26 MILES

Adjoining a well-known Forest.

The Residence, which is built of red brick with tiled roof, a part dating back to 1709, has recently been modernised and is now in good order.

It stands about 250 feet above sea level on sand and gravel soil, facing south and east, and has pleasant views.

Lounge hall, 4 reception, billiards room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms.



Companies' electric light, power, gas and water. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Stabling, garage for 3 cars, with flat of 3 rooms and bath, and 3 other cottages, in service occupation.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS include wide-spreading lawns, rockeries, hard tennis court, partly walled kitchen garden, orchards and paddocks.

ABOUT 22 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Golf. Hunting. Racing.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (16,154)

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

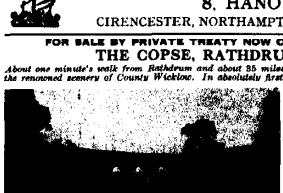
8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY NOW OR FOR AUCTION IN THE EARLY SPRING

THE COPSE, RATHDRUM, CO. WICKLOW, EIRE

About one minute's walk from Rathdrum and about 35 miles from Dublin. One of the loveliest properties situated amongst the renowned scenery of County Wicklow. In absolutely first-class condition and beautifully fitted throughout.



THE RESIDENCE

stands in about

60 ACRES FREEHOLD

of well-timbered lands. It has a gate lodge and is approached by a carriage sweep. Built in the Tudor style of architecture. Parquet floors in all ground floor rooms, inglenook fireplaces, telephone, electric light, etc. The accommodation comprises: Entrance hall, 3 good-sized reception rooms, study, 11 bedrooms (some fitted with washbasins, h. and c. supplies), 3 bathrooms, 4 w.c.s tiled cloakroom.

Exceptionally good kitchen offices.

The out-offices consist of stabling, cow house, hay barn, garage (3 cars), lofts, yardman's rooms. Fine tennis court, well-stocked walled-in fruit and vegetable gardens. E.S.B. close to the property. The house was originally fitted with central heating and this could be reinstalled at small cost.

Held in fee simple free of all rent.

Further particulars from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE, 30, College Green, Dublin, Eire (Telephone 21607).

By direction of Major W. Hastings and T. H. Bates, Esq.

LOWER MOOR, OAKSEY, WILTS.

Oaksey Halt ½ mile. Kemble Junction 3 miles. Cirencester 6 miles. Malmesbury 7 miles.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

A FIRST-CLASS ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 125 ACRES

Situated in perfect country and including

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL 17th CENTURY FARMHOUSE

BAILIFF'S HOUSE MAN'S ROOMS

Good buildings (ties for 24 cows).

To be sold by Auction (unless previously sold privately) on Monday, February 24, 1947, at 3 p.m., at the Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5). Solicitors: Messrs. BIRD & BIRD, Burley House, 5-11, Theobald's Road Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1.

DORSET COAST

Overlooking West Bay, Weymouth.

AS A GOING CONCERN

The perfect, modernised, furnished and equipped fully Licensed Freehold Hotel

MOONFLEET HOTEL, FLEET, WEYMOUTH

Occupying a wonderful marine position, completely modernised. Spacious rooms. Accommodation: Hall, 6 reception rooms, cocktail and lounge bars, 25 letting bedrooms (h. and c. water), 5 bathrooms. Fine modern kitchens, garages, outbuildings, gardens, 4 cottages, boathouse.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

ABOUT 150 ACRES

Rough grazing and woodland.

For sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, February 18, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Illustrated particulars (price 2/6) from the Solicitors: Messrs. PENGILLY & RIDGE, National Provincial Bank Chambers, Weymouth

Auctioneers' Offices: JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 1066). London Office: 8, Hanover Street, Mayfair, W.1.

OXFORD 6 MILES

In a large village close to shops, bus service, etc.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE, PARTLY 300 YEARS OLD

Seven bedrooms (chiefly with basins), bathroom, 2 reception rooms (one 33 ft. long). Excellent domestic offices.

MAIN SERVICES. OUTBUILDINGS AND 2 GARAGES

Flower and vegetable gardens.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

Owner's Agents: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Main line station 2 miles.

SMALL MANOR HOUSE. 200 YEARS OLD

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Electricity. Garage. Outbuildings. Cottage.

1½ ACRES FREEHOLD £6,500

Sole Agents: Messrs. FERRIS & CULVERWELL, 4, Market Place, Devizes (Tel. 37), and Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

Freehold. With Vacant Possession.

BLACK AND WHITE HALF-TIMBERED COUNTRY RESIDENCE known as

BEESTON TOWERS, TAPORLEY, CHESHIRE

½ mile from Beeston Castle Station, L.M.S. Occupying a splendid position in the heart of the delightful surrounding Cheshire countryside. On main trunk road.

Ideal as a Country Club (catering licence available) or would divide into two separate country residences.

Hall, 5 reception rooms, magnificent bathroom, 14 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. In very good repair. Garages, stabling, annexe, gardener's cottage. Gardens **1 ACRE** (2-acre paddock rented).

Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on February 6, 1947, at 3.30 p.m.

Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors: Messrs. JOHN A. BEHN, TWYFORD & REECE, 139, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2 (Tel.: Central 2387). Auctioneers: BROWNS OF CHESTER LTD., 39-40, Eastgate Street, Chester (Tel. 7); JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 35, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1346).

Grosvenor 2121 (3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

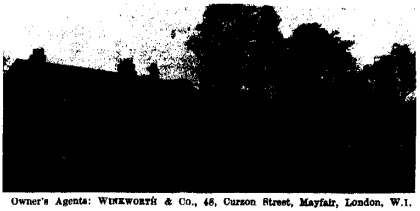
30 MINUTES FROM LONDON

by frequent fast trains. Adjoining a golf course.

A QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

enlarged and comprising

7 best bed., 4 bath., 4 servants' bed., and 3 reception rooms, with hall.



Central heating, main water and electricity. Cottage. Garage and flat.

Old-world grounds with ancient yews, kitchen garden, etc., in all about

15 ACRES

PRICE £15,000

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

SURREY

Station 1 mile. South aspect. 300 ft. above sea. Sandy soil.

A MODERN RESIDENCE

Seven best bed., 4 bath., staff rooms, 4 reception rooms.

Central heating, main water and electricity. Two cottages.

PRICE [illegible]000, WITH 20 ACRES

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

SUSSEX

On high ground. Good views. London 40 miles.

A GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

Fifteen bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 excellent reception rooms.

Central heating. Main electricity and water. Woodland.

PRICE £15,000, WITH 40 ACRES

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS

2 miles from station. London 29 miles. Golf courses within easy reach.

SUITABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL, HOTEL, SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES

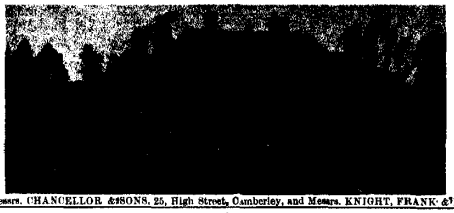
Pleasing Residence of red brick with tiled roof, in good order throughout.

Entrance hall, cloakroom, billiards room, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' sitting room.

Central heating. All main services. Garage for 4. Outbuildings. Heated greenhouses.

Attractive gardens and grounds

include hard tennis court, matured lawns, rose garden, lily pond, herbaceous borders, well-stocked kitchen garden. Orchard. Paddock and woodland.



Two Excellent Cottages

SECONDARY RESIDENCE

containing 3 reception rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 8 bedrooms and bathroom. Garage and outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with immediate possession of whole.

The principal residence, with about 8 acres, would be sold separately if desired.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. CHANCELLOR & SONS, 25, High Street, Camberley, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (48,163)

THE CHILTERNS

Between Berkhamsted and Chesham, each with trains to London within 1 hour.

In completely rural surroundings, 575 feet above sea level.

A charming half-timbered Period Farmhouse, restored and modernised.

Four reception rooms, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Annexe with staff suite of sitting room, 2 bedrooms and bathroom.

Main electric light and water. Radiators. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Two garages, stabling. Man's rooms.

Old-world gardens with lawns, rose pergola, orchard, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 2 ACRES. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (34,098)

By direction of Lieutenant-Colonel P. K. Campbell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

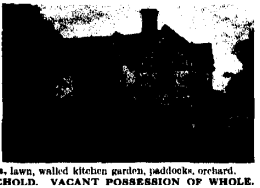
On the foothills of the Cotswolds overlooking the Severn Valley.
2 miles Berkeley Road Station, 12 miles Stroud, 15 miles Gloucester.

"MEADOWLANDS," DURSLEY

Stone and brick Residence (about 150 years old), completely modernised in excellent repair, and standing in picturesque country with extensive views.

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 5 principal and 3 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' sitting room.

Central heating, electric light, modern drainage. Garage, stabling, cow-shed. COTTAGE.



Well-maintained gardens, lawn, walled kitchen garden, paddocks, orchard.

ABOUT 16 ACRES. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE.

For SALE by AUCTION on February 22, 1947 (unless previously sold).

Auctioneers: Messrs. BRUTTON KNOWLES & CO., Gloucester, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-).

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines) — **20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1** — Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London."

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911 (8 lines)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE Magnificent Position

MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE

South aspect with views for 30 miles.

Hall, 3 reception rooms (one 40 ft. x 18 ft. plus bays), 6 bedrooms, attics, 3 bathrooms, Aga cooker, central heating throughout, electric light. Garages, stabling. Excellent flat. Cottage. Farmery. Lovely gardens.

TOTAL AREA 113 ACRES (37 grass, 7 arable, and 68 woodland). VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. Regent: 0911

SURREY—WALTON HEATH

Practically adjoining the famous golf course and only 20 miles from London.

AN EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE

On two floors, and containing 4 sitting rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms (10 basins), 4 bathrooms, all main services, central heating. Double garage. Attractive gardens of **3½ ACRES** **FREEHOLD £15,000**

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

QUEEN ANNE (RED BRICK) COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN HANTS

One and a half miles market town, close village 400 ft. up, southern aspect, lovely surroundings, good sporting district.

Three sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, main electricity, central heating. Large garage. Well timbered gardens and 2 meadows.

4 ACRES IN ALL. PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD.

COTTAGE IF REQUIRED.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 21,497)

SUSSEX AND KENT BORDERS

Near sea.

IN A FINE HEALTHY POSITION facing south, with lovely views and 10 miles from a main line junction. Delightful Queen Anne House. Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. 4 reception rooms, electric light, ample water. Flat, cottage, stabling, garage. Attractive gardens, with orchard and farmlands, in all about **30 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £10,000.**—*Agents:* JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 21,027).

BERKSHIRE

Near Newbury. 400 feet above sea level, with nice views.

Recently renovated, and approached by two drives.

A MEDIUM-SIZED GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

Seven best bedrooms, nurseries, 5 bathrooms, staff rooms, 4 reception rooms, main electricity, central heating. Stabling, garage and flat. Three cottages. Well-timbered grounds with trout fishing.

PRICE £17,500 WITH NEARLY 50 ACRES

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,969)

SOMERSET

Near Taunton.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In splendid order. Convenient for G.W.R. fast trains to London.

Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main electricity, stabling, garage and large tithe barn. Two cottages. Economical grounds.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 40 ACRES (32 grass).

In excellent order. VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000, OR WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT THE LAND AND/OR COTTAGES.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,879)

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

WILTSHIRE

Between Shaftesbury and Salisbury.

A PERFECT QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE modernised with care. Hall, 3 reception (2 panelled), 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, constant hot water, main electricity. Lovely old-fashioned gardens with retaining walls. Garage, stable. Cottage. **8 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Gro. 3056).

NORFOLK NEAR NORWICH

In a village close to main road and 'bus service.

Two reception, 5 bedrooms and bathroom.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

GARAGE. STABLING.

Suit fruit growing. Buildings suitable for poultry. Ideal for waterfowl.

VACANT POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD

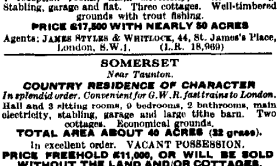
£3,750 for House and Garden only

UP TO 6½ ACRES AVAILABLE.

LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Gro. 3056).

HERTFORDSHIRE

Six miles from market town. 40 miles from London.



ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, bathroom, 6 bedrooms. Main services. Fine old tithe barn. Garage. Garden extending to about **1½ ACRES.**

FREEHOLD. £4,500. LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Gro. 3056).

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"

MIDST PICTURESQUE DORSET DOWNLAND

7 miles Blandford and easy reach of Bournemouth and Dorchester.

EARLY 19TH CENTURY RESIDENCE

facing south. Gravel soil.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms (5 with basins, h. and c.) 4 bathrooms, swimming bath or plunge.

Main electricity. Own water. Central heating. Well appointed throughout. Garages. Stabling. Squash court. Two cottages.

The gardens are a special feature with walled garden and excellent pasture land (14 acres) in all **18 ACRES**

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

Full particulars: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.51,180.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE

High and healthy position, wonderful views. 40 minutes from Town.

"THE BROWN HOUSE"

A comfortable Freehold Family Residence. Three reception, 9 bed and 4 dressing, 3 baths, offices. Garages for 4. Cottage.

Main services.
Central heating.

Charming terraced gardens, about 2½ acres.

Also the modern Leasehold Bungalow **"WEMBLEY COTTAGE"** Garden. Main services. **Vacant Possession.**

For Sale by Auction in two Lots, February 5, 1947 (unless sold privately).

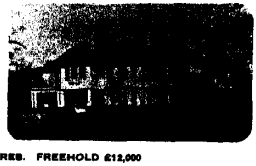
Solicitors: Messrs. HOODLE HATFIELD & CO., 53, Davies Street, W.1. Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WENTWORTH, SURREY

21 miles from Hyde Park Corner.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

high up on this famous golf course.



Double drawing room with sun loggia, dining room, study, 7 bedrooms with basins, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Main services.

Central heating.

Chauffeur's flat, 2 garages.

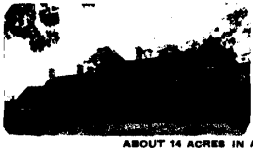
2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £12,000

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.21,259a

BETWEEN BANBURY AND WARWICK

In the Warwickshire Hunt.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, CHARMING MODERNISED TUDOR RESIDENCE



In excellent order and fitted with every modern convenience and labour-saving device. Lounge hall, fine drawing-room about 35 ft. by 16 ft., dining-room, 18 ft. by 14 ft., study, 7 bed and dressing-rooms, 4 bathrooms and 3 staff rooms.

Central heating.
Main electricity.

Gardener's cottage. Garage for 3. Fine range of loose boxes and men's rooms.

ABOUT 14 ACRES IN ALL

Full details from HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (W.50,905)

WEST SUSSEX COAST

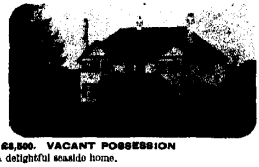
On a well-known private estate, close to the sea and golf. 1 mile of station.

Delightful Modern Residence of pleasing design with every possible comfort. Spacious hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms (all with wash basins), 2 half-tiled bathrooms, staff sitting rooms.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

All main services.

Well laid-out gardens of just over 1 acre.



FREEHOLD £8,500. VACANT POSSESSION

A delightful seaside home.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.53,099)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0061) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

SUSSEX
Just offered.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM
LOVELY GENUINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

in perfect order and completely modernised. Oak floors and period features. Delightful position facing south. Three rec., 8 bed., 2 baths. Main water, gas, electric light. Septic tank drainage. Walled gardens.

23 ACRES

Bounded by river, also well-stocked trout stream.

Splendid building suitable T.T., 20 loose boxes. ¾ mile gallop.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
FREEHOLD.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR PETWORTH
GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM.
30 ACRES (grazing over further 40)

PICTURESQUE GENUINE 17th CENTURY FARMHOUSE FULL OF OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING

2 large reception, 3 good bedrooms, bath. Main water. Electric light. Excellent Farmbuildings.

FREEHOLD AS GOING CONCERN

Fully equipped and stocked.

Pedigree bull, 16 cows (Ayrshire and Guernsey), 3 heifers, pigs and poultry, and complete implements, etc.

£8,500

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152-3).

DORSET BORDERS NEAR YEOVIL
Centre of Callistock Hunt.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM

Suitable for an attested herd.

85 ACRES mostly pasture.

Modernised Residence, 2 reception, 5 bed, bath. Excellent offices. Main electric and water. Splendid farm building.

Over £2,000 spent on improvements.

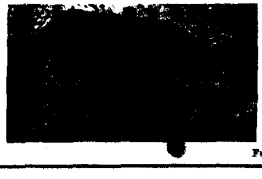
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

ESTATE HOUSE MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead 2023/4



HAMPSHIRE
In a rural setting on high ground.

Seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Model offices. Garage. Central heating.

About 1 ACRE

ATTRACTIVE PRICE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

NEAR MAIDENHEAD
In a perfectly secluded setting.

Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

Garage for 3. Modern cottage. Central heating.

4 ACRES

House of Distinction Part Queen Anne

RECOMMENDED AT £12,500 FREEHOLD

Full particulars from Owner's Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., as above.

Regent 4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

HAYWARDS HEATH

Occupying an excellent position within convenient reach of shops, churches, schools and station.

THE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

known as

NORTON LEES

OATHALL ROAD

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

To be sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. SIMMONDS, CHURCH RACKHAM & Co., 4, 5 and 6, Staple Inn, W.C.1.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 4304), and Messrs. BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath. (T.N.91)

HERTS (FACING A COMMON)

Splendidly situate with open aspects over agricultural and other protected land, within easy reach of station and Green Line bus services.

A Lovely Elizabethan House

Containing a wealth of old-world features yet up-to-date with every modern requirement and in excellent order.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms (most with fitted basins, h. and c.), bathroom, maid's sitting room.

Main services. Central heating. Garage.

Well laid out garden with flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all about ½ **ACRE**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,800)

Preliminary Announcement.

IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR

The exceptionally attractive, commodious Freehold Residence known as

WINSFORD GLEBE, WINSFORD

Occupying a unique situation, facing south and commanding extensive views.

Excellent stabling, garages. Cottage.

Attractive gardens and some 60 ACRES of pasture lands.

To be Sold by Public Auction at an early date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and Messrs. CHARLIN AND THOMAS, 1, Baneks Street, Minehead, Somerset

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST

Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Companies' water, electric light. Garage.

Superior Entrance Lodge

Delightful gardens, inexpensive to maintain, and very well timbered. Hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all **ABOUT 5 ACRES**

FREEHOLD. POSSESSION SPRING 1947

More land may possibly be obtained if required

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (12,592)

Reading 4441

Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams: "Nicholas, Reading." "Nicholsyer, Piccy, London."

Fresh in the Market. *Within easy daily reach of London*

EAST BERKSHIRE

In a sunny position on the outskirts of an unspoilt little village well placed for hunting with the Garth and within easy motoring distance of several first-class golf courses.

Twyford 3 miles. Wokingham 4 miles. Maidenhead 6 miles. Reading 11 miles. London 27 miles.

A CHARMING OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE

(Approached by a drive and in a park-like setting.)

Lounge hall, 21 ft. by 21 ft., 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices with staff sitting room, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

EXCELLENT STABLING, GARAGE, A MAN'S ROOM. MAIN WATER. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE

Lovely garden with hard tennis court, walled kitchen garden, orchard and large paddock.

IN ALL 5 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

RECOMMENDED BY MESSRS. NICHOLAS, READING AND LONDON.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

FAR ABOVE THE ORDINARY.

OFFERED AT ABOUT 50 PER CENT. ABOVE PRE-WAR COST. A most appealing **HOUSE** at Cheam, Surrey. With own gateway to Cuddington Golf Course. 14 miles London. Representing the finest in construction and equipment. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bed. (basins), 2 baths., dressing room. Oak panelling, floors and doors. Radiators. All mains. Garage. Hard tennis court. **ENCHANTING GARDEN NEARLY AN ACRE. 10,000 GUINEAS.**—Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS. DAILY REACH.

IN SECLUDED POSITION away from noise and traffic, pre-war construction. Pleasant views across agricultural land. Two floors: 6 bed., 3 reception rooms, 2 baths. Main services. Part central heating. Garage 3 cars. Stabling, 3 rooms over. Delightful grounds, paddock. **7 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.**—F. L. MERCER AND CO., as above.

MAIDENHEAD. HALF-MILE STATION.

ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE. Four bed., fitted bath., 2 reception rooms. All services. Garage. Attractive garden. **£4,950,** including fixtures, etc.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

LOVELY POSITION, 6 MILES BASINGSTOKE.

WATERLOO 85 MINS. Modern **HOUSE** of character converted by well-known architect from an older building. Seven bed. and dressing, 3 bath., 4 reception, mains. Garage for 3. Gardener's bungalow. Garden, orchards, paddocks. **16 ACRES. £13,250.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

SIDMOUTH, DEVON.

VERY FINE REGENCY HOUSE, in perfect order. Secluded yet accessible position. For Sale with attractive grounds and paddock 4 acres. Three reception, 7 bed. (basins), 2 baths. Main services. Garage and stable. **£10,000.** An exceptional opportunity.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

GRASS FARM ON DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE NEAR VILLAGE. South aspect. Five bed., bath., 2 reception rooms, main electric light. Farmery. Orchard and grass, **50 ACRES. £6,750.** Just in market.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

PERIOD HOUSE AT WINDSOR.

OVERLOOKING LONG WALK. RESIDENCE in perfect condition. Five bed., 3 reception rooms (parquet floor), 2 baths. Main services. Walled garden. **FREEHOLD, £7,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

£3,950. LEWES 4 MILES.

SUSSEX COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE with 2 reception, 4 bed., bath., mains. Garage for 2. Attractive garden. Attached and included are four Tudor cottages let at £60 p.a. **2½ ACRES.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

BETWEEN ASCOT AND READING.

QUIET POSITION but not isolated. A comfortable red brick **HOUSE** on two floors, modernised and adapted to present-day needs. Hall, cloaks, 2 reception, 4 bed., bath. All mains. Garage. Well stocked garden; orchard; tennis. **£4,950.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

HAMPSHIRE. NEAR HAMBLE RIVER.

CLOSE TO STATION and bus services. A well-built **HOUSE** set in an attractive garden; 3-4 reception, 6 bed., bath. Mains. Garage. **£3,750,** or £4,750 with further land.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

TENTERDEN, KENT. £5,350.

HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THE WEALD. S.W. aspect. Fine views. **GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE** in **1 ACRE** matured grounds. Hall, cloaks, 2 reception, 6 bed., bath.; mains. Garage.—F. L. MERCER AND CO., as above.

SURREY. LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.

ORCHARD SETTING. Adjoining open country with excellent riding facilities. Three reception, 7 bed., bathroom. Central heating, main services. Stabling. Garage. Inexpensive gardens and paddocks, **10 ACRES. £7,950.** Open to offer. London, 45 minutes.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

CORNISH COAST, NEAR THE LIZARD.

ON CLIFF EDGE, facing south. **MODERN RESIDENCE** in perfect order; 4 bed., bath., 3 reception. Aga; main services. Productive garden **1 ACRE. £4,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

NORTH HANTS. FIRST RATE ORDER.

DELIGHTFUL POSITION CLOSE TO GOLF COURSE and within one hour of Waterloo by electric service. Compact and well-planned **HOUSE** with central heating, wash basins in bedrooms, ample fitted cupboards and modern conveniences; 3-4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage for 3. Main services. Delightful gardens. Sand and gravel soil. **£10,000** (open to offer) **WITH 3 ACRES.**—Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. H. J. POTTER & SON, 154, Fleet Road, Fleet, Hants (Tel.: Fleet 86), and F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

ESSEX-HERTS BORDERS. LONDON 43 MILES.

RURAL COUNTRY NEAR MARKET TOWN. Modern labour-saving **RESIDENCE** 400 ft. up; south aspect. Four bed., bath., 2 reception (oak floors); main services, central heating. Garage. Very pretty gardens and grassland, **2½ ACRES. £5,500.**—Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER AND CO., as above.

BEDFORDSHIRE. 34 MILES LONDON.

ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE. Oak panelled galleried lounge hall, 2 other reception rooms, 7 bed. (fitted basins), 3 bath. Central heating, electric light. Garage, cottage. Gardens, paddocks, **21 ACRES. £9,750. FREEHOLD.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

WEST SUSSEX. IDEAL FOR COUNTRY CLUB.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS over Valley to Downs. Modern well-fitted **RESIDENCE.** Twelve bed. (basins), 3 baths., 4 reception rooms (oak floors), main services, central heating. Buildings, 3 cottages. Charming gardens with stream, paddocks, etc. **35 ACRES.** Golf. **£16,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

TUDOR PERIOD HOUSE and 60 ACRES.

SUFFOLK, near Halesworth. A 19th-CENTURY HOUSE modernised. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bed., bath. Pasture and arable. **ONLY £4,500.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

SOUTH DEVON. VIEWS OVER TAMAR VALLEY.

RESIDENCE IN GOOD DECORATIVE REPAIR. Seven bed., 2 maids' bed., 3 reception, 2 bath. Main services. Central heating. Garage, 4 cars (flat over). Stabling. Orchard, tennis and croquet lawns. Three summer-houses. **4½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £9,000.** Suitable for private or institutional purposes.—F. L. MERCER & CO., as above.

Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

LEICESTERSHIRE

Finest hunting district. Centre of the Quorn.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

High position with extensive views.

BEAUTIFUL XVth-CENTURY STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

lavishly modernised and in perfect order. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms (including two delightful suites).

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY. EXCELLENT STABLING. THREE COTTAGES. GARAGES. FARMERY.

Picturesque walled garden. Rich pasture and arable land.

ABOUT 400 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

MOSTLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (C.6853)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

NEW FOREST

On the main road from London to the West Country. Ringwood and Brockenhurst 8 miles, Southampton 10, London 80. On high ground with wonderful views.

RICHARD AUSTIN & WYATT are instructed by the owner (who is retiring from business) to Sell by Auction (unless previously disposed of) at THE ROYAL HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON, on Wednesday, February 19, 1947, at 3 p.m., the free and fully licensed Freehold Property

THE COMPTON ARMS HOTEL, STONEY CROSS, NR. LYNDHURST (A.A. (3-Star) appointed and R.A.C.), occupying a unique position, in excellent condition, unrestricted and offered with the benefit of the valuable goodwill as a going concern. Hall, 2 dining rooms, 2 lounges, extensive offices, smoking room, 3 private sitting rooms, 26 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters. Garages for 23. Stabling for 20. Attractive gardens and grounds with paddocks in all about 14 acres. Own water supply. Main electricity. Modern drainage. Furnishings and equipment at fixed valuation. Vacant possession on completion of purchase. —Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale in due course of the Solicitor: Mr. J. R. C. MILLER, Portland Place, Grove Road, Portsmouth, and 43, Gower Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1, and Auctioneers: RICHARD AUSTIN & WYATT, 1, The Avenue, Southampton (Tel. 75274), and at Bishops Waltham and Fareham.

OXFORDSHIRE

AUCTION FEBRUARY 6, 1947. WITNEY (OXFORD 11 MILES).

Trustees Sale of important Freehold local Properties, namely: Central Shop Premises, Y.M.C.A. Building, 52, High Street (possession). Two Dwelling Houses, Nos. 50a and 50b, High Street; Garage Buildings and Yard at rear (possession). Imposing stone-built Detached Residence, "Springfield," Wood Green, in own pleasant grounds on outskirts of town (possession), suitable gentleman's residence, or for institutional or educational purposes. Two Cottages, Nos. 35 and 37, Wood Green. Allotment ground. About 18 acres park-like land adjoining "Springfield" with farm buildings in "Falcon Yard," West End, Witney.

Particulars from Auctioneers: **Messrs. HABGOOD & MAMMATT** Chartered Surveyors, or Solicitors: Messrs. SOANES & WELCH, both Witney, Oxon.

WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

Charming small Elizabethan Residence with 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices and servants' quarters. Garage and small matured garden. Main electric light, water and drainage. With vacant possession. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on February 12, 1947 by

GARROD, TURNER & SON

1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich. Tel. 3127.

By order of Claude Jacobs, Esq.

37, AVENUE ROAD, ST. JOHNS WOOD, N.W.8

A magnificent well-appointed Freehold Residence within a few minutes of Regent's Park, with beautifully proportioned and well-lighted rooms. Nine bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Luxuriously appointed bathrooms. Large double garage. Well laid-out gardens. In perfect decorative repair. The above will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, MARCH 6, at 2.30 p.m. precisely, unless previously disposed of by private treaty by the Auctioneers:

J. TREVOR & SONS

at their Estate Hall, 58, Grosvenor Street, W.1. Mayfair 3311 (10 lines).

TO LET

HOME COUNTY. To let from March, 1947, or possibly earlier, Country Mansion in rural surroundings; partly furnished, containing about 30 bedrooms, etc. Very suitable for a Nursing or Convalescent Home. Applicant would have to produce undeniable references as care of the house and contents would be of more importance than ... of re... —A... 96.

TO LET

DEVON. Fishing, 1½ miles on the Torridge (salmon) and ¼ mile on the Lew (trout). Well-furnished Bungalow Residence to let for four months from February 1. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main electricity; grounds 1½ acres; 3 fishing huts; 350 acres rough shooting available. Rent 20 guineas per week in advance.—Managing Agents: WOODCOCKS, 30 St. George Street, London, W.1.

GLOS. To Let Furnished. Modernised Cotswold Cottage on lovely village green; 4 bed., 2 recep.—Apply: LEWIS, Hilary Cottage, Wyck Rissington, Glos.

SUFFOLK. Of interest to yachtsmen. Frontage to the River Orwell. Easy reach of Ipswich. Historical 16th-century Residence in lovely park. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal and 8 secondary bedrooms, servants' accommodation, 7 bathrooms; main electricity, central heating; gardener's and 2 other cottages; garage, stabling; squash court; beautiful grounds with walled vegetable garden. About 18½ acres (more land available if desired). Shooting over about 200 acres. To be let unfurnished. If not desired as a private residence would be suitable for School, Country Hotel, or similar Institution. —LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Gro. 3056).

WANTED

CORNWALL, S. or W. Small Freehold Property, Cottage, Studio or similar, with garden, unspoilt position near sea; up to £1,000.—Box 95.

OXFORD, within 20 miles, preferably not east, near village. Wanted, old character Country House; 4-7 bed., and a few acres. Would consider farm if good house.— TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES. A Company Director, who is shortly retiring, seeks a Country Residence. The house must have strong character, but a period property is not essential. The house situation renders an easily run house necessary, but 5-6 bedrooms and 3-4 reception rooms are needed. Land required is about 10 acres, but if surroundings are open then smaller area would be considered.—Send brief details to "C.C.S." c/o WATTS & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Woking-ham, Berkshire. Tel.: 777.

SUSSEX. Wanted now, for three years, furnished modern Country House, sparsely furnished, no plate or linen; essential 6-8 bed (basins), 2-3 bath., 3 recep.; some ground, outbuildings.—Box 98.

SUSSEX OR KENT, Dorset, Devon, Hampshire. Required on behalf of special applicant, old Country House of character; 4-5 beds., 2 rec., bathroom. In good decorative order. Freehold up to £12,000.—Full particulars to CORRY & CORRY, 20, Lowndes Street, S.W.1. Marked "Lady S."

FOR SALE

BEAUFORT HUNT. Detached Georgian Residence; 4 principal, 4 secondary bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), 3 reception, garage, stabling, lawn, gardens, 2 paddocks, 4½ acres; £3,750. Vacant possession.—W. J. TOLLEY & HILL, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Tel.: 20562.

CASTOR, NORTHANTS (within 4 miles of the City of Peterborough). For sale by private treaty. The attractive and superbly equipped modern freehold Residential Property known as "Kentmere House," together with excellent cottage, garage and grounds, the whole extending to an area of 5 acres. Facing south with delightful views over the Nene Valley. Accommodation: Lounge, 3 reception, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, splendid domestic offices; solid oak staircase; central heating, main water, electricity and power points. A really charming property. Vacant possession on completion.—Full particulars upon application to ARTHUR E. CRAIG & Co., LTD., Auctioneers and Surveyors, Peterborough. Tel. 3444.

FOR SALE

COLCHESTER. Genuine XVIth-century Residence in charming setting yet under 2 miles from the centre of the town, with Corporation bus service passing property. Two miles from Colchester main line station (London 70 minutes). The residence has been completely modernised yet still retains its period features. Accommodation provides 3 reception rooms, kitchen, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom. Large and well-stocked garden with double garage and greenhouse, in all about 1½ acres. Vacant possession. Price freehold £4,250.— Write, phone or call, C. M. STANFORD & SON, 23, High Street, Colchester (Tel. 3165).

COUNTY TYRONE, NORTHERN IRELAND. Gentleman's well-built Residence and 3 acres, freehold, on main road, within one mile of market town. Southern aspect, gravel soil; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (one with fixed basin), bathroom, etc., central heating, Company's electricity and water; brick-built garages, stabling and out-offices. Good sporting district. Possession on completion. £4,750. More land available.—Apply, Box 103.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. Charming freehold Residence modernised throughout in an elevated position 6 miles from Cardiff standing in 30 acres of land. Large entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc., and staff rooms; lodge and cottage; garages and stabling. Property commands extensive views across Bristol Channel and surrounding countryside. Part of the land suitable for future development without affecting estate. Price £10,000.—C. H. WARREN, Auctioneer, 20, Dumfries Place, Cardiff. Tel. 6276.

KENT COAST. Georgian Country House within 2½ miles of the sea. Ten bed., 3 rec., 2 bathrooms, kitchen, stables, garages, etc. The property includes approx. 16 acres of land and a cottage. Price £5,500 freehold. Bargain.—Apply: CLARKE & CRITTENDEN, 80, Harold Road, Margate.

KENT, NEAR SEVENOAKS. A genuine Old Cottage Residence. About 300 years old, the cottage has been carefully restored, contains an abundance of old oak and interesting features and is in excellent condition throughout. 3/4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, diningroom, modern kitchen. Matured garden. All main services. Vacant possession. Price £5,500 freehold.—SHEFFORD, SEDGWICK AND DACOMBE, LTD., Station Approach, Sevenoaks, Tel. 3033.

MAYFIELD, SUSSEX (BEST PART). Gentleman's Residence, ideal for city business. Beautiful up-to-date House, 6 beds., 90 acres land, farm buildings. Land can be readily let. £14,000 or near offer.—Box 94.

NEAR CHELTENHAM. Small Country House in high sheltered position with glorious views. Three reception, 4 bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. Company's electric light. Central heating. Good gardens and 15 acres of pasture. Garage and stabling.—Price and full details from CAVENDISH HOUSE ESTATE AGENCY, Cheltenham.

NEW FOREST. Unique Country Mansion with about 60 acres. Ideal position on borders of New Forest about 3 miles Brockenhurst. 18 bedrooms, 4 reception. Excellent domestic offices. 4 cottages and farm about 45 acres let at £142 p.a.—Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents, MOORE & CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606.

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD (between). Choice small Estate of about 260 acres with gentleman's residence (8 bed., 3 bath., 3 reception). Farmery. Five small residences and picturesque small village comprising post office and 14 cottages. Vacant possession of main residence. Remainder let. —A. W. NEATE & SONS, Estate Agents, Newbury.

WICKFORD, ESSEX. With vacant possession, modern two-floor residence, seven bedrooms, three reception, kitchen, etc., central heating, electric, gas, main drainage, tennis court, bowling green, two acres, ten minutes station. Suitable private residence, nursing home, etc. Only £4,000 freehold.— Apply, 54, Clissold Crescent, N.16.

FOR SALE

NEW FOREST. To be Sold with Possession. Attractive Residence at Burley, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Stabling. 3 acres. Main electric light, gas and water. Central heating.— RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

NORFOLK COAST AND BROADS. Attractive Freehold Houses, vacant possession, in good repair. Mortgages can be arranged for substantial amounts if desired. Small Norfolk coastal resort; large brick built house, ideal for guest house. Containing twelve rooms. Main water, electricity and gas. Price, including complete re-decoration: £2,500. Essex-Suffolk borders; three old-world thatched cottages. Water connected, electricity available. Re-thatched. Ideal for adaptation into one house. Price £1,250.— D. MCMASTER & Co., 28d, Mount Bures Hall, Bures, near Colchester, Essex. Bures 351/2.

NORTH WALES. Small Elizabethan Country Mansion overlooking sea, 500 ft. above sea leve. Fine old gatehouse by Inigo Jones and two cottages. Good water supply from own water works and ample electricity from own turbine plant. Approx. 30 acres of garden, woods and paddock. Entrance hall, 23 ft. x 21 ft.; inner hall, 23 ft. x 10 ft., oak panelled, massive old oak beams; oak dining room, 28 ft. x 18 ft., Adam ceiling; library, 25 ft. x 11 ft., panelled with beam ceiling; dining room, 24 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft., very fine fireplace and Queen Elizabeth's coat of arms; lounge, 29 ft. x 18 ft., very fine fireplace; long room, 50 ft. x 15 ft.; kitchen, scullery, etc.; 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and State Suite consisting of very large bedroom with old oak panelling, drawing room and bathroom. Walled gardens have a fine ornamental lake. Excellent sandy bathing beach. The climate is mild. Price £12,500 freehold.— Apply: HUGH DALE & Co., 28, Station Approach, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex. Wem.: 3130.

OXON. Delightful situation 5 miles from Oxford. Lovely old 16th-century House in an attractive setting. Hall with genuine panelling. Music room, 2 other reception, compact offices, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. All main services. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Well-timbered grounds. Paddock between 4 and 5 acres. Freehold £10,000. Vacant possession.—Apply HAMPTON AND SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.49317.)

SCARBOROUGH. To investors and restaurateurs. For Sale. Old-established and extremely popular Private Hotel and Restaurant as a going concern with turnover of about £35,000; fully furnished, 34 bedrooms, restaurant throughout the year, situated in an unrivalled position on the South Cliff. For price and further particulars apply to the Sole Agents, LAWSON, MASKILL AND GIDDINGS, F.A.I., 24, Blake Street, York. (Tel. 2353.)

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY. A well-built House in excellent condition, standing in beautiful grounds of 1½ acres. Accommodation comprises lounge, morning room, panelled dining room, maids' sitting room, kitchen pantry, and large double garage. Five principal bedrooms, 2 staff bedrooms, and 3 bathrooms. View by appointment only on Sundays.—Apply Box No. 790, U.K. ADVERTISING, 25, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

SUSSEX. "Furzefield," Cowfold. Very attractive part Queen Anne Village Residence, fully modernised, excellent repair, 3 rec., good offices, 5-7 bed., 3 bath., staff flat, main services, central heating. Garages, stables, garden with tennis court. About 2 acres. Early possession, £7,500.—Apply Sole Agents: Messrs. RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham. Tel. 311 and 312.

SUSSEX, HORSHAM 4 MILES. Eminently suited as Country Club, Institution, or for scholastic purposes. Fifteen bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, main water and electricity, central heating; garage and stabling; entrance lodge, garden and grounds of about 6 acres. Price, freehold, £9,000. Vacant possession.— Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE Horsham Sussex (Tel. 111).

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

ON HIGH GROUND NEAR DORCHESTER

ON ATTRACTIVE SPORTING ESTATE

OVER 400 ACRES

Well-built old House, in excellent order. Modernised. Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern offices, servants' hall, Esse cooker.

FARMHOUSE AND 8 COTTAGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. CENTRAL HEATING.

Domestic hot water. Lavatory basins in bedrooms.
Fertile land. Water in fields.
Over **70 ACRES** of woodland.

VACANT POSSESSION OF HOUSE, GROUNDS, ETC., APRIL 1 NEXT.

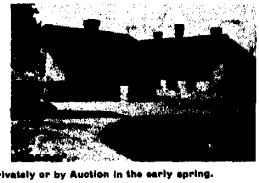
Freehold for Sale privately or by Auction later.

Joint Sole Agents: HENRY DUKE & SON, Dorchester, and CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX NEAR PETWORTH

Station 2 miles. Express London trains in 1½ hours.

A BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE



Restored and modernised. Perfect order. Well equipped. Eight bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, hall, 3 fine reception rooms, servants' sitting room. Aga cooker. Electric light, ample water, central heating. Garages, stabling. Lodge. Delightful landscape gardens.

ABOUT 16 ACRES

Freehold for Sale privately or by Auction in the early spring.

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

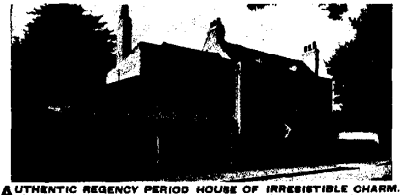
3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1032-33

ONLY A FEW MILES OUT OF LONDON

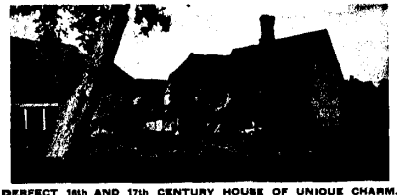
Frequent Green Line coach, bus and electric train services. Short walk to the river.



AUTHENTIC REGENCY PERIOD HOUSE OF IRRESISTIBLE CHARM. In spotless order and condition. Really delightful interior, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services, power points, central heating. Garage, etc. Shady gardens and woodland of wych elm trees, tennis lawn, etc., in all **ABOUT AN ACRE.** Parish road frontage and return frontage of about 400 ft. **FREEHOLD £9,500.** POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.—Very highly recommended from personal knowledge by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BUCKS—OXON BORDERS

In a picturesque village, under one mile station. London 44 miles.



PERFECT 16th AND 17th CENTURY HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARM, skilfully adapted and modernised. Seven bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Central heating, main electricity and water. Garage, stabling. Fine old tithe barn. **LOVELY WALLED GARDEN, PADDOCK,** in all about **8 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £15,000.**—Confidently recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

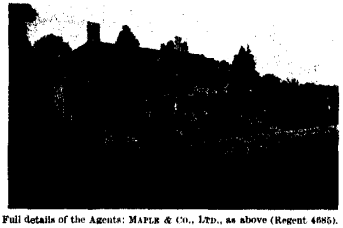
5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

ON THE SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDERS—ON HIGH GROUND

with glorious views, about 2 miles main line station.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION

on 2 floors only. Loggia, large hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (arranged in 3 suites), excellent offices, maid's sitting room, etc.



Central heating. Co.'s electricity and water. Brick-built garage (3 cars), 2 brick-built cottages.

Fine timbered grounds, lawns, rose garden, stone pergolas, lily pond, fine oaks and other trees, kitchen and fruit gardens and woodland in all about

7 ACRES

To be sold with Vacant Possession on Completion.

Full details of the Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above (Regent 4685).

And at
ALDERSHOT

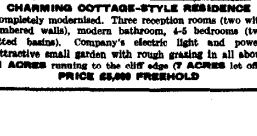
ALFRED PEARSON & SON

FLEET, HANTS. Tel.: 118

And at
FARNBOROUGH

ON THE NORFOLK COAST

Between Cromer and Great Yarmouth.



CHARMING COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE
Completely modernised. Three reception rooms (two with timbered walls), modern bathroom, 4-5 bedrooms (two fitted basins). Company's electric light and power. Attractive small garden with rough grazing in all about **11 ACRES** running to the cliff edge (**7 ACRES** let off).
PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

During 1946 more properties were sold than ever before in the history of the firm, but some 2,000 applicants are still unsuited. The undermentioned are a few very recent enquiries.

A WELL-KNOWN PEER is keen to purchase AN ESTATE PREFERABLY in **HAMPSHIRE.** The house must be period, Georgian for preference and contain not less than 12 bedrooms or not more than 16 bedrooms. A home farm is required **UP TO 500 ACRES** (immaterial if let or in hand). POSSESSION WITHIN THREE MONTHS. **UP TO £40,000 WILL BE PAID.**

FIRST-CLASS FISHING is the main feature of a titled client's requirements. If possible a **MODERN HOUSE** with 8-10 bedrooms would be liked and 2 cottages. **ACREAGE IMMATERIAL.**

SAILING DISTRICT. Lady requires **SMALL MODERN HOUSE,** 4 bedrooms. Easy reach of Havant or Poole or as far north as Petersfield or Salisbury. Alternatively the district between Sidmouth and Torquay considered. **£4,000–£5,000.**

A PUBLIC SCHOOL is seeking to purchase a country mansion suitable for a JUNIOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL. The accommodation should comprise at least 15-20 bedrooms and there must be suitable grounds for playing fields. POSSESSION REQUIRED WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

LONDON BUSINESS MAN requires **PERIOD HOUSE** between Winchester and the New Forest. The property should be fit for IMMEDIATE ENTRY and contain 6-10 bedrooms. Up-to-date offices. Inexpensive grounds preferred.

AGRICULTURAL ESTATE IN SOUTHERN COUNTIES or South Midlands required by a wealthy applicant who has almost unlimited capital available. Anything between **1,000 AND 4,000 ACRES** wanted with village properties if possible. In this case a quick decision can be reached but estates that have been hanging fire on the market are of no interest.

Owners or Solicitors are assured that any matters entrusted to the firm as confidential will be dealt with in that manner. Usual commission required.

22, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor 1441

STOKE POGES, BUCKS.

Overlooking golf course. 25 minutes London.

Attractive modern House in charming gardens. Six beds (3 with basins), bath, 2 reception rooms, main services.

Central heating. Ideal for the City man.

1½ ACRES. £7,500.

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SHRUBS WOOD, CHALFONT ST. GILES

Perfectly equipped ultra-modern House in picked position on the Chiltern Hills.

Seven beds, 2 dressing, 4 baths., 3 reception. Garage. Cottage. Charming garden, paddock, and beautiful woodlands.

90 ACRES

For Sale by Auction on February 12 (unless sold beforehand).

Full details of the Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

"GALLOPS," DITCHLING

Overlooking South Downs near Hapworth Heath and Lewes, in one of the finest positions in Sussex.

Beautifully appointed House with all modern comforts. Eleven bed., 4 baths., 4 reception. Stabling, garage, lodge.

ABOUT 141 ACRES

For Sale by Auction on February 12 (unless sold beforehand).

Full details of the Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23 Mount Street, W.1.

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD

High up in beautiful country. Lovely views.

Fine modern House in first-rate order. Parquet floors, panelling and all modern equipment. Twelve beds., 4 baths, 4 reception, 2 cottages. Charming gardens, pasture and woodland.

29 ACRES. £17,000.

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

Telephone: Holborn 8741-7

51a, LINCOLNS INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

WITTERSHAM HOUSE, WITTERSHAM, KENT

On the border of Kent and Sussex about 5 miles from Rye and 8 miles from Tenterden, with Rye and Littlestone Golf Links within easy reach.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

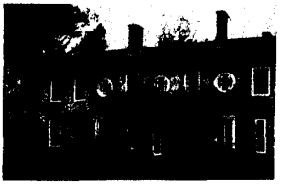
comprising a Residence reconstructed and redesigned by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, in the Georgian style; about 62 acres of land, a butcher's shop and house, cottage and another smaller shop.

THE RESIDENCE, formerly the old Rectory, contains lounge hall, morning room, dining room, library, drawing-room, music room, and convenient domestic offices, all on the ground floor. Eight bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, and a night nursery are on the first floor. Domestic quarters and a playroom are conveniently situated on the upper floors.

OUTBUILDINGS include a pony stable and harness room, garage and other useful buildings.

There is an ENTRANCE LODGE at present occupied by the head gardener. Main water and electricity. Drainage is to a private installation.

There are extensive FLOWER GARDENS with paved terraces and walls, and the



KITCHEN GARDENS AND ORCHARDS are well laid out and maintained. Vacant possession of Wittersham House will be given on completion of the purchase. The butcher's shop, house and **18 ACRES** of land are let on leases for 30 years from June 24, 1936, now producing an annual rental of **£89 per annum.** The other shop, formerly the old jail, is let at a rental of **£20 per annum** and the Dutch cottage at **£16 12s. per annum.**

OUTGOINGS: Tithe Redemption Annuities and Extraordinary Tithe, £10 0s. 5d. Land Tax £19 4s. 11d. per annum. Rateable Assessment £160.

Further particulars and order to view may be obtained from ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; and at Guildford, Woking, Cardiff and Bournemouth.

Tels. SEVENOAKS 2247-8, TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46, OXTED 240, REIGATE 2938 and 3793

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT; TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT; OXTED, SURREY; REIGATE, SURREY

CLOSE TO A VILLAGE

Seven miles from Sevenoaks.

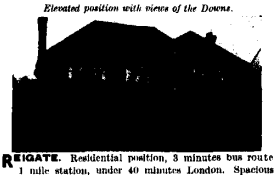
A **CONVENIENT MODERN HOUSE,** 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Company's water and electricity. Garage and excellent out-buildings. Gardens and land about **21 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000.**—Full particulars of the Owner's Agents: *IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel. 2247-8.)*

BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS

THIS **VERY BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE** in a much favoured district within easy daily reach of London. Five bedrooms (3 with hand basins), bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, sun loggia, Garage. All main services. Charming garden and small orchard. ¾ **OF AN ACRE** in all. **For SALE by AUCTION on February 25, 1947 at Tonbridge.** In excellent repair throughout.—Highly recommended by *IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 46).*

A CHOICE RESIDENCE

Elevated position with views of the Downs.



REIGATE. Residential position, 3 minutes bus route 1 mile station, under 40 minutes London. Spacious modern Residence containing hall, 2 reception rooms, 3 large bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. ½ **ACRE** matured garden. **FREEHOLD ONLY £4,400.** WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Trustees selling.—*Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 47, High St., Reigate (Tel. 2938 and 3793.)*

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

OXFORD 6 MILES. Lovely rural position, on high ground with extensive view. **CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE.** Hall, 4 good reception (one 40 x 18), 2 bath., 7-11 bed. (5 h. and c.), central heating, electric light. Garage and outbuildings. Grounds, HARD TENNIS COURT, kitchen garden, orchard and paddocks. **4½ ACRES £10,000. FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (22,660)

EAST DEVON, 10 miles Exeter, amidst picturesque country. **DELIGHTFUL OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,** part Queen Anne. Four reception (one oak panelled), 2/3 bath., 9 bed., (3 h./c.), electric light, central heating. Telephone. Garage, stabling. Gardens with lawns (space for 2 tennis courts), kitchen garden, orcharding. **2½ ACRES. £7,500** or near offer.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,903)

BUCKS BORDER, 6 miles Princes Risborough. **ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.** Lounge hall, 4 reception, 3 bath., 12 bed., main electricity, central heating. Large garage, stabling, outbuildings. Well-timbered grounds, kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard and meadowland. **10 ACRES. £9,000.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (256)

EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE **6 ACRES**

BERKS. Rural position overlooking village green, only 30 minutes G.W.R. to London. Opportunity to purchase a charming old "period" **COUNTRY HOUSE** in excellent condition throughout. Three good reception, 3 bath., 6 principal bed and dressing rooms (some h. and c.). Staff wing with 3 bedrooms. Central heating, main electricity, gas and water. Telephone. Garages, stabling, chauffeur's rooms. Lovely gardens, kitchen and fruit garden, paddock, the whole surrounded by ancient wall.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (11,166)

GUILDFORD, 2 miles main line station. Close Merrow Golf Course and Downs. **ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,** 25 years old. Lounge hall, 4 reception, 2 bath, 6-8 bedrooms (all h. and c.), central heating throughout, main water, electricity and gas. Double garage. Nice grounds. Tennis lawn. Kitchen garden and paddock. **3½ ACRES. £10,750. FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,954)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

BERKSHIRE

Easy daily access of London by road or rail.

A FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

with large and lofty apartments, central heating, main services and compact offices, cloakroom, 4 reception, 7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage and flat. Beautifully matured gardens.

2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,750

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

SOUTH HANTS, close to famed yachting centre, a delightful **TUDOR REPRODUCTION** by Oliver Hill. Long drive, cloakroom, 3 sitting, maids' room, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main services; garage; wooded gardens, paddock. **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £16,000.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wesdo. London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

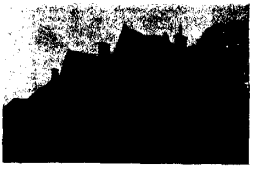
23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

NORTH OXON BORDERS

On the outskirts of picturesque village with distant views over the surrounding country.

MODERNISED HOUSE IN FAULTLESS CONDITION



Two reception and sitting hall, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, including separate servants' accommodation, labour-saving offices. Central heating throughout, main electricity, excellent water supply, Esse cooker. Pleasant inexpensive grounds with good kitchen garden. First-class stabling and garage for 3 cars.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

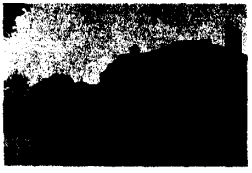
Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (51,589)

IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN HOUSE AND ACCREDITED DAIRY FARM OF 100 ACRES

Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, electric light, central heating throughout, Esse cooker, first-class water supply.

Hunter stabling, modernised buildings for pedigree dairy herd. Two cottages.



FOR SALE, £17,500, FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (73,307)

FRIMLEY PARK, SURREY

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES.

GEORGIAN HOUSE IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

Seventeen bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

Central heating. All main services.

ABOUT 33 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, £17,500.

Lodge. Lake affording fishing and boating.

HUNTING. GOLF.

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (22,476)

LIPHOOK, SURREY-HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

Daily reach of Town.

CHARMING WELL-PLANNED MODERN HOUSE

Hall, dining room, lounge, 7-8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, oak floors, complete central heating, main services, Esse cooker. Garages, stabling, attractive gardens, paddock.

15 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

First time in the market. Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (62,285)

SURREY

Within one hour of Town.

SUPERLATIVELY FITTED MODERN HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms (basins and fitted cupboards) 5 bathrooms, magnificent dance room, modern offices, central heating, main services. Garages, hard tennis court, delightful gardens

5 ACRES

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by JOHN WOOD & CO., as above. (20,749)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central 8344/5/6/7

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Farebrother, London"

By order of the Executrix of the late Mr. Robert Dick.

THE FREEHOLD TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

"MANNAMEAD," BEACONSFIELD ROAD, EPSOM

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE CONTAINING 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY. ALL MAIN SERVICES. TWO LARGE GARAGES. STABLING FOR 19 HORSES WITH PADDOCK ADJOINING. In all about

4 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION.

To be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL, EPSOM, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1947

(unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. RUSSELL & ARNHOLZ, 5, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH:
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
J. W. SYKES, A. KILVINGTON

ON THE FRINGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

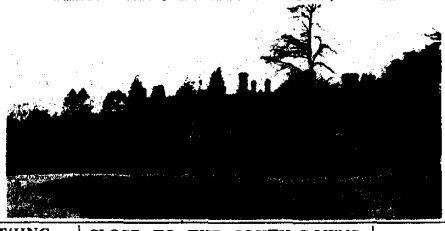
Within a short distance of a main line station. About 2 miles from the coast.

Delightful Small Residential Property with Elizabethan Style House

containing 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, staircase hall, excellent cupboard accommodation, kitchen and complete domestic offices. Servants' flat containing 2 bedrooms bath, sitting room and kitchenette.

Companies' water and electric light.

Part central heating.



Excellent range of farm buildings. Stabling. Cottage.

Charming timbered grounds bounded on one side by a stream. Excellent productive walled kitchen garden, numerous flowering shrubs and bushes, delightful woodland walks, etc. The whole extending to an area of about

37 ACRES

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

FERRING, NEAR WORTHING

Occupying a quiet and secluded position in a much favoured residential district; close to shops, sea and omnibus route. Goring Station (Southern Electric) about 1½ miles.

UNIQUE MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Two bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, 2 reception rooms, sun lounge, kitchen. All main services. Garage. Well laid out garden.

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION MARCH

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

CLOSE TO THE SOUTH DOWNS

Outskirts Worthing. Much favoured residential district 2 miles station.

OF PARTICULAR APPEAL TO GOLF ENTHUSIASTS

Overlooks golf course. High ground, magnificent views. Four bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, scullery. Garage. Main electricity. Company's water Telephone. Gas.

¾ ACRE of well matured garden.

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120

SUSSEX COAST

Occupying a delightful position in a much favoured residential district, close to local shops, omnibus route and sea. Goring Station (Southern Electric) about 1½ miles.

MARYCOTE, FERRING, NEAR WORTHING

An attractive Detached Modern Freehold Residence. Four bedrooms (1 b. and c.), bathroom, lounge, sun lounge, kitchen. Garage. Main services. Well laid-out garden.

VACANT POSSESSION

To be **Sold by Auction** in February (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. Dixon, Homes & Cushing, 3, Highworth, Worthing.

Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel.: Worthing 6120.

DORSET

2 miles west from Wareham, 3½ miles east of Wool, 17 miles from Bournemouth.

The Charming Freehold Elizabethan Style Residence

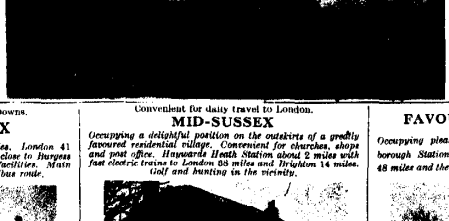
BINNEGAR HALL

Standing on an elevated site with extensive views across the valley of the winding River Frome with the *Purbeck Hills in the distance.*

Fifteen principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, entrance and staircase hall, ample domestic offices, outhouses.

Central heating. Main electricity.

Own water supply. Stabling. Garages and chauffeur's flat. Productive walled kitchen and fruit garden with glasshouses.



Vinery. Peach house and buildings. Entrance lodge. Two cottages. Two building sites with main road frontage.

The whole extending to an area of just over **20 ACRES.**

Vacant possession of the residence, grounds, gardens, outbuildings, land and woodland on completion of the purchase excepting portions requisitioned by the Military.

PRICE £12,500

Particulars of Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Enjoying superb views to South Downs.

CENTRAL SUSSEX

Haywards Heath 5 miles. Brighton 9 miles. London 41 miles. Situated in a pleasant rural position close to Burgess Hill with its excellent shopping and school facilities. Main line station about 1 mile, close to omnibus route.

THE VERY DESIRABLE DETACHED MODERN TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

is approached by a short carriage drive and has recently been redecorated. Entrance hall, cloakroom, large lounge, with brick fireplace and oak strip flooring, dining room, bathroom, 5 bedrooms, separate w.c. Compact domestic offices. Built-in garage. Outside w.c. Main electricity and water. Gas available. Modern drainage. Telephone. The pleasure and kitchen gardens extend to about **1 ACRE**

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Fox & Sons, 117 Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277 and 7270 (4 lines).

Convenient for daily travel to London.

MID-SUSSEX

Occupying a delightful position on the outskirts of a greatly favoured residential village. Convenient for churches, shops and post office. Haywards Heath Station about 2 miles with fast electric trains to London 58 miles and Brighton 14 miles. Golf and hunting in the vicinity.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

well appointed throughout, and approached by a short carriage sweep. Entrance hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Self-contained annexe containing 2 rooms, kitchen and w.c. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Double garage, stabling. Cottage. Useful outbuildings. Superbly maintained grounds comprising lawns, flower beds, herbaceous borders, charming rose garden and lily pond, and prolific walled kitchen element. Two heated greenhouses. Cold frames. Extending in all to about **2 ACRES**

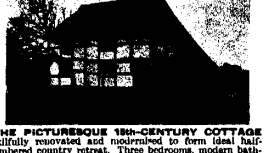
PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277 and 7270 (4 lines).

FAVOURITE WEST SUSSEX

Occupying pleasant rural situation within 3½ miles Pulborough Station with fast electric train service to London 48 miles and the South Coast 15 miles. Storrington 2½ miles.



THE PICTURESQUE 15th-CENTURY COTTAGE

skilfully renovated and modernised to form ideal half-timbered country retreat. Three bedrooms, modern bathroom, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 w.c.s. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Large thatched barn used as double garage. Timber-built shed adaptable as stabling. Well-maintained gardens containing many strawberry plants, soft and hard fruits. Two paddocks. *Extending to about* **2 ACRES**

PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD

Further 6 acres and small Dairy, **Price £6,250 Freehold.** With equipment, useful farm implements necessary for small holder. **£7,750 Freehold. Vacant Possession.** Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277 and 7270 (4 lines).

Bournemouth 5300 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams: "Homefinder," Bournemouth.

ESTATE OFFICES

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

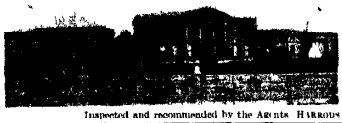
34-36 HANS CRESCENT LONDON S.W.1

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY

IDEALLY SUITED FOR SCHOLASTIC USE

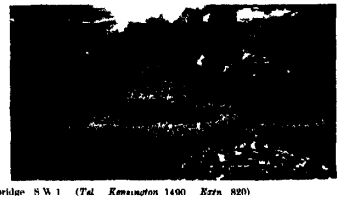
LARGE GEORGIAN TYPE OF RESIDENCE



Large and lofty rooms Accommodation comprises some 33 rooms 6 bathrooms excellent domestic offices Central heating throughout

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES

including 2 cottages garage outbuildings etc Must be disposed of at an early date



Inspected and recommended by the Agents HARRODS LTD 34 36 Hans Crescent Knightsbridge S W 1 (Tel Kensington 1490 Extn 820)

PLEASANT PART OF HANTS c.3

About 4 miles Fordingbridge Within easy reach of River Avon

A CHARMING COTTAGE

Probably dating back to twelfth century

Oak beamed hall sitting room old tavern room bedrooms bathroom *Electric light and modern conveniences* Delightful gardens Orchard

IN ALL ABOUT ¼ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents HARRODS LTD 34 36 Hans Crescent Knightsbridge S W 1 (Tel Kensington 1490 Extn 807)

THE COTSWOLD HILLS c.2

450 ft up facing south with lovely views Sheltered position

CHARACTERISTIC COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE

Four reception 10 12 bed 4 bathrooms maids sitting room main water electricity central heating Garages 2 cottages, small farmery Gardens and grounds woodland and grassland in all

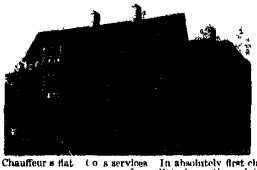
ABOUT 40 ACRES

FREEHOLD £13,000

HARRODS LTD 34 36 Hans Crescent Knightsbridge S W 1 (Tel Kensington 1490 Extn 806)

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND HASLEMERE H/c.4

Undeniably one of the finest properties of medium size in Hampshire



A MANOR HOUSE

built of Bargate stone facing south and in its own grounds of 26 ACRES but not isolated being within 1½ miles of Liss Station and near bus routes

Seven bedrooms 6 staff bedrooms lavatory basins in most 5 bathrooms 4 reception rooms galleried hall about 40 ft x 28 ft sun lounge

Full central heating Quiet facing through ground and first floors Three cottages (vacant possession)

Chauffeur's flat Co's services In absolutely first class order and richly appointed

Immediate inspection advised

HARRODS LTD Haslemere 95 14 and 34 36 Hans Crescent Knightsbridge S W 1 (Tel Kensington 1490 Extn 806)

30 MINUTES SOUTH c.2

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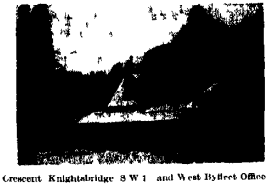

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A COMPACT SMALL LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

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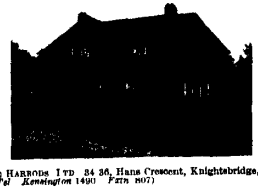

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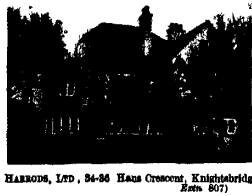

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FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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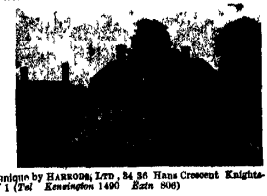

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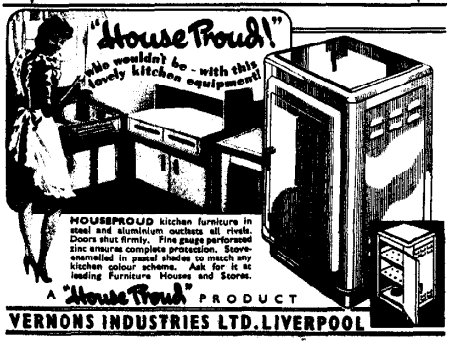

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by a PROPERTY OWNER

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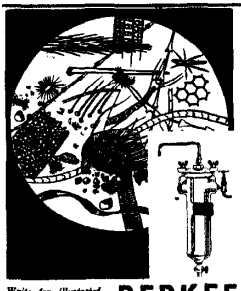

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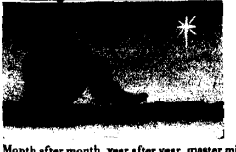

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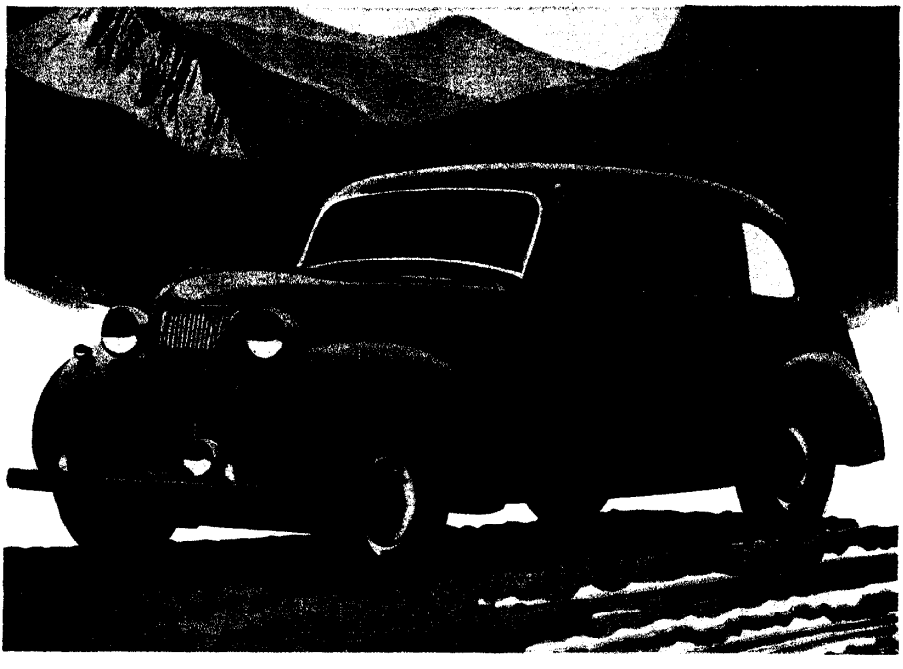

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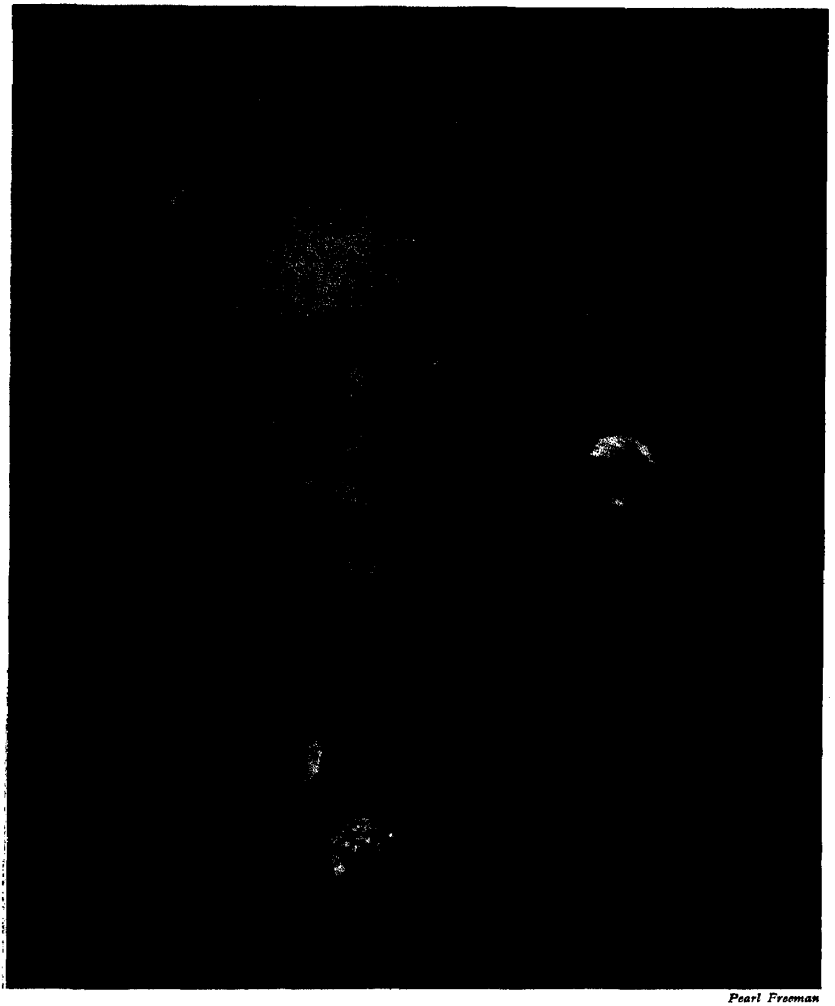
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2610 JANUARY 24, 1947



Pearl Freeman

THE HONOURABLE BETTY BYNG

The Honourable Betty Byng, who is the second daughter of Viscount Torrington, was a V.A.D. with the Royal Navy in Malta and Sicily during the war and is shortly to serve with the W.V.S. in the Far East

COUNTRY LIFE

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THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PLANNING BILL

ANY attempt to rush the Town and Country Planning Bill through its early stages in the course of the next few weeks will not only be very properly resisted in Parliament, but will cause grave apprehension among those many seriously minded citizens who, during the war years, have studied the Barlow and Uthwatt Reports, and have realised the difficulties and perplexities involved in producing a plan which will make possible a process of orderly redevelopment of this country, and at the same time do no injustice to any man. It is, in the circumstances, natural that the parts of the Bill which have met with least criticism should be those clauses which widen the basis of town and country planning, which hold out a prospect of the proposals of individual planning authorities being easily reconciled and fitted into regional and national master-plans.

It would at the same time be merely foolish to ignore the fact that this rationalising of development involves a centralisation of powers in bureaucratic hands; that the easy way always adopted by our bureaucrats to make their control effective is to extinguish the rights of citizens to have recourse to the courts of law by themselves taking statutory power to issue Ministerial Orders; and that in the interests of the liberty of the subject such powers to issue Orders should be strenuously resisted and kept to the absolutely necessary minimum. From this point of view there is much to object to in the Bill, which not only relies administratively almost entirely upon Orders in Council, but which leaves the subject matter of those future Orders entirely in the air. The compensation proposals of the Bill contemplate the distribution of £300,000,000—arrived at by completely unspecified means—under a scheme to be worked out at some future date by the Treasury and legalised by Order in Council. There is little here of the close control of public finance by Parliament, and the safeguard of a resolution in both Houses may well prove illusory. Equally unsatisfactory from the point of view of public finance is the proposal that both such compensation payments and the proposed development charges are to be estimated not according to a fixed proportion laid down in the Act, but according to unspecified departmental ideas of the amount of "hardship" or "difficulty" involved.

Though the essential vagueness of these proposals will always be open to objection, it may be of course that Ministerial explanations on the Second Reading will allay some of the fears which have been expressed with regard to Government intentions. At the present time these fears are many. Farmers, for instance, seem to have a legitimate grievance in the proposal that the price of their land at its "existing use" value should be based on 1939 valuations. They may, of course, get the benefit of the supplementary values provided in the Town and Country Planning Act of 1944, and in the case of all owner-occupiers an addition will presumably be made up to 60 per cent. of the 1939 value, but it seems only just that in cases where development has taken place within the "existing use" of the land, current market value should be paid when the land is taken compulsorily. Uncertainty, which may well have damaging effects on reconstruction, also exists with regard to the future of land at present in farming use which has been bought at high prices by builders on the outskirts of towns for development purposes, and which may now be compulsorily acquired at its agricultural use value. Another important consideration concerns the position of trustees. If the development value of land is to be virtually extinguished every trustee who has invested money up to two-thirds of the value of land must at once consider how far the remaining third is represented by development value. How far will vague assurances of compensation on a basis of hardship enable him to avoid a personal action for negligence?

THE FORSAKEN

Quiet the fields now, joy and travail over,
The spring's conceiving, and the autumn's pain;
The ancient vow is broken; once again
Triumphant sun turns from his luckless lover.

Tread softly now. Along the darkening stubble
Softer than thou the ghosts of summer creep;
Folding her sorrow in the midst of sleep
The proud and patient earth forgets her trouble.

O long enduring bride, too oft forsaken,
In thy cold dreams await thine absent lord!
Suddenly with his bright and flaming sword
Returning, he shall thee from sleep awaken,

His guilty passion spent, his light love over:
Thou at his touch shalt stir, no longer grieving,
Nor still uncomforted, with joy receiving
Back to thy arms thy false and faithless lover.

G. H. VALLINS.

LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS

IT is good to know that the quarries and small brickyards closed during the war have reopened, so that when the immediate stringency in building has been overtaken, something of the old range of materials will again be available. The Rural Industries Bureau, which is now supported by the Ministry of Labour, has brought a selection of them together in an exhibition at the Building Centre—re-established in the old R.I.B.A. building in Conduit Street, W. There are specimens of building stones, various tiles and slates and thatch—including black glazed Norfolk pantiles, hand-made quarry floor tiles, hurdles and gates, and twenty different local types of brick ranging from the vermilion of Hampshire to a rough dun-coloured Yorkshire brick. The Bureau, at 35, Camp Road, Wimbledon, is running various instruction courses. A party of saddlers who recently called, ready to deprecate the idea of teaching their craft so, is reported to have been impressed by what they saw. Blacksmiths are being trained there, too, on ornamental as well as practical work, though for the present their chief occupation must be as the armourers of agriculture. There is at least hope, however, of one day being able to get those gates, seized by the Ministry of Supply, replaced!

THE ETHICS OF RESTORATION

THE withholding of approval from the design for Coventry Cathedral is the first exercise of the Royal Fine Art Commission's new power to inspect and pronounce upon the design for any public building. Reinforced though the Commission now is with the young blood of Mr. Maxwell Fry and Professor W. G. Holford, the decision required some courage. Sympathy is also due to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. His original design was traditional in character, like the outside, but against his better judgment, perhaps, he altered it for execution in concrete at the instance of the Bishop, who pressed for more modernistic treatment. The result was not happy. The exhibited design suggested that the effect would be oppressively heavy and dark, and to that extent a misuse of reinforced concrete, which is capable, when handled with freedom, of producing well lighted buildings. The Commission has refused to approve what was felt to be an æsthetic mistake, namely, an attempt to combine two fundamentally different methods of construction in a building that must be a unity. That is the moral of the episode, and it has wide applications when so many ruined churches are to be rebuilt; St. Clement Danes, for example, the adoption of which by the Royal Air Force would be very welcome and appropriate. Indeed the idea of adoption by Service or similar bodies could well be extended to others, though not if it involved departure from the true ethics of restoration.

HOUSE REPAIRS

LOCAL authorities are now being required by the Minister of Works to limit rigidly the licences for house repair work. One rural district council, for instance, was given a "ceiling" of £1,300 in November, £1,200 in December, and £1,100 in January. To keep within these limits the councils are necessarily refusing licences for much maintenance work which has become urgently necessary. Window frames, for instance, cannot be left bare of paint indefinitely without the woodwork perishing, and many houses have missed a coat of paint since 1939. There are also many cottages which with a little expenditure, sometimes the installation of a bath or lavatory, can be made habitable for a man and his family, whereas to-day they are hardly weathertight or sanitary. Agriculture urgently needs more good houses, and if farmers are not to be allowed to build new houses and the local authorities proceed so slowly with their housing schemes there seems an unanswerable case for allowing, indeed encouraging, essential repairs and reconditioning of existing houses. The Minister of Works is apparently basing his repair licensing allowances to local authorities on the rule that only 15 per cent. of the total labour force in the area can be allocated to such work. His argument is that the total labour force cannot be increased and that a higher "ceiling" figure for repairs would only result in a smaller number of men working on new houses. But is it not a fact that few of the new houses will at any rate until the late summer have reached the stage that requires the services of the craftsmen normally employed so largely on repair and maintenance work? The Minister might well look at this problem again.

AGREEMENT IN GOAL

THE more subjects the nations can agree upon the better for the peace and quiet of the world. If the agreement is on no more than the rules of a game it is far from despicable, for a very small difference in rules may in the heat of conflict seem a very big one, and lead to all manner of misunderstanding. So it is good news that the Russian football players have changed their code to comply with the international code. Up till now their goalkeeper, under their rules, has enjoyed an almost enervating liberty in the goal area, where no one was allowed to touch him. The visit of the Dynamo team to this country apparently convinced their authorities that a little more hustling and bustling would brace the goalkeeper up, and his immunity from charging is now over. This will certainly please those whose football days are long past, and who still regret the more vigorous charging that was permissible in the days of their youth, but would to-day arouse booing from the crowd and whistling from the referee. Apart, however, from these possibly antiquated views, a universal code for what is now a universal game is eminently desirable and so most welcome.

A. J. Roberts

WINTER'S GARMENT OF UNSULLIED SNOW

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

FOR the last decade or so the trout anglers of the British Isles have been arguing among themselves about why fishing has deteriorated to such an extent in practically all the rivers and lakes of the land. A number of causes have been suggested and explored, but when one comes down to basic facts I think the main reason why fishing is not what it was is that there are far more fishermen to-day than there were some forty years ago, and that the motor-car has made practically every water in the land easily accessible.

* * *

IN those halcyon days of long ago when I soldiered in southern Ireland, and when I considered a two-hour bicycle ride over mountain roads a reasonable price to pay for a day's fishing, it was quite possible to put a fly on a lough or stretch of stream that had not been visited previously by an angler that season. Unless one happens to be a Government statistician, it is difficult to give any figures to prove the great increase in the number of fishermen to-day compared with those of yesteryear. So far as the Army is concerned, however, which may be some guide to the increase generally, I recall that in the many battalions that I met in Ireland in those days there were, among the thirty-odd officers on the strength, possibly only two seniors who fished, and an angling subaltern was an exception—almost a freak! I do not know what the situation is to-day, for battalions have not yet sorted themselves out after six years of war, and some of them are not quite certain if they still exist, but before 1939 it would be no exaggeration to say that the man who did not fish was the exception.

The result of all this is that the various lakes and rivers are over-fished, and it is some consolation to know that a committee has recently been formed to improve matters by a thorough investigation of the angling potentialities of all the reservoirs and streams under the control of the British Waterworks Association. The members of the committee are Sir Albert Atkey, representing Nottingham; Mr. Alan Atkinson, Manchester; Mr. R. W. Melvin, Bristol; and Mr. C. T. Doll, London, and from this it will be understood that it is not only trout fishermen whose interests will be considered.

The great increase in the populations of our big towns, together with the extension of main water to country districts, has necessitated the construction of a number of new reservoirs in various parts of England, and under the guidance of this committee these will be stocked with fish. I should imagine that the preference will always be for trout, for if a reservoir contains water fit for human beings to drink it is usually good enough for trout also, and it is just possible that some of these new waters may come up to the standard of Blagdon, which, according to my estimate, provides some three thousand fishing days a year on its 450 acres of water. Reservoir fishing may not be everybody's cup of tea, but it must be remembered that the majority of the reservoirs look like natural lakes in a perfect rural setting, and that a reservoir trout is usually a larger and far finer specimen than any obtainable elsewhere in the locality.

* * *

SOME time towards the end of December, that period when one makes good resolutions and plans one's behaviour for the coming year, I read in my morning newspaper an entertaining little story of how a Government official took his typist out to lunch at a restaurant (a very human touch this) and apparently behaved just like an ordinary man. A quite usual trait of the ordinary male of the species is that he desires, when entertaining a member of the other sex, to appear to be an influential man of the world, and the ability to get the best service and the best food from the waiter, or waitress, has been regarded from time immemorial as proof of this. Towards the end of the meal, therefore, when the two main courses allowed by law had been consumed, the kind-hearted and very human waitress was not suspicious when she was coaxed to serve trifle also. She warned the lunchers that this was in excess of their ration, but promised them that she would do her best. Her best was successful, the trifle was served, and the result was a prosecution of herself and her employers, for it transpired that the ordinary man was not ordinary at all, but what is called in other and less-civilized countries, an *agent provocateur*.

* * *

A DAY or so later I read another story of much the same nature, but in this case the Government official who figured in the prosecution was a seller of rabbits in a market-place. He managed to bring off a deal by which he sold his rabbits at a price in excess of the maximum allowed, and I have never yet heard of a buyer of poultry, game or rabbits who insists on paying more than the price asked.

Shortly after I had read, marked, learned and inwardly digested these two rather indigestible stories I was driving my car on a subsidiary road leading on to a main road, and right across my track was the white line with the well-known slogan "Halt—Major Road Ahead." A policeman happened to be standing at the junction at the time, and he waved me on. I know this policeman quite well, for he has taken a glass of beer with me on the occasions when he calls about fire-arm certificates and other matters of that nature, but my faith in human nature, or at any rate official human nature, was utterly destroyed by the stories I had read. Suspecting a trap, I obeyed the order written for all to see, and pulled up on the white

line with a grinding of brakes, and some audible comments from the driver of the car behind.

* * *

A FRIEND has related to me two stories concerning Christmas gifts, one of which suggests that it is useless to send anything by post these days unless the article is made of highly tempered steel, and both of which point to the fact that the old saying "the customer is always right" does not apply to any business run by the Government. The first story is of two bottles of wine, which my correspondent sent as a Christmas present to a relative—and this in itself impresses me as to his social standing in the alcohol world. They were packed in a wine-merchant's two-bottle case, each bottle was in a corrugated slide, and all spare space was tightly packed with straw. The case arrived shattered to atoms and, when signing the registered receipt for the wreckage, the disappointed recipient remarked that she would claim damages. "Claim damages!" said the postman. "You're lucky not to have to pay them, and if the wine had penetrated into any other parcels in the van you would probably have had to."

The second story is about some cases of gin which were shipped to my correspondent by a friend in South Africa—and this impresses me still more, for it is nearly seven years since I have heard the word case used in connection with spirits; in our part of the world the expression half-bottle is more commonly used. When the cases arrived at the docks my correspondent was told he could not clear them until he was in possession of an import licence, but all his efforts to obtain this necessary document failed, so that in the end he informed the authorities regretfully that he abandoned all claim to the gin, and that they could do as they liked with it. Shortly afterwards he received a demand for a substantial sum on account of import duty and, on his protest that he was being asked to pay on liquor that he was not allowed to receive, he was informed that some of the cases had been stolen and that, as they had been removed from bond, someone would have to pay the duty!

I have had considerable experience recently of the treatment that registered parcels receive, since one of the little amusements of the hard-of-hearing is the despatch of their deaf-aids to the makers for overhaul and repairs. When, in due course, the instrument is returned by registered post the question whether the original trouble has been remedied does not arise, since the problem is whether the unfortunate wreck can ever be reconstructed. Occasionally also, in my more optimistic moods, I send off a few of my surplus pullets' eggs to a deserving friend with young children, who lives in London. However carefully these are packed the condition of the contents of the package on arrival suggests, as my egg-shell recipient puts it, that the bag of registered parcels containing the eggs had been hurled from a train travelling at 60 m.p.h. into a lorry moving at the same speed in the opposite direction.

* * *

IN the days before the war there were poultrymen throughout the British Isles whose main business was the sale of sittings of eggs from their first-class stock to their customers all over the country. These eggs were packed in light cardboard boxes, with compartments of the same material, and it was unusual to receive a parcel with even one egg broken. To-day such a thing as a cardboard box would have no chance of survival whatsoever, and would be merely a hostage to fortune. If ever the poultry world returns to normal, which seems most unlikely at the time of writing, the business of selling sittings of eggs can never be revived unless the Post Office greatly improves its methods, for nobody is going to pay 12s. or more for an uncooked omelette, garnished with slices of soaked cardboard.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent me a delightful story of his dog, who, when the shooting of rabbits was in progress, provided a display of that eminently reasonable argument that master should acquit himself as well as, or even better than, the other man. The dog in question was not of a sporting variety in the generally accepted sense, for he was one of those queer fellows of mixed breed (in this instance Irish terrier out of wire-haired terrier) who prove sometimes that they have a nose the equal of that of any Labrador, and an understanding of the ways of fur, feather and human beings, plus a full share of canine reasoning, that the average shooting dog does not always possess.

The dog who picks up another man's bird and brings it to his own master whenever he is allowed the chance is common enough, but the behaviour of this half-bred terrier went rather beyond this, as it provided proof that a dog can reason. My correspondent and a friend, both with their dogs, were ferreting a hedgerow on a steep slope, and the Irish cross-bred was with his master on the higher side. The first rabbit to appear came out on the lower side and was rolled over, and the other man's dog, a spaniel, promptly retrieved it and laid it behind his master. Almost immediately another rabbit bolted, taking the downward slope again, and this also was shot, to be placed by the spaniel behind his owner. On seeing this the Irish cross-bred, incensed by the general unfairness of things, made a wide detour, crept through the hedge some distance away, and picking up one of the rabbits, brought it back to his master by the same route, so that the theft was not noticed. By this time another rabbit had been shot, on the wrong side of the hedge again, according to the terrier, and this also was purloined in the same way. So it went on until nine rabbits had been killed on the lower slope, and none on the higher, but when the successful gunner turned round to pick up his bag he found, not nine rabbits as he expected, but one.

THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE RED DEER—II

Written and Illustrated by G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD

[*The following article is a continuation of the one published in the issue of October* 11, 1946, *in which Mr. Whitehead described the life of the Red Deer during the summer months*]

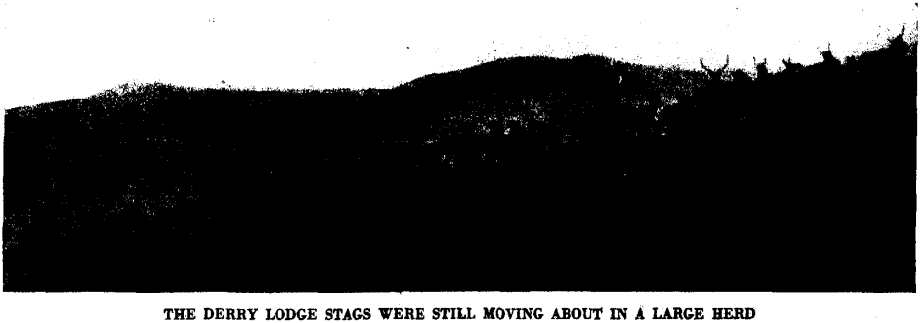
BY mid-September the majority of stags should be "clean," and any beasts seen in velvet after that date are either youngsters or old beasts whose health is failing. These latter should figure high on the stalker's "short list," for they are useless for breeding purposes, and, should a prolonged and hard winter follow the rut, would most assuredly perish anyway.

The end of September marks the finish of the stag's annual growth. His "year" started with the sprouting of fresh antlers and, conveniently enough, this date more or less approximates to his birth-date. To build up in the space of three months four to six pounds of antler (Continental heads are far heavier) requires a considerable amount of physical effort, and for this reason alone hummels, or hornless stags, are generally far heavier bodied than their antlered brethren. However, by September a stag is free of this burden, and until the rut commences is able to devote the whole of his time and energy to waxing fat. Given the right food and conditions, stags put on weight fast. Yet during the rut they lose it even quicker, so it will be seen that September is a critical period in the stag's year. Should he fail to put on sufficient weight, then the call of the rut will overtax his reserves and a hard winter will spell death.

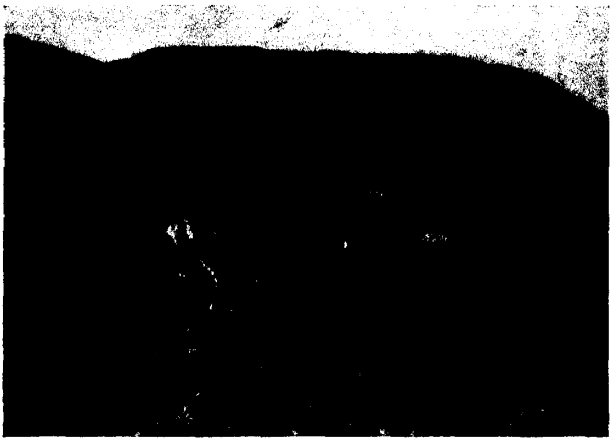
An antler, when first clean, is completely white, but weather, tree-rubbing and peat stains soon tone it to a warm brown or black, with only the ivory-like tips showing white. Briefly, a good head should be at least 30 inches long with a similar inside spread, long points and a good thick rough beam, deeply grooved and pearled. These grooves are the channels in which the blood flowed during the "velvet days"—the deeper the grooves and rougher the horn, the more abundant has been the blood supply and better quality horn results.

For most of the year a stag is silent, but during September he finds his voice, and with it added confidence and less forbearance of his fellow stags. This change is accompanied by a swelling of the neck, while a shaggy mane quickly develops to complete the picture of power and grace. He is no longer satisfied with bachelor clubs or solitary confinement among the mist-wreathed tops, but must seek a wife—not one or two, but as many as his strength and guile can muster, for he is polygamous.

The rut during this past season has been



THE DERRY LODGE STAGS WERE STILL MOVING ABOUT IN A LARGE HERD



"THE WALLOWS ARE WELL CHURNED UP BY THEIR FORE-FEET"

extremely late, and on a number of forests stags did not break up and go with hinds until the first week in October. For example, the first stag seen with hinds on Strath Carve forest, Ross-shire, solely hind ground, was not until October 4, and it was not until a week later that the majority of resident hinds had been parcelled off by stags. The higher the ground the later generally are the stags in breaking up.

The Derry Lodge (Aberdeenshire) stags, which spend the summer on Moine Bhealaidh, known locally as the Yellow Moss, were still moving about in a herd about 300 strong on September 28, and although there was a certain amount of roaring, there was only one stag with hinds to be seen on that vast high waste. However, lower down on Creag Bhalg, above Mar Lodge, the rut had definitely begun, and I saw several stags rounding up their hinds.

That stags are roaring does not necessarily indicate that the rut has begun, for spasmodic roaring can be heard before the stags break up, for perhaps a week or so, depending on the condition of the hinds. I am convinced that the lateness of the 1946 rut was due to the backwardness of the hinds in coming into season. This, in turn, was doubtless due to the very wet summer. Physically, however, seldom have stags reached the larder in such "pride of grease" as did those shot in early September; hinds, too, appeared to be in the pink of condition.

As the number of days to the rut shortens, so do the tempers of the stags. The younger beasts are continuously scrapping with one another, wrestling and pushing with locked antlers, although no blood is spilt. The older stags are more aloof, and use only the point of the antler to jab a youngster in the ribs should he cause annoyance; when they fight, it will be in earnest, in defence of their harem. A battle of this description, between well matched beasts, is indeed a grand spectacle, but fatal accidents seldom happen, one or other of the contestants giving up as soon as he becomes exhausted. The preliminary to a fight is a study of offensive and defensive tactics. Given sufficient notice, the defender likes to meet his challenger at least two hundred yards from the hinds, and there he will stand roaring and awaiting his arrival.

The stags will seldom close in at this point but will start walking round the hinds in an ever decreasing circle with the defender always trying to keep between the hinds and the intruder, while the latter is constantly watching for an opportunity to rush into the middle of the hinds and, if possible, to split off a portion of them for himself. It is when this move is made that the two join battle, and should the contest take place on falling ground, whichever is fortunate enough in procuring the higher berth has a great advantage in the pushing match that follows. Often while a stag is thus engaged he loses many of his hinds, for other stags, seeing their opportunity, rush in and help themselves. The hinds show no attachment to their late lord, and follow meekly.

It is fascinating to watch stags hind-hunting. One day the stags are still in large bands; the next, maybe following a night of frost, which seems to stimulate their sexual desires, the parties start to break up, and individually, or in small parties of two or three beasts, though each is hunting for himself, they rush about the hill-tops and into the rocks amid the steep corries, looking for hinds. Should a stag be successful, he will chase his hinds out on to more level ground, where he can best keep his eye on them.

Should, however, his search be in vain, he will rush about madly, often re-covering the same ground over and over again, apparently forgetful that his previous circuit was abortive. On September 22 I watched four stags as, for over an hour, they vainly searched the rocks around Carnena Beiste on Strath Bran forest. They must have traversed the same ground at least five times before moving over towards Loch Fannich.

During the rut the wallows or soiling-baths are much used by the stags, and are churned by their fore-feet into a spongy consistency, with a central depression for wallowing in. All around, traces of hair can be seen adhering to the mud. Besides relieving any irritation caused by such parasites as the ked and the warble-fly, the mud-bath must be a refreshing interlude during the exertions of the rut and, since the latter reaches its peak during the hours of darkness, the wallows are most used at daybreak.

Hinds, too, wallow during the autumn, but only occasionally, and then only when the weather is warm. During spring and summer, however, they constantly wallow, but do not use the same "cloaks" as the stags, preferring a wetter place. Every evening last summer about fifty hinds from Morrone Hill, Aberdeenshire, would gather round one of these wallows which was scarcely a hundred yards from the road. Like the stags, the hinds wallow to seek relief from the attention of parasites. Wallows are a source of great attraction to deer, for even if they are "moved" by human agency—which is quite distinct from frightening them into flight—should their path take them past a wallow, it is an even chance that one or two beasts will stop for a quick roll.

On forests where there are trees, the stags, once clean of velvet, often resort to rubbing

BY SEPTEMBER A STAG IS ABLE TO DEVOTE THE WHOLE OF HIS TIME TO WAXING FAT

"HINDS, TOO, APPEARED TO BE IN THE PINK OF CONDITION"

their antlers among the lower branches. On September 29 I followed a large stag down from Creag Bhalg into the wood above Mar Lodge. He went straight to a birch tree, began rubbing, and continued for about twenty minutes, with only a momentary break to utter a roar. As soon as he had finished he moved off and another smaller beast took his place. Where no trees exist, stags often rub their horns vigorously in the heather. Occasionally a stag may be seen with strips of moss hanging from his antlers, and this has sometimes given the erroneous impression that he is late in shedding velvet, and is still in "tatters."

The reason for this antler-rubbing is somewhat obscure. Fraser Darling, in his excellent book *Herd of Red Deer*, states: "The antlers form an erotic zone. The sexual activity of the stag is so intense that he has not sufficient hinds to satisfy his lust. He may masturbate several times during the day. The act is accomplished by a lowering of the head and gently rubbing the tips of the antlers to and fro through the herbage." As to the frequency of masturbation, I fully agree, for a day among the stags in October hardly passes without a chance of witnessing this event, and it is always introduced by a lowering and shaking of the head among the herbage. But I am yet to be convinced that the act is produced by any sensation in the tips of the antler points. Otherwise, tree-rubbing would similarly excite him.

Yet, despite the stag's acute lust, it is remarkable how few hill-going folk have ever witnessed a stag serving a hind. I know several stalkers who have never seen it, and I myself have seen it occur only twice; and on both occasions it was the same stag that copulated—and within half an hour. It is obvious, therefore, that the act normally takes place at night.

By the end of October the intensity of the rut is on the wane, though stags may still be heard roaring well on into November; but no longer is it the impressive challenge of October. Sometimes a stag will bark like a hind. It is a bark of annoyance. Late in September I stalked to within 20 yards of a big eight-pointer which was resting on a ridge. It was misty, and when he eventually spotted me he was still uncertain what the "something" was. He stood up, barked several times, and then ran off a short distance before standing to bark again. This performance was repeated until he finally disappeared into the mist.

On October 11 I again heard a stag barking. This time it was in bright sunshine, and he was fully aware of my presence. I was stalking a wild twelve-pointer on Beinn a Chaisteil, Strathrannoch Forest, when a travelling stag came up from the rear. Seeing me between himself and the twelve-pointer's hinds, the traveller stopped and began to bark. I then had the unique experience of both seeing and hearing a stag roaring a challenge on one side of me while a second beast barked out annoyance on the other.

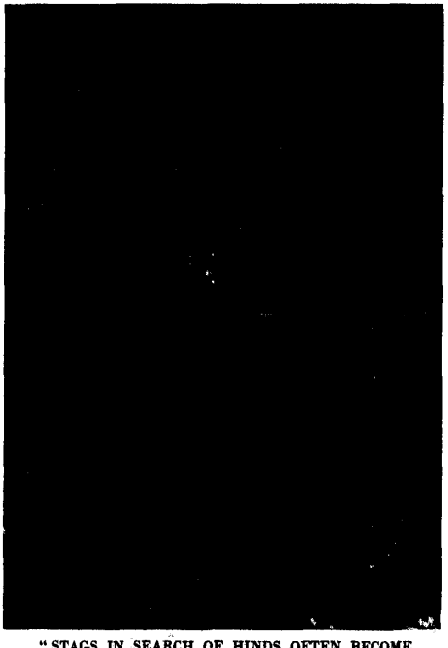
Stags in search of hinds travel immense distances, and often become extremely bold. It is this false boldness which rather detracts from mid-October stalking. Risks may be taken which, in early September, would have cleared the whole corrie of deer, so completely numbed is a stag's sense of danger. Many owners of deer forests have finished stalking by October 10, and wise they are. By this date almost all but the young stags are much run. Lean and tucked up in appearance, they are of little value as meat to the connoisseur of venison. Like most animals, deer have their own particular body scent which is intensified during the rut, and it is possible, if you have a keen nose, to pick up this smell, especially if you happen to be crawling over a recently vacated lie.

Yet, just at the season when stag meat is at its very worst, hind flesh is in its prime, and the majority of hinds are shot between mid-November and January. Which type of hinds should be shot has always been a point of controversy, but if venison is the sole consideration it should be the yeld hind. A yeld hind is one that, although pregnant, has not borne a calf the previous summer, and is at least two seasons old. She is recognisable by her good condition, with no apparent dark patch or shadow where the leading edge of the haunch starts to separate from the barrel or stomach. A protuberant hip-bone is a sure sign that the hind is a milker, with a calf lying hidden somewhere. It is not uncommon to see a hind with both a first-year calf and a yearling at foot. Unlike the roe deer, the red deer hind suffers the yearling to remain with her, and it is thus that the small family groups of hinds are formed.

By the end of November the majority of stags have once more rejoined their bachelor clubs, and doubtless have many tales of chase and escape to recount. They are in poor condition, and are unable to stand rough weather so well as the hinds. They wander about, therefore, in search of food and shelter, and will often be seen near human habitation, especially during periods of prolonged snow. Frost may send the deer up again on the hill for a few days, but any sign of further snow will once more bring them down to the straths. They normally travel in single file and look pitifully despondent.

On island forests and on those along the sea coast the deer often frequent the shore to eat seaweed. All animals are fond of salt licks, and it is not surprising, therefore, that deer should have a taste for seaweed.

Spring marks the culminating event in the stag's year. His antlers, which perhaps six months previous had been the envy of stalkers for miles around, are cast carelessly aside as worthless objects, to lie forgotten in some peat bog, or more likely to be eaten by other deer. One would imagine that he might rejoice at being relieved of this cumbersome burden, but not a bit of it. Like a man losing his hair, the stag appears embarrassed at his sudden "baldness," moves about in a subdued fashion, and is so completely lacking in individualism that it is hard to realise that in but a few months' time he may well be the master-stag of fifty hinds. But we all have our off days.



"STAGS IN SEARCH OF HINDS OFTEN BECOME EXTREMELY BOLD"

BRUSH-MAKERS OF WELLS

Written and Illustrated by NORMAN WYMER

ONE would hardly expect, in these days of mass production, to find such articles as brushes still being made by hand as of old. Yet, tucked away up a little side alley at Wells in Somerset, unseen and unnoticed, is a small colony of men and women whose products are sent all over the world.

Between them, these men make every conceivable kind of brush for home and farm alike, and their goods find as much favour with the farmers of the Colonies and of, say, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway as with those at home. It is claimed that a hand-made brush will not only sweep cleaner than one turned out in the factories, but will have a longer life.

This colony at Wells presents one of the finest examples I have met of the complete difference in both outlook and methods of those who work by hand and those who work machines. For here we may find both types, machine hands and craftsmen, working within a stone's throw of one another; each serving the same market, yet each quite separate and independent of the other.

As with most forms of handwork, theirs is a highly specialised and individual one. No two types of brush are ever made exactly alike. On the other hand the range seems almost unlimited including, as it does, scavenger brushes, household bass brooms, soft and sweeping brushes, Turk's head churn brushes, deck scrubs, wire hand-drawn churn and pail brushes, bottle brushes and sundry others besides. To watch any one of these craftsmen at work might well give the impression that the making of a brush is a comparatively simple matter. On the contrary, it is only their very skill and dexterity that would make it seem so. Indeed, so complicated is their work that it is seldom that any one man will ever be set to make more than one, or at most two or three, types of brush. Though each man will have a pretty fair understanding of what his companions are about, all prefer to be masters of their own particular line, faithful to the doctrine of true craftesmanship.

1.—STACKING THE BRUSH-HEADS IN READINESS FOR "KNOTTING"

2.—"KNOTTING" A SCAVENGER BROOM

Let us consider a few of the principal types. First the scavenger brush. Here the craftsman will use only home-grown birch, alder, sycamore, willow—or withy, as he prefers to call it in these parts—for his stock, and he will season the wood for months on end.

The first stage is to cut the stock to any length from 12 to 18 inches, according to the requirements of the particular customer. This done, it is rounded on a lathe and split down the centre to provide two brush-heads, the greatest care being taken to see that each section is of equal dimensions. Next, taking one head at a time, the craftsman drills a series of equi-distant holes in the flat surface before smoothing and trimming the whole to a perfect balance. The brush-heads are then stacked in readiness for "knotting" (Fig. 1).

In due course, seated before his bench, in the centre of which is a cauldron of hot pitch fitted with an enormous chimney to allow the poisonous fumes to escape, the brush-maker, in company with two or three others, sets to work on the intricate work of the "knotting" of the holes (Fig. 2). Upon the evenness of this work depend, in large measure, the whole efficiency and easy handling of the finished article.

For this "knotting," bass from West Africa or Brazil is used. The wood is imported in a semi-natural condition, and so must first be dyed, dressed and cut into lengths. Sometimes the bass will be used on its own, but more often a certain amount of either cane or bone will be let in to make the bristles firmer and more resisting. Taking a handful of this mixture, the craftsman dips one end of the brush-head to the hot pitch, ties it securely with thrum-hemp, and then gives it a further dipping before inserting the knot into one of the holes, giving a special twist of his wrist as he does so (Fig. 2). It is this twist, one old man assured me, that helps to make the knot secure and is largely responsible for ensuring that the finished brush will be covered uniformly. All that remains now is to fix the handle and to give a final trimming all over.

The ordinary soft household broom is made in similar style except that the stock is cut to a narrower, lighter, and altogether neater design and rather more expensive fibres are used for the bristles.

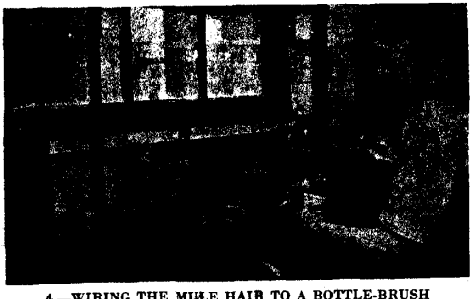
Quite different are the churn and pail brushes, which are made of beech as being the most suitable wood to stand up to constant use in really hot water. Here oblong boards are cut and drilled, and filled with Bahia bass from Brazil or with bassine from Ceylon. Unlike the brooms, no pitch is used for the knotting. Instead, the bass is wired in the centre, doubled in halves, the wire being pulled taut through one of the holes and secured in place behind. When each of the many holes has been filled thus, a thin sheeting of beech is fixed and glued to the back (Fig. 3) to give added security and, at the same time, hide the wiring. Finally, the bristles are trimmed by shears and the woodwork finished off by means of spokeshave.

This wiring is no easy business, yet I am told that an expert can cover the head of a brush within a quarter of an hour.

3.—FIXING THE BACK TO A CHURN BRUSH

The making of the bottle brushes is entirely different. Strips of home-grown ash or beech are turned on the lathe and then cupped and grooved; work entrusted to only the most accomplished and experienced. These cups and grooves are then filled with South American mule hair, which is doubled in halves and wired into position by a cunningly devised hand-propelled tension apparatus (Fig. 4). It is work that both sounds and looks simple but one that is among the most complicated of all, calling for infinite patience and skill throughout.

The number of brushes made in these small country workshops seems unlimited, and the men and women who make them are all of the old tradition, and present a living proof of the continued importance of the rural craftsman in an industrial age.



4.—WIRING THE MULE HAIR TO A BOTTLE-BRUSH

COLLECTORS' QUESTIONS

A RIVER SCENE

CAN any of your readers assist me in locating the castle which appears in the accompanying photograph of a landscape or venture an opinion as to the artist?—W. G. BOOTH (Dr.), 125, Spilsby Road, Boston, Lincolnshire.

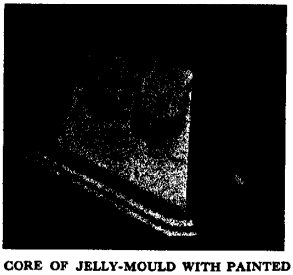
The two Griffiers, father and son, were landscape painters, best known for their river scenes. The older Griffier, born at Amsterdam in 1645, came to England after the Fire of London, and painted many scenes on the Thames; he died in 1718. Dr. Booth's painting is probably by Jan Griffier, junior (*circa* 1690-1750) and appears to be one of his views of the upper Rhine in which he dealt largely, and rather imaginatively, often placing British castles in Rhenish scenery. This castle is reminiscent of Chepstow Castle, and is represented in its unruined state, with the bridge across the river. The picture may be a fanciful version of that scene. In the foreground a hawking party is in progress; the younger Griffier was addicted to hawking scenes.

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTED TO JAN GRIFFIER, JUN. (*circa* 1690-1750)
See question: A River Scene

LOOKING THROUGH THE JELLY

Can you give me information regarding the piece of china illustrated in the accompanying photograph? It is stamped on the base "Wedgwood 77." The article is all in one piece and is white in colour with a fine glaze. The floral decoration is hand-painted and well executed in a variety of colours, including pink, brown, mauve, blue and green. There are four small holes round the base inside the rim, two of which are just visible in the photograph. Measurements are as follows: height, 5 ins.; length, 8½ ins.; width, 4½ ins. I should much like to know what its use was and its approximate age.—R. K. FOULKES, Brookfield, Preston Road, Yeovil, Somerset.

The article in question is the core of a jelly mould, with a floral design intended to be seen through the transparent jelly when it has set and the outer mould, fitting down on the flanges of the core, has been removed. The holes in the flanges (base when inverted) of the core are for the infusion of the liquid when hot. The mould was doubtless made at the factory of Josiah Wedgwood at Etruria, Staffordshire, towards the end of the eighteenth century, and the pattern was painted in the workshop at Chelsea maintained by Wedgwood at that period.



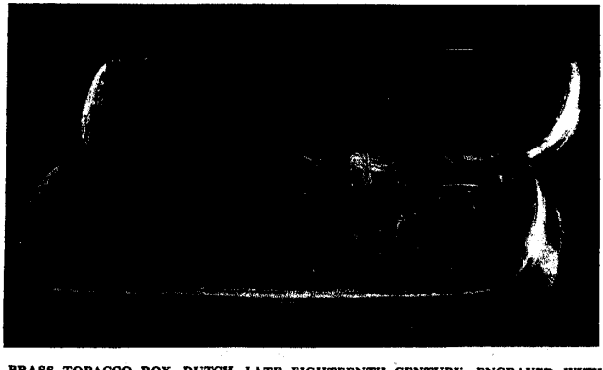
CORE OF JELLY-MOULD WITH PAINTED FLORAL DECORATIONS. WEDGWOOD, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
See question: Looking Through the Jelly

A DUTCH TOBACCO BOX

I have a small engraved brass box which has been in my family for many years. I should be grateful for any information you can give me as to its origin and use, and whether a translation of the script is possible.—C. PAIGE DICKINS, Fourways, Monxton, near Andover, Hampshire.

Our correspondent's brass box, which we have photographed, is a Dutch tobacco box of a shape extremely popular during the last half of the eighteenth century, when they were extensively imported into this country. They were also made in England in South Staffordshire enamel. Built from three pieces of heavy rolled brass—early examples were made from beaten metal—and two lengths of extruded beading, all invisibly brazed together, they were decorated by experienced engravers of pewter. Metal tobacco boxes were used from about 1650. They were of brass or copper and brass, the outer surfaces being engraved with designs, embellished with hatching, usually illustrating Biblical scenes, proverbs and contemporary events. These boxes were intended for the prosperous middle-class, since their homeliness of sentiment and material do not reflect a sophisticated taste. They are often signed by the engraver. According to Fairholt, they contained all that the smoker required except the pipe.

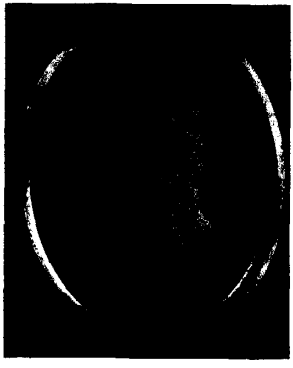
The script and symbols decorating the front of the body of this example constitute a rebus which may be interpreted: "A loyal (clasped hands) heart (hart) is the crown (crown) of the world (orb)." This sentiment is also found on jewellery in many parts of Europe. The base is decorated with scenes from Genesis depicting the temptation of Adam and the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. The inscription reads: "Eve, is the apple sweet to taste? The after-taste is bitter. How dear the pleasure. Adam, you are allowing yourself to be charmed and lured away. Redeemer, come to us or the world is lost." On the lid are displayed scenes from the Creation, with the inscription: "When the world was created, sky, earth and sea sprang from nothing."



BRASS TOBACCO BOX, DUTCH, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. ENGRAVED WITH SCENES FROM GENESIS
See question: A Dutch Tobacco Box

SPORNBERG'S SILHOUETTES

I have a fine silhouette by Spornberg, dated Cheltenham 1803, with a label on the back. This label is, I believe, unique, as Mrs. Neville Jackson has no mention of it in her book on Silhouettes. What intrigues me in this label is the following statement in block capitals: "His



SILHOUETTE BY W. SPORNBERG. DONE AT CHELTENHAM IN 1803

See question: Spornberg's Silhouettes

views of Cheltenham and Bath and likeness of Mrs. Forty sold at Mr. Seldens library High St, and at Mr. Fasan in the Well Walk," etc. Can anyone inform me who this Mrs. Forty was? She must have been a person of some renown.—M. J. M. CHRISTIE, Twatling, Barnt Green, near Birmingham.

Mrs. Forty was the well-woman who officiated at the "Original and Royal Wells," Cheltenham Spa, for considerably more than half a century. Her delightful personality endeared her to all those eminent people who visited Cheltenham Spa to drink the waters. She was presented to George III and Queen Charlotte during their visit of 1788, after which the wells were dubbed "Royal." The matchless efficiency of Mrs. Forty in the Pump Room gave her a reputation among the nobility and gentry against which neighbouring wells were unable to compete until after her death. She began working at the wells as a young girl shortly after the opening, in 1738, of a pump room adjoining the dome-covered chalybeate spring which brought prosperity to Cheltenham. The well at which she officiated was long known as "Mrs. Forty's Well," and achieved considerable fame. Her husband died in 1799 aged 80.

W. Spornberg, a Swede, was a profilist and miniaturist who worked at Bath from 1773 until later than 1795, residing at 2, Lillyput Alley, and 5, Lower Church Street. The views of Bath referred to appeared as illustrations to the *History of Bath* by the Rev. R. Warner, published in 1801. The drawings are, however, thought to have been prepared some years earlier. Mr. Fasen's establishment at which the views of Cheltenham and Bath were sold was about 300 yards from Mrs. Forty's Well. Spornberg was noted for his painted profiles in orange red on black backgrounds with elaborate borders. These were generally painted on concave glass. This hitherto unknown label seems to prove that Spornberg was working in Cheltenham as late as 1803.

DECALCOMANIA

I have lately bought a tray decorated with prints, coloured and varnished, and should be glad to know the country of origin. The prints are apparently eighteenth century, and I was told that this form of decoration is known abroad as "decalcomania."—J. K. S., Chiswick, W.4.

The decoration of furniture, trays, screens, boxes and fire boards by cut-out prints was a popular amusement in Paris in the eighteenth century; but the existing pieces so decorated are most commonly to be traced to Venice, where *decalcomania* had a considerable vogue in the second half of the eighteenth century. At Venice paper *motifs* were specially prepared for this form of decoration. A secretaire decorated with cut-out prints is preserved at the Museo Civico at Milan. The prints were heavily varnished, and so they have been preserved.

A SCENE FROM TOM JONES

Can you give me any information about a print showing grave robbers fighting with relatives of the dead in a churchyard? The landscape is by W. Woollett and the figures are by F. Bartolozzi.—M. H. B.-E., London, W.9.

This engraving was published in London by V. M. Picot in 1776. It illustrates a scene from Fielding's *Tom Jones*, in which the hero is assisting Molly Seagram to repulse the body-stealers from the churchyard. It is after a painting by P. J. de Loutherbourg, and was engraved by William Woollett in the line manner, the figures being etched in by Bartolozzi. Woollett was a line engraver of some prominence, who is best remembered for his classical landscapes after Richard Wilson. He was less successful with his figures, and he frequently got other artists to etch them on to his plates.

A PROBLEM OF SIGNATURE

I send you herewith photographs of a pair of shooting pictures. They are about 23 ins. by 19 ins., and, as you will see, of superb quality, rich foliage, and, I assume, about 1820 in date.

When I had them cleaned and re-varnished, a first-class firm was unable to name the artist. Only one is signed (with the initials E.H.), that depicting the man in the act of shooting, and in the lower right-hand corner.

I should be very much obliged if you or any of your readers can authenticate these for me.—J. SUTCLIFFE SYMON, Norsebury, Stoke Charity, near Winchester, Hampshire.

The signature, a tracing of which was sent by our correspondent, is either not genuine, or, if so, has been touched up to make it clearer. If genuine underneath, it is that of Ed. Hull, well known as an engraver of sporting scenes, who also exhibited paintings at the Royal Academy, 1827-74. But for the signature these works would assuredly be ascribed to D. Wolstenholme (*op.* 1803-24).

A BEAR-BAITING ALE-JUG

Can you kindly say if anything is known of the origin of the chinaware bear of which I enclose a photograph? It appears to me to

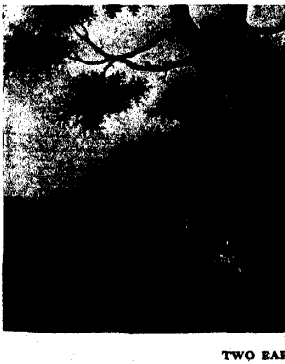
STAFFORDSHIRE SALT-GLAZE ALE-JUG IN THE FORM OF A BEAR BAITED BY A TERRIER (MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY)

See question: A Bear-baiting Ale-jug

have a monkey or some animal under it. The body is hollow and the head can be removed. I was once told that it was a Nottingham beer-jug, and as bear-baiting with monkeys was, I believe, a Nottingham "sport," perhaps there is a connection.—W. A. MONCKTON, Elmleigh, Havant, Hampshire.

The bear is an ale-jug with detachable head made to serve as a mug; the animal clinging to the bear is a terrier (for baiting the bear). The jug is of salt-glaze stoneware and was made in Staffordshire about the middle of the eighteenth century. There are specimens of similar salt-glaze bear jugs in the Victoria and Albert and Fitzwilliam (Cambridge) Museums. Jugs of the same kind were made also at Nottingham, but in a stoneware with a rich brown glaze; white stoneware was not made at Nottingham.

Questions intended for these pages should be forwarded to the Editor, COUNTRY LIFE, *2-10, Tavistock Street, W.C.2, and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed for reply. In no case should originals be sent; nor can any valuation be made.*



TWO EARLY 19th-CENTURY SHOOTING PICTURES (23 ins. by 19 ins.)

See question: A Problem of Signature

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—XVIII

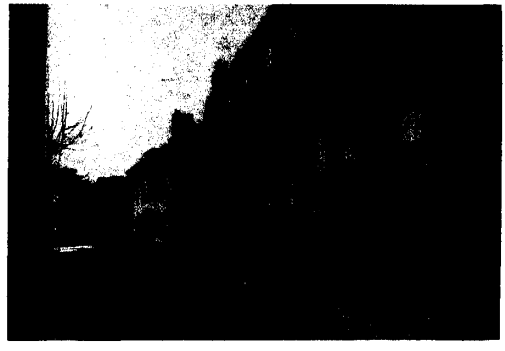
CHICHESTER—III

THE CAPITAL OF WEST SUSSEX

An account of the Georgian renaissance in Chichester with a description of the Pallant and some general observations on the future of the city

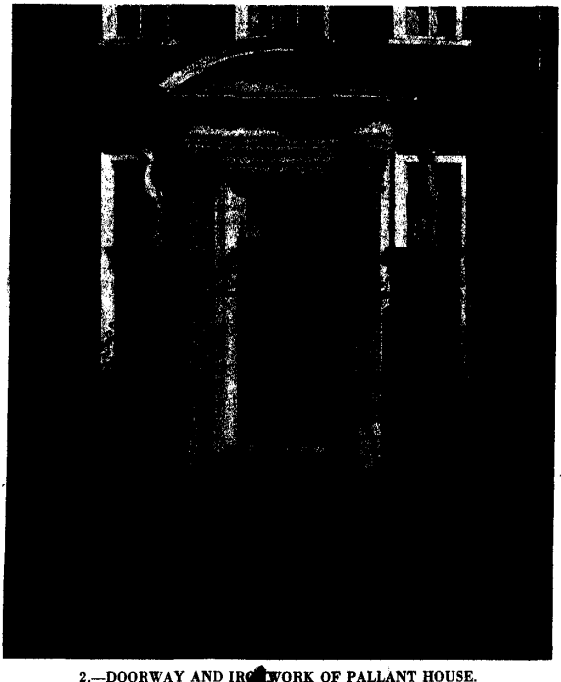
By ARTHUR OSWALD

THE eighteenth century brought to Chichester a new economic prosperity and with it a blossoming in its social life which had all the characteristics of a miniature renaissance. Defoe, writing in George I's reign, "cannot say much for the City of Chichester, in which, if six or seven good Families were removed, there would not be much Conversation, except what is to be found among the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedral." By the end of the century there had taken place a remarkable change. Practically the whole city had been rebuilt; in all four quarters there were good houses, occupied by "good families," many of them worthy non-conformists, who found edification in their neat Georgian meeting-houses. The demand for recreation had been met by a theatre (still existing in South Street) and an assembly room behind the Council House. The cathedral was in some degree a musical centre. There were circles in which the arts were sedulously cultivated. The three Smiths of Chichester, under the patronage of the Duke of Richmond, enjoyed a more than local celebrity: George and John as landscape painters; William, the eldest of the three, as a portraitist, although most of his work was done in London and Gloucester. William Collins, Chichester's most considerable poet, was born and died in the city. There was also the tiresome but well-meaning Hayley, would-be patron of Blake, biographer of Cowper and Romney, and a prolific poetaster who might have been Poet Laureate if he had wished. Although he retired to the seclusion of Eartham, Chichester was his native city: he was grandson of one Dean of Chichester and married the daughter of another.



1.—GEORGIAN HOUSES IN EAST PALLANT

The boom to which Chichester owed its revival was brought about by a new development in the corn trade. When Defoe wrote, it had not had time to leave its mark on the buildings of the city, but it was still sufficiently recent for him to take particular note of it. Whereas, formerly, he explains, Sussex farmers had sent their corn overland to Farnham, the great grain market of Southern England, in late years a few moneyed men of Chichester and the neighbourhood had taken to buying up the corn of the rich coastlands, lodging it in granaries which they had built near the Crook, and after milling it exported it by sea to London. So Chichester regained its old local supremacy as a corn market, a position which it had enjoyed in Roman times. In spite of the loss to Farnham, Defoe approved of the change: "If the Market at London is supply'd, the coming by Sea from Chichester is every jot as much a publick good." A rapid alteration in the outward aspect of the city followed this new accession of wealth, as a result of which Chichester became, and remains for the most part, a Georgian town. Fortunately, there was at hand a chronicler in the person of James Spershott, a Baptist Minister, who was acute enough to realise that in his lifetime—he was born in 1710 and died in 1789—he was witnessing a revolution in the life of the city and that it was worth setting on record the changes which he had seen. His Memoirs have been published by the Sussex Archæological Society (Vols. xix and xx), but they would be worth re-printing in more accessible form.



2.—DOORWAY AND IRONWORK OF PALLANT HOUSE.
Also called Dodo House after the two birds, intended to be ostriches

"When I was young," he begins, "the City had a very mean appearance. . . . The Buildings were in general very low, very old, and their fronts fram'd with Timber which lay bare to the weather." Very few houses, and those only recently built, had fronts of brick, and he instances as one of the first the house at the south-east corner of the Cross, built in 1709: it still stands with that date and the initials *JWJ* set in a panel. In North Street and East Street there were only six or seven houses with sash windows; in West Street there were none. Westgate House, which he calls "the Best House in the City," built just too soon for the new fashion, "had only Transom windows." As to the lanes off the four principal streets, these had "but few Houses and bad ones." Little London, which runs northward off East Street, had been changed into a "gay" street of Georgian houses in his time. It is still very charming.

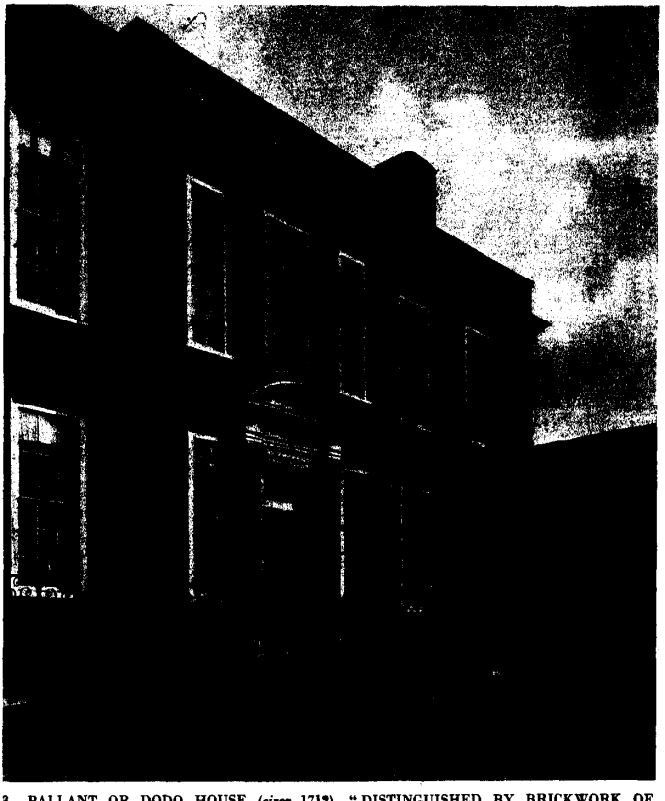
Spershott goes on to describe the changes in manners and social life. He remembered the days when "excepting the Bishop's there were no more than three Coaches, no Post Chaise. . . . No Road waggon to London.

Goods then being carried to and from London by Pack Horses." "Drinking to Excess was the reigning vice." "The Corporation were always a respectable Body," but "it was not uncommon with some Farmers when they came to Market to get drunk and stay two or three Days, till their wives came to fetch them Home." The favourite sports were bull-baiting, wrestling, cudgelling, footballing in the streets "day after day in frosty weather, to the advantage of the Glazier," cock fighting, dog fighting, badger baiting, and on Shrove Tuesday "cock scailing" in the cathedral cemetery, or, as Spershott calls it, "the high Church lighten." A new generation had given up the barbarous sport of throwing scales at tethered birds; it had also become more temperate and less corpulent: as a young man Spershott could remember 20 or 30 men and women "so Prodigious that like other animals thoroughly fatted, they could hardly move about." He also has interesting observations on the changes of fashion in furniture. Solid pieces of English oak gave way to tables and chests of drawers of Norway oak "called wainscot," while "with the higher sort" walnut veneering was "Esteem'd for its Beauty above anything Else," and the cabinet-makers began to make "walnuttree Chairs with French Leggs."

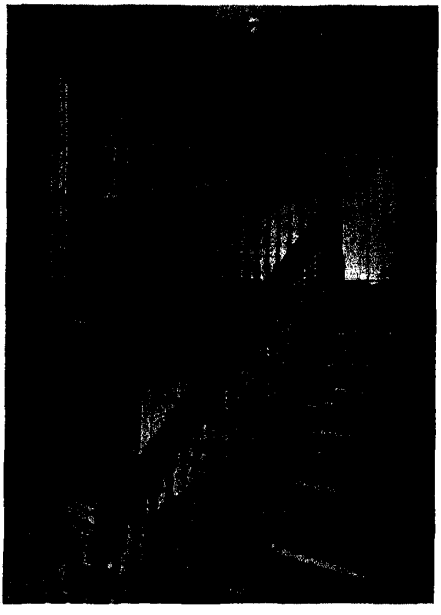
The architectural revolution which Spershott witnessed really began with the rebuilding of the Deanery in 1725, followed six years later by the erection of the Council House. During the next fifty years, indeed up to the end of the century, new building must have been proceeding on all hands; yet practically nothing is known of the men who carried it out. Last week we saw that the Council House, under the ægis of the Duke of Richmond, was designed by Roger Morris. Morris, however, was not a local man; he held the post of Carpenter and Engineer to the Ordnance Office. A Chichester carpenter Thomas Steel, junior, in 1734 contracted to rebuild Shillinglee House, Lord Winterton's home (COUNTRY LIFE, Vol. lxxx, p. 142). His west front of red brick with stone dressings is characterised by keystones over the windows, rusticated quoins and a high parapet treated as a dummy attic storey. Doubtless, there is work by him and possibly by his father (if he, too, was a builder) in Chichester, and the fact that, like so many provincial architects, he was a carpenter by trade suggests that he may have been responsible for some of the splendid Early Georgian staircases in the city. A namesake, probably a relative, was Recorder of Chichester from 1746 to 1775, and his son represented the city in Parliament at the end of the century. Further research should bring to light the names of other Chichester builders.

In the two previous articles North Street and West Street have been described with some of the lanes leading off them. There is not space to mention in detail the buildings in East Street and South Street. But the Pallant, lying in the south-east quadrant between them, insists on fuller treatment. The name is often assumed to be connected with the palatine jurisdiction which prevailed in this area, but in early records it appears as *Palenta* and probably means no more than an enclosed or paled space. This was the pale or quarter of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who had exclusive authority over it, and it has its own little church, All Saints in the Pallant. The separate character of the Pallant is still evident to-day. Its plan seems to reproduce the plan of the city in miniature, and there was once a cross, demolished in 1713, where the four streets—North, South, East and West Pallant—meet. All four contain fine Georgian houses. To use a term now much in vogue, the Pallant is a secluded "precinct," as is St. Martin's Square (Fig. 8) in the north-east quarter, and in the eighteenth century it became perhaps the most select residential area in the city: a *Guide* of 1831 calls it "this quiet and genteel spot." It could be a residential precinct again, and it seems a pity that so many of its houses are now serving as offices.

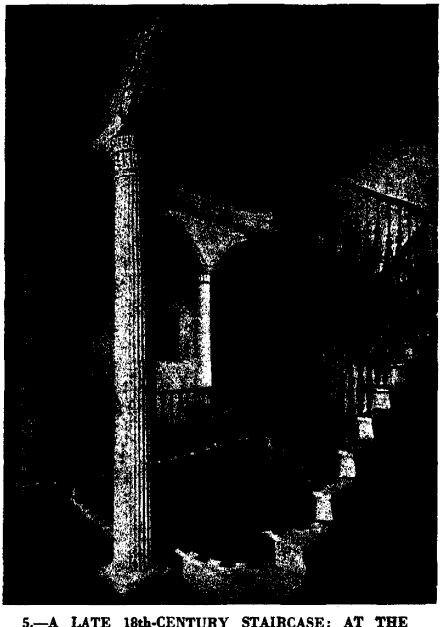
Owing to the presence of air raid shelters it has been impossible to photograph the West Pallant, the broadest of the four streets, which has a fine house (No. 12) on the south side. North Pallant, a mere lane debouching into East Street, has several interesting Georgian doorways to its 18th-century fronts. The East Pallant is remarkable for the sequence of its houses on its south side (Fig. 1), built on a curving frontage and dominated by the imposing three-storeyed house seen in the centre of the photograph. But the finest house stands at the corner of the East and North Pallants, with its front to the latter (Fig. 3). This is the Pallant House, often called Dodo House from the pair of strange fowls perched on its gate-piers and intended by their carver to be ostriches (Fig. 2). The distinction of this early 18th-century building, as in the case of Westgate House, has led to its attribution to Wren, but the probability is that it was the work of a local man, possibly Thomas Steel, senior. It was built by Henry Peckham, a Chichester merchant, who was known as "Lisbon Peckham" on account of his interests in the wine trade. Hay, in his *History of Chichester*, states that it was erected about the year 1712, a date which is supported by the fact that in the following year Peckham obtained permission to demolish the cross near by. On the roof a tower-like structure was raised later, it is said, as a belvedere, to allow the owner to look out at his shipping in Chichester harbour. This fine house, for some years now, has been the offices of the Chichester Rural District Council.



3.—PALLANT OR DODO HOUSE (*circa* 1712), "DISTINGUISHED BY BRICKWORK OF EXTRAORDINARY REFINEMENT"



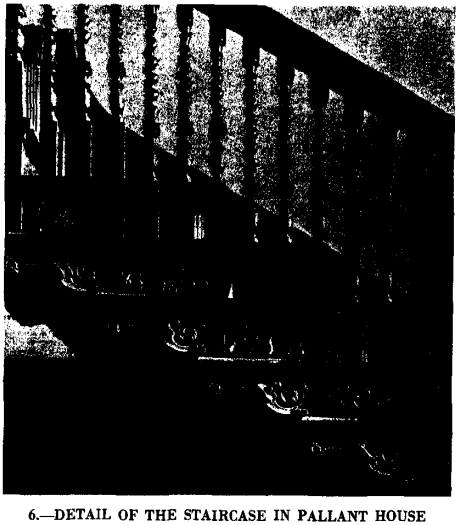
4.—THE STAIRCASE IN PALLANT HOUSE



5.—A LATE 18th-CENTURY STAIRCASE: AT THE SHIP HOTEL

The front is not only beautifully proportioned, but is distinguished by brickwork of extraordinary refinement. Brick is used for all the dressings—quoins, keystones and cornice—and over the window frames cut brickwork is used to give a delicately undulating outline, and the keystones are carved with national emblems, including the rose, oak, thistle, harp and fleur-de-lis. Further distinction is added by the charming wrought ironwork of the railings and overthrow linking the brick piers; Henry Peckham's monogram is worked into the overthrow, and his crest, an ostrich proper, is doubly emphasised, if not altogether unequivocally, by the two ambiguous-looking birds. The handsome wood doorcase, with its Corinthian pilasters and carved pediment, has the height, indeed the *hauteur* suitable to the dignity of the whole façade.

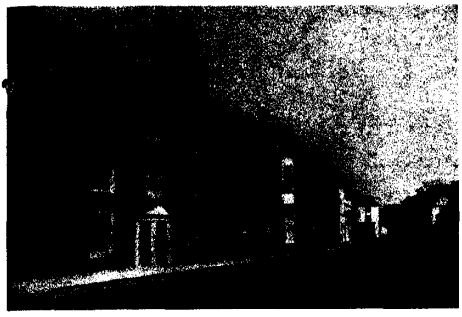
The interior of the house retains some contemporary panelling and a magnificent staircase. It is remarkable for the elaboration of its members. Each stair-end is carved with a design of foliage and the moulded capping of each stair is carried back under the next riser, beneath which is a carved bracket the outline of which is continued across the whole width of the stair (Fig. 6). Fig. 4 shows some of the contemporary panelling at the upper-landing level. Many Chichester houses contain fine Georgian staircases. There is another in the house immediately to the north of Pallant House, a building which stands on a 15th-century vaulted cellar. In the Deanery is a further notable example. The staircase in the City Council offices in North Street, with its fine mahogany inlay, was illustrated a fortnight ago. An interesting contrast is the later but not less



6.—DETAIL OF THE STAIRCASE IN PALLANT HOUSE

remarkable staircase in the Ship Hotel (Fig. 5), which shows that the tradition continued to the end of the century, although by that time metal balustrades had replaced oak and mahogany joinery. It goes up the full three storeys of the building, and at the first-floor landing there is an arcade with delicate Adamesque ornament. The house was built on the site of an old one by Admiral Sir George Murray (1759-1819), who commanded the leading ship in Nelson's squadron in the Battle of Copenhagen. The conversion of the house into a hotel just before the war was carried out for the proprietors by the late Mr. Harry Osborn, who carefully respected its architectural character in the alterations and additions to it then made.

In perambulating Chichester attention has several times been called to the designs of the Georgian doorways. A characteristic example with fanlight and pediment is seen on the right of Fig. 8, illustrating the west side of St. Martin's Square. Fig. 11 shows a happily married couple of similar breeding between two shops on the west side of North Street, and in Fig. 7. higher up the street on the same side, there is another plainer example, where one broad pediment shelters both openings. The adjoining house in the same photograph has a charming bay window, with ogee-headed windows, protruding over the entrance. These bays and bows, it has already been remarked, are a feature of Chichester, and in Fig. 10 a further example, from South Street, is shown. If the "hood" on which it is carried looks



7.—HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE OF NORTH STREET

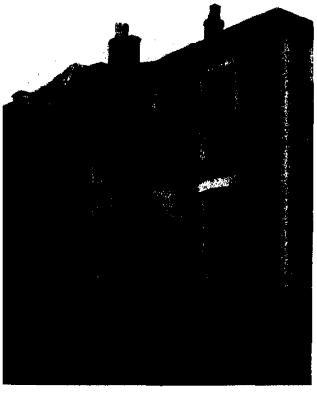
8.—IN ST. MARTIN'S SQUARE : HOUSES ON THE WEST SIDE

rather clumsy, the bow with its elegant ironwork is charming, and the house itself is carried out in a technique of coursed pebbles which is peculiar to the South Coast. The double flight of steps with its iron railing is another pleasant feature. The principal Regency development took place east of the Pallant, in what is called New Town, which has a Grecian church, St. John's, designed by James Elmes.

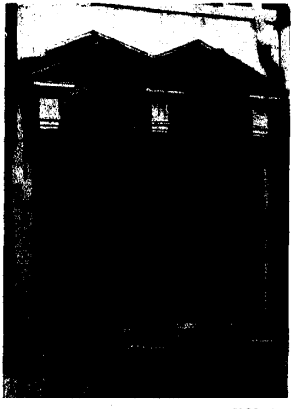
Looking into the future, how should Chichester be treated so as to preserve both its historic character and its remarkable architectural distinction as country town as well as cathedral city, and at the same time to make provision for modern traffic needs? The solution to the traffic problem is not to widen the four main streets, which could only be done by sacrificing much that is best in Chichester, but by providing, as has been proposed, a ring road outside the walls, though taking care to carry it well beyond the meadows, which provide such a lovely view of the cathedral and walled close from the south-west. Within the walls, the ideal should be a maintenance of the *status quo*, any rebuilding of business premises to be strictly controlled so as to preserve the scale and character set by the Georgian builders. In the four quadrants there are many lovely private gardens with fine old trees : the ilex, in particular, seems to flourish in Chichester. These gardens belong to the old houses in the residential precincts, which should remain (or again become) residential. Fig. 9 shows the backs of some of the houses in the East Pallant and on the right the twin Georgian bows of East Pallant House. Between it and the wall stands Cawley Priory in a large garden, which has been purchased by the Corporation. There is a proposal that East Pallant House should be acquired for a car park and bus station, a site for which is urgently needed, but it is, to say the least, questionable whether a bus station should be allowed within the walls. One of the city's greatest attractions are its gardens and it will be a tragedy if these are to be whittled away in the interests of business.

9.—THE BACKS OF HOUSES IN THE EAST PALLANT

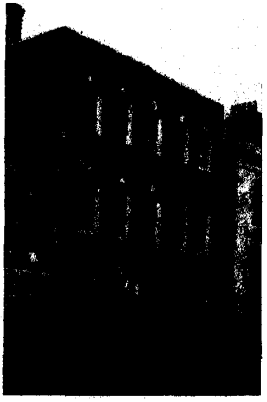
These and other problems will engage the attention of Mr. Thomas Sharp, who has recently been appointed to draw up a plan and report for the city. The good judgment and conservative spirit displayed in new developments before the war encourage one to hope for a continuance of the same enlightened policy in the years ahead.



10.—A REGENCY FRONT IN SOUTH STREET



11.—COUPLED DOORWAYS IN NORTH STREET (Nos. 23 and 24)



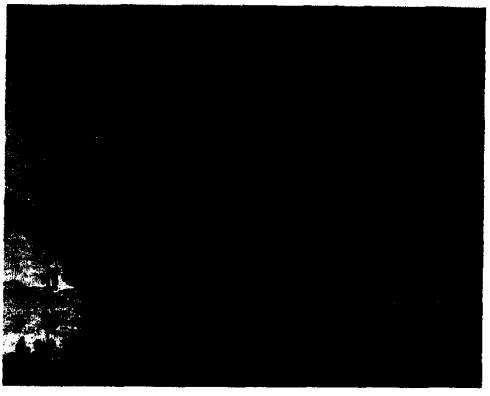
12.—A 20th-CENTURY GEORGIAN ELEVATION IN EAST STREET

ALEXANDER COZENS

By DENYS SUTTON

BRITISH art has nearly always enjoyed the status of a Cinderella among historical studies in this country. Our connoisseurs and historians are as learned and perspicacious as those of other countries, but more often than not they have preferred to turn their attention to the wider ranges of European art, and to those of France and Italy in particular, since they provide a profounder and more rewarding source of aesthetic enjoyment. Yet, for all that, the study of our native school is of absorbing interest. It is one which should receive greater attention in schools and universities than it does at present. It is rich in curious characters, is not without its surprises and lends itself readily to historical treatment. In the great periods of our civilisation, indeed, the relations between the painter and the society of his time have been intimate: the study of the one illuminates the other. It would be as difficult to understand the intellectual atmosphere of the eighteenth century without taking Sir Joshua Reynolds into account as it would be to consider it without Dr. Johnson or Hume.

Of all the phases of our art that require attention, few would prove so popular and topical as a critical and historical account of Romantic painting. To-day, Romantic painting is very much the vogue; its influence on the style of many of the younger school is apparent, even a little too apparent. In literature, of course, the field is charted, the details are known. But we hardly know where we are with Romantic painting. The material for such a study exists in the paintings themselves, in half-forgotten books, in scattered articles. But the relevant items need to be set in their perspective: they demand the action of some master-hand to compress them into a synthesis, in which the complementary movements on the Continent would naturally have to be studied.



ALEXANDER COZENS'S *DEAD TREES*. BROWN WASH ON TONED PAPER. 6¼ ins. by 7¾ ins.

The exhibition of the works of Alexander Cozens (?1717-1786), which is now on view at the Tate Gallery, is to be welcomed as a pointer in the right direction. Until recently, Cozens was remembered chiefly for two reasons; first on account of the mystery surrounding his birth (he was mistakenly believed to be a natural son of Peter the Great), and secondly as the father of a more famous son, J. R. Cozens. Towards the end of the last century, however, his work began to excite the admiration of a limited circle of amateurs, and the credit for his re-discovery must go to Herbert Horne, the connoisseur and author of a well-known volume on Boticelli.

In his own time, Cozens was principally considered as a teacher and a theorist. As a drawing master at Eton and at Bath, and as "Instructor in Drawing to the Young Princes," he was in a position to form and guide the tastes of many who were to be the patrons and collectors of the future. By all accounts, he appears to have been a gentle and dreamy sort of man: he was certainly popular among his pupils. They even seem to have taken his teaching to heart. On the occasion of a notice on one of his paintings in a London newspaper, a former pupil addressed a letter to the paper, recalling how Cozens, when teaching at Eton, had always been at pains to differentiate between beauty, greatness and sublimity.

The touch is characteristic of the century and of the man. He loved systems. He was always full of theories and plans. He might almost have stepped out of the pages of *Headlong Hall*. "Cozens is here," wrote William Beckford from Fonthill on one occasion, "very happy, very solitary and almost as full of systems as the Universe." Already, when a young man in Rome, Cozens had begun his search for the principles underlying drawing and composition. His efforts were not in vain. In 1771 he published a manual on the correct manner of drawing the structure of trees, and another, in 1778, *The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Head*. His most considerable contribution to theory was contained, however, in his *New Method of Assisting the Invention in the Composition of Landscape* (1785), which explained his celebrated method of "blotting." He had found, from practical experience as a teacher, that his pupils were inclined to waste too much time on copying details from prints or from Nature and thus failed to present their own ideas. One day he discovered by accident that it was possible to turn a stain, which he had made on a piece of drawing-paper, into a landscape. The next stage in his method was to make a stain or blot in blacker ink and then use it as a basis for tracing by means of a frame or transparent varnished paper. In the third and final stage, a sky could be added and the forms more fully worked up with light and shadow. Thus, from the accidental and the spontaneous, he evolved a means by which the first impression could be transferred to paper, without any diminution of its power by a superabundance of details.

Though this method was exploited to excess by his pupils and less talented followers, it enabled Cozens to draw with a surprising sharpness and spontaneity of effect. Many of his drawings, which are mainly in a monochrome medium, are classical landscapes of a conventional type, but in his more personal works, for example in his vivid notations of Nature, done from memory, his particular precision and verve are apparent. "You are the *human being*," William Beckford once wrote to him, "to whom I have discovered the strangeness of my fancies: for you can feel as well as myself the melancholy pleasures of wandering along in the Dusk. . . ."

Just this quality of "melancholy pleasure" infuses many of Cozens's drawings, which seem to gather strength from desolation and remoteness. He was at home in the rich and variegated structure of his *Rocky Landscape with Lion*, or in *Dead Trees*, which points the way to the work of Mr. Graham Sutherland. He was essentially subjective, touched with the same strange intensity as were the "Gothic" novel, *Vathek*, and *Kubla Khan*. He brooded over the mountain tops, the crags and the passes and found a profound experience in the sublimity of Nature. He took the neat topographical drawing of his contemporaries and gave it passionate content. In his finest drawings, such as his sketch *Tigers*, he rendered the internal image of his subject with a linear intensity and sweep that recall both one form of Chinese art, and his own contact with the Orient when he was a boy in Russia. He realised that to draw well was to express a passionate experience in line, with immediacy, without hesitation. He understood, as Mr. Paul Oppé writes in his important prefatory essay to the catalogue, that "the virtue of a picture does not depend on the interest of its subject or the workmanship shown in its details but on the possession of a central idea both decoratively in its form and emotionally in its content."

As an artist, as a teacher, Cozens sought simplicity; as he himself said, "that unity of character which is true simplicity." His attempts to do so may have earned him the ironic title of "Blot master to the Town," but his position in late eighteenth-century art is secure. His freshness of approach, no less than the implications of his technique, had their effect; and later painters such as Romney, Wright, of Derby, and his son, J. R. Cozens, are indebted to him. He helped to condition sensibility. Clearly and unmistakably, he pointed the way to the dawn of Romanticism, to Constable and to Turner.

A SHIPWRECK, ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF COZENS'S WORK. GREY AND BLACK WASHES ON TONED PAPER. 5¾ ins. by 7⅞ ins.

THIN SKINS AND THICK

By J. D. U. WARD

FOR some time American appreciation of frogs' legs as a delicacy has caused concern about the future of Cuba's frog population. Now there is talk of an American plan to develop a frog-skin industry in the belief that it may be possible to export frog skins, which would be suitable for the linings of handbags, slippers and similar objects.

The idea will be novel to most people, but man has made much use of the skins of fish and reptiles, so why not of the amphibia that come between? A few years before the war the demand for reptile skins was having, according to the Popular Press, "repercussions" in parts of West Africa, India and Java. It was suggested that the decline of predacious snakes and lizards, following the demand for skins (which were being used for men's ties as well as for feminine articles), was the cause of a most unwelcome increase in rodents and insects.

The use of various fish skins in Germany during the war was doubtless enforced by necessity, but shark-skin boots were being made more than ten years ago, and feminine vanity or a desire for novelty was obviously behind a New Zealand scheme for the production of eel-skin gloves for women. In past times eel-skins often had a more strenuous role where with one or two other special kinds of skin, such as that taken from the underside of a horse's tail, they formed the link between the two parts of a flail. There was also a belief in parts of East Anglia that belts and garters of eel skin were good for rheumatism.

Next to fish, amphibia and reptiles come birds. Long before the war chicken-skin was said to rank as leather in Japan, and the birds were calculated to yield an average of 0.7 of a square foot each. But even then chicken skin was not exactly a new raw material, for it was used by 18th-century fan-makers:

Chicken-skin, delicate, white,
Painted by Carlo Vanloo,
Loves in a riot of light,
Roses and vaporous blue,
Hark to the dainty frou-frou!
Picture above if you can,
Eyes that would melt as the dew,
This was the Pompadour's fan!

Large quantities of ostrich skins were used in Britain, France and the U.S.A. to make fancy leather goods between the two world wars. In 1939 ostrich skins were said to be fetching twenty-five shillings each, and it was reported that more than 500,000 ostriches had been killed within a few years. The reason for this wholesale slaughter was that ostrich feathers were out of fashion, and ostrich farmers could find no better market. Now Her Majesty the Queen wears ostrich feathers and they are back in fashion. Ostrich farmers are not killing feather-producing birds for their twenty-five shilling skins!

The recent war years brought at least one remarkable development in the use of bird skins at home. Before the war we used to import Polish goose skins to make powder-puffs. When Poland was overrun, French goose skins, and even Italian (despite their coarser down), were employed. Then those supplies failed, and within the last twelve months an article in the official journal of the Ministry of Agriculture suggested that fifteen shillings each might be regarded as a fair price for home-produced goose skins suitable for making powder-puffs. After skinning, the rest of the birds could of course be eaten.

Though this field would appear to be sunny with possibilities, it is put in the shade by an advertisement which appeared in the Personal columns of a London newspaper about two years ago:—"Five White Swan's Down Skins for sale, cured, very good condition, approximately 1,600 sq. in.; useful for powder-puffs; best offer over £70." With the chance of such prices, it is surely wonderful that there is a swan alive in the country. But money can be lost as well as made in the powder-puff world. In 1945 a man was sent to prison for two years and ordered to pay fines totaling £24,074 for offences connected with the manufacture and sale of powder-puffs made from sheep skins.

Even when allowance is made for feminine vanity the general picture presented by these modern uses of frog skins, lizard skins, snake skins, bird skins and eel skins is one of a world skin shortage. True, indeed! On November 4, 1946, there was news from Australia that the Commonwealth Government had banned the export of leather "because of the acute scarcity of boots and shoes throughout Australia," and on November 6, British delegates were reported to have told French delegates that Britain would be glad to have from France both calf skins and rabbit skins.

The value of rabbit skins is now such that Australia's exports between December, 1945, and August, 1946, were worth nearly £6,000,000, and there have been reports of rabbiters earning over £20 a day, although it is possible that this latter figure is exaggerated. Incidentally, in Australia, about ten years ago, there was a bounty of 7s. 6d. each, not on the skins but on the scalps of wild dogs, which were a pest. One area which, in 1936, yielded 602 scalps, produced 945 the next year, and in 1938 about 2,000. It then transpired that wild dogs were being bred for the bounty.

A long list might be made of the curious uses of skins, past and present. Seal skins to ward off lightning, calf skins to make vellum, goat skins for parchment, donkey skins for big drums, mule skins for blacksmiths' aprons and badger skins for pistol holsters. Early in the war one gamekeepers' paper carried an advertisement for badger skins, and enquiry produced the reply that the skins were required to make sporrans for Highland regiments. Another enquiry, a few years before, about the reason for an advertisement for hedgehog skins elicited this answer:—

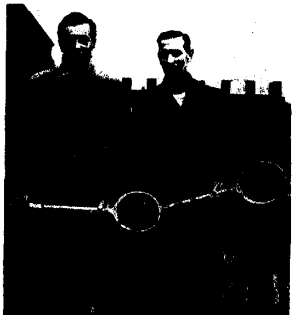
"Dear Sir,—Hedgehog skins make excellent linings for pants, vests, bedroom slippers, etc. They also make wonderful hair brushes and lawn sweepers."

So that was that. But it seems a little odd that, whereas our fathers in an age of relative scarcity would say of a mean person that he would skin a mouse for its hide and tallow, we, in an age of relative plenty, with problems of production solved except for temporary shortages caused by the war, think fit to use the skins of eels and frogs. There may be a temporary need, but perhaps, after all, vanity is most often the explanation, and we may yet see wonderful things made from the skins of tropical fish.

THE REVIVAL OF RACKETS

By JOHN BOARD

IT has been refreshing and encouraging to observe the strong revival of our traditional court games so quickly after the war. Thus already we have had another Open Rackets Championship and by next spring there will again have been decided the fate of the World's Championship, held by our W. S. Milford since the title became vacant through the lamented death of Charles Williams, of Harrow and latterly of Chicago. Milford had beaten Norbert Setzler by 7 games to 2 in matches played in New York and at Queen's in 1937. Milford was also the holder of our own Open Championship from 1936 until 1946, but unfortunately his Achilles tendon "went" during last year's championships and he resigned his titles. It is good to learn that he is now fit again, and playing regularly with no diminished skill. (Incidentally he and Sir William Hart Dyke are the only amateurs who have ever held the title of world's champion). Milford's accident laid open both the British and World's Open Championships.



J. H. PAWLE (*left*) AND JIM DEAR BEFORE THEIR MATCH

As the most equitable means of arriving at a solution it was decided that Jim Dear of Queen's, our professional champion, should play the reigning amateur champion, J. H. Pawle; that the winner of this match should meet P. Kershaw, who was still serving in the Forces at the time of the Amateur Championship and so unable to defend the title he won in 1939; and that the eventual winner should then meet the American Open Champion for the world's title. In the event Dear had no great difficulty in beating, first John Pawle, in the Rugby and Queen's Courts, 4-2, 4-1 and, later, at Manchester and Queen's, Kershaw by 4-0, 4-1. The American Championship between R. Grant and K. Chandler has been put off until January 27, and presumably the World Championship will not take place within a week of that date.

Pawle is undoubtedly our leading exponent of perfect rackets style, but lacks just that extra "devil" and endurance that make champions in the top class. Kershaw has both these qualities, without the classic finish to his game, and despite the scores, he gave Dear the harder match. I do not consider Dear to be in the class of Peter Latham, Jock Soutar or Charles Williams, or even of Jamsetjhi, the Parsee who won the world's title in 1903. The first three named, however, were really exceptional, illustrious exceptions, and Dear has undoubtedly improved in his two championship matches by definitely one class. It remains to be seen whether he can hold his own in the American courts and with American balls, both rather slower than ours, but I favour his chances, especially as he will be travelling with an amateur British team who are taking this occasion to "show the flag" in the U.S.

This team, consisting of C. S. Crawley, J. H. Pawle, I. Akers Douglas, Major R. Taylor, R. A. A. Holt and K. Wagg, together with Dear, arrived in New York early in the New Year. Among their engagements were the Chicago tournament, already concluded with British success, the Canadian Singles and Doubles Championships at Montreal and the Tuxedo tournament towards the end of the month.

Dear will meet Grant or Chandler in the Court of the Tennis and Rackets Club in New York. An International match will be played, also in New York, on January 31 and on February 1. Subsequently our team will take part in the U.S. Doubles Championship at Philadelphia and in the Singles Championship in New York. Finally, the team, including Dear, will be competing in the Pell Cup Singles in New

York. This event alone is open to both amateurs and professionals. The second half of the World's Championship will be played in London in the spring. This is a most enterprising and commendable undertaking and the progress of our players will be watched with great interest.

Dear is extraordinarily quick of eye and foot, has developed a severe service in both courts, gripping the ball on the gut with great power and accuracy of length; his return is remarkable in any class and he is an exceptionally good taker of service. The one fault he must guard against is a tendency to relax when in the lead. This is fatal to aspiring champions. Physically, he is strong enough for anything, very fit indeed, and, surrounded by friends, his morale should remain high.

The first sign of a quick recovery in the game was the "Victory" tournament at Queen's early last year, made possible by the enthusiasm and energy of Col. Renny and the co-operation of Queen's. Then came the Public Schools championship in which the form was at least up to average. Most appropriately this was won, for the sixth time, by Wellington in the last year of Walter Hawes's long service to the school. Walter is one of the greatest coaches that has ever lived, has been not only mentor, but friend, to many generations of Wellingtonians and, indeed, to all rackets players. Pawle won the amateur championship, later, giving a lovely display of polished rackets, and went on to win the doubles championship in partnership with C. S. Crawley. The importance of rackets can hardly be exaggerated, for the principles of the game are the basis of all ball games, particularly of polo and golf, two games seemingly widely separated. The essence is, not only quickness, co-ordination of hand and eye and the supported head of the racket itself, but, especially, balance on the feet and the transference of weight at the right moment. Fortunately, despite all difficulties in supply and expense, the game continues to go strongly in the schools, where in many cases there are more boys playing than ever before, and at the Universities.

Rackets, now recognised as a game of essentially classic performance, is a game of disreputable beginnings, since the first reliable record of its practice is in the Fleet prison.

How different from the sister-game tennis, the pastime of kings and of immemorial antiquity and prestige! Tennis, also, it is good to record, is again progressing well and gathering new adherents every month. The Universities, nurseries of the game in England, are doing well and the Oxford Club in Merton Street, recently threatened with extinction, has now more members than ever before in its long history. At the end of the eighteenth century there were far too many courts in existence for the number of players. All too many have disappeared (and, alas! I hear of a proposal to put the Prince's Court at Brighton, damaged during the war, to use as a garage) so that nowadays there are hardly enough courts in use to accommodate the number who wish to play. The Lord's and Queen's Courts are in constant demand. The Royal Court, at Hampton Court, the most historic of all, has made a great recovery, and, what is most important of all, young players are constantly turning to the royal game. Manchester, home of Edgar Baerlein, ever famous, and of our reigning amateur champion, Lowther Lees, is going strong as ever. Canford School, the only school in England, to possess a court, fulfils the valuable function of "catching them young." Clearly then, our great court games are in no danger of extinction.

DECEIVERS EVER

A Golf Commentary by **BERNARD DARWIN**

STORIES of Ben Sayers and Andrew Kirkaldy are now somewhat musty, since a modern generation knows those two redoubtable warriors only by name, and certainly never saw them play against one another. However, a kind correspondent lately told me in a letter a story of them which was at any rate new to me and seemed so pleasant and so typical that I will venture to pass it on. It was told to my correspondent by Ben himself. He and Andrew were playing a money match over St. Andrews and North Berwick, and Ben's account of the first half was that he was lucky to get away from St. Andrews "with my ain skin and only one hole down." At North Berwick, he stood one up and two to play in the last round and it is at this crucial moment that the story begins.

Ben was a few yards ahead from the tee since, as he admitted with remarkable candour, Andrew's ball had been stopped by a mound. The second shot was then naturally longer than to-day, and the sandy road at the foot of the little cliff before the green was a more formidable hazard, full of unraked ruts and hoof-marks. Ben at once called loudly to his caddy for the brassie and then stood looking up into the sky the picture of innocence. Andrew first demanded his brassie, too; then looking at Ben and the club in his hand, he flung down the brassie and took a spoon. The ball was hit straight and high; it was caught by the wind at the top of the cliff and came plump down into the hazard. Ben, as the narrator describes him, "trying to look like a seraph," then played a full brassie shot and the ball safely surmounted all obstacles and vanished, to end obviously near the hole. Andrew in his wrath spat on the ground and then addressed his opponent in these memorable words: "Ben Sayers, I always kenned ye were a (here stars and asterisks must represent his expressions), but I never kenned ye were such a (stars and asterisks again) as to take the club ye'd asked for."

* * *

Ben seems to have brought off the double bluff which, if I remember aright, gave victory to the successful General in General Swinton's story, *The Green Curve*. But golf must indeed be a complicated game of manœuvre if we believe that any club our opponent first takes in his hand is meant to lead us to destruction, and that he will inevitably change it when he comes to play the shot. It reminds me of the scene in *Guy Mannering* when Dandie Dinmont is setting out across a country with an evil reputation for robbers, and Meg Merrilies gives him some canny advice: "Tib Mumps will out wi' the stirrup-dram in a gliffing. She'll ask ye whether ye gang ower Willie's brae, or through Conscowthart-moss—tell her ony ane ye like; out be sure and tak tha ane ye dinna tell her."

I think we must be more guileless than those of an earlier generation for we never seem to hear of such ingenious artifices nowadays, as we do in the older literature of the game. Allan Robertson, admittedly a "cunning wee bit body," was said to pretend to press when he was really sparing a shot and so lure his adversary into trouble, and I came across an instance the other day in the memories of the Rev. J. G. McPherson. He tells how "a brilliant amateur" (I suspect it was himself) was playing a "rather tricky" professional at St. Andrews; they were all square with two to play and were playing the left-hand course so that the 17th hole was close beside the Burn, which was, moreover, in flood. The amateur was contemplating a cleek for his second when the professional said to his caddie in clear tones "See ma lang spune, laddie!" Thereupon "his unsuspicious antagonist changed his mind and took his long spoon and drove right into the Burn." The professional "smiled grimly," took his cleek and won the hole and match.

Mr. McPherson adds that the loser confessed himself properly punished for not using his own judgment and playing his own game, and that is no doubt the moral. We are likely to lose more than we gain by judging from even the most transparently innocent of adversaries.

Incidentally, an old friend of mine, now dead, whom I once beat in an Amateur Championship at Muirfield, used to boast to me with chuckling reminiscence how at one hole he had misled me by rather ostentatiously taking out a mashie for the second shot. I remember the shot and the hole well; it was the old 12th, and I certainly did take my mashie, go into the cross bunker and lose the hole; but I always told him that he flattered himself and that I had merely gone into the bunker because I had mis-hit the ball. The argument can now, alas, be settled only on the asphodel, and anyhow I shall have the best of it in one respect: mine is the last word, if a crude one, for I won that match at the 16th.

Of course, we can sometimes learn from our enemy, but men hit such different distances and play such different shots with the same club, that to play our own game is the best policy. John Low used to play all manner of cut spoon shots up to the green, and would take that club where others would take an iron. Thereby he was apt quite innocently to mislead those who watched his example too closely. I think it is in *Concerning Golf* that he tells with glee the story of how he played just such a cut spoon shot up to the sixth green at Woking, whereupon the opponent also took a wooden club, "overpowered" the green, and went to perdition beyond it. Making an ugly face and biting his nails, he said, "You deceived me," whereupon John, like Mr. Mantalini, "laughed demnably."

* * *

There is one way in which we sometimes allow not our adversary but our own vanity to deceive us and then we deserve no sympathy at all. We have almost made up our mind to take wood to a one-shot hole when we see that the enemy has an iron in his hand. We know sufficiently well that our original resolution is the right one, and that he is a longer hitter with an iron than we are, and yet that insane vanity makes us change, and into the bunker we go. What truly nonsensical conduct! and there are few of us who in our heart of hearts can deny that we have been guilty of it. The same demon of vanity may sometimes make us play a pitching club against some opponent who is a skilful pitcher when we know that for us the nly shot is a safe but ignoble scuffle along the ground. That is playing into the enemy's hands indeed, but have we never done it?

I am, sad to say, past making good golfing resolutions for the New Year, but if I had to make one for somebody else it should be, I think, always when in doubt to take the bigger of two clubs. Never mind the other fellow if he asks for his "little baffy"; I had one friend, a very fine player, who was in this regard a master of understatement; his little baffy was a perfect bludgeon which weighed more and hit the ball much farther than most other people's brassies. Take the club that will get you up supposing you hit the ball, and remember that all your calculations are based on that flattering supposition, that you cannot do more than hit it and that sometimes, in fact very often, you do perceptibly less.

LONDON LAMPS

LIKE little harvest moons, their yellow gleam
Silvered by dusk, the London lights again
Are shining. Drenched in ease the wounded buildings dream
Their scars forgetting, quiet after pain.

Moon after little moon, the darkness holding
In mellow glow, beckons the distance near.
Now night, with strong and secret hands, is moulding
The spectral masses of her mystic sphere.

What is the harvest ripening in the glow
Of London's lamp-moons? "Peace" the grasses sigh,
Bruised from day's passage. "Harmony" sing low
The hidden trees. "Work" the houses cry.

And now, while night-winds wail their mournful presage,
"Bitter must be the yield from bitter roots,"
The golden heart of London booms its message—
"The harvest yields not one but many fruits,
"Some bitter and some sweet, and some unknown,
"For none could count or name what seeds were sown."

GLADYS ECHLIN.

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE HILLMAN MINX

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE Hillman Minx has, over a period of years, been accepted by those members of the public who desire a car that is small and economical but nevertheless not too "austerity" in its equipment and finish. Apart from minor improvements it shows no change from its pre-war forerunner, but this similarity has doubtless considerably eased the production problems facing the large manufacturer to-day. The design is simple and straightforward throughout, economy in production, as well as in running, having evidently been borne in mind by the design staff.

The chassis is of normal channel section, but the foundation of the bodywork has been utilised as a strengthening medium to achieve greater rigidity. The suspension is by semi-elliptic springs all round, assisted by Luvax-Girling shock absorbers of the pressure recuperation type. The engine, which is basically the same as when the car was first produced, has been improved in certain ways and the power output thereby increased to 35 brake-horsepower. With this increase in power it has been possible to raise the axle ratio and thus to permit quieter and more effortless running at higher speeds. The standard of accessability under the bonnet is good, the dip-stick and oil-filler being well placed. It would, I think, be improved with the more usual enlarged type of bonnet which opens from the side, in preference to the one which opens from the front, the entire bonnet and radiator grille assembly lifting as one. A good feature of the car is that the use of Silentbloc rubber bushes on the steering joints has eliminated ten points previously requiring greasing at regular intervals. The jacking system is by a screw type jack, which is fitted to the bumpers when required.

The bodywork offers much greater comfort than might be imagined from a casual inspection. The doors are wide for a car of this horse power, and the ease of entry and exit is rather surprising. The controls are well placed, the left hand falling naturally on to the gear lever when necessary. The hand brake is fitted between the two front seats, and appears to have advantages over the now commonly employed piston-type levers under the dash-board, which in some instances are awkward to reach and operate. The driver's seat is adjustable for leg-room and also for angle and height, which should enable a comfortable and efficient position to be secured by any driver. The windscreen opens out to a horizontal position, a point that can be of importance if one is driving in thick fog. Open cubby holes are provided at either end of the dash-board, and also handy pockets in both front doors. The vision from the driver's seat, both forward and back, is good, but I found the screen pillar width rather awkward on certain occasions. The upholstery is in a combination of cloth and leather, and although opinions are divided on this subject I personally found it pleasant in use, particularly in the semi-arctic conditions during my test.

The luggage space provided is of unusual capacity, measuring 36 by 18 by 30 inches. As the boot lid is hinged at the top and opens well up, the loading of luggage can be easily carried out. The internal body measurements are of interest for a car of this power, the distance from the rear floor to the roof being 46½ ins. while the measurement from the rear seat to the roof is 36½ ins. These are good figures for a car that must be regarded as a small one. From the rear of the driver's seat to the front edge of the back seat the distance varies from 6¼ to 15 ins., depending on the amount of adjustment used on the front seat. The width of each front seat is 18 ins., while the measurement from windscreen pillar to pillar is 36 ins. The doors, on which I have already remarked, are 28½ ins. wide to the front compartment and 25½ ins. to the rear.

THE HILLMAN MINX FOUR-DOOR SALOON

Bearing in mind that the car is designed to suit a specific market (the low priced one) one might expect to discover certain deficiencies on commencing a rigorous test. However, the first impression is of the smoothness of the engine and of the ease with which it appears to do its work. As soon as I started off, and in traffic, it was clear that the gear ratios were well chosen. Under normal circumstances it is possible to start off on second gear, first being required only for re-starts on a gradient, or for severe hill-climbing in the region of 1 in 4. One cannot expect an outstanding performance from a car of only 1184 c.c. and developing only 35 b.h.p., but when the degree of comfort provided is considered the performance is adequate. It should, of course, also be borne in mind that on a car of this type economy of operation is usually of more importance than sheer performance. I endeavoured when testing to copy the conditions under which the car would probably be used, employing it to visit the office during peak traffic periods, and for family shopping and a trip into the country apart from a day spent on my usual proving ground to obtain the performance figures. No demand was made on it that it did not fulfil with apparent ease.

The petrol consumption over the entire test worked out at the good figure of 36 m.p.g., this being calculated on a total mileage of 400 miles under widely varying conditions.

HILLMAN MINX

Makers:
The Hillman Motor Car Co., Ltd., Coventry.

SPECIFICATION

Price ...	£441 11s. 8d.	Final drive	Spiral bevel
Tax ...	£12	Brakes	Bendix
Cubic cap.	1,184.5 c.c.	Suspension	Semi-elliptic
B: S ...	63 x 95 m.m.	Wheelbase	7 ft. 8 in.
Cylinders	Four	Track (front)	3 ft. 11½ in.
Valves ...	Side by side	Track (rear)	4 ft. 0½ in.
B.H.P. ...	35	Overall length	12 ft. 1½ in.
at ...	4,100 r.p.m.	Overall width	5 ft. 0½ in.
Carb. ...	Solex downdraught	Overall height	5 ft. 2½ in.
		Ground clearance	6½ in.
Ignition ...	*Lucas coil*	*Turning circle*	*34 ft. 6 in.*
Oil filter ...	Suction gauge	Weight	18¼ cwt.
1st gear ...	18.63 to 1	Fuel cap.	7½ gallons
2nd gear ...	12.90 to 1	Oil cap.	7 pints
3rd gear	7.79 to 1	Water cap.	2 gallons
4th gear ...	5.22 to 1	Tyre size	5.00 x 16
Reverse ...	24.84 to 1		

PERFORMANCE

Acceleration		secs.	secs.
10-30	Top	14.2	2nd 8.7
20-40	Top	15.3	3rd 11.2
0-60	All gears 45.8		

Max. timed speed: 61.8 m.p.h.
Petrol consumption 36 m.p.g. at average speed of 40 m.p.h.

BRAKES

20-0 ...	16 ft.
30-0 ...	36 ft.
40-0 ...	64 ft.

84 per cent. efficiency on dry concrete road.

Although the timed speed may appear slow at first glance, it is adequate for a car of this type. In any case, cruising speed is of much greater importance, and the car settles down nicely at 40 to 45 m.p.h. The braking figures are well up to average, but as they are of Bendix type the efficiency when in reverse is greatly reduced, and more physical effort is required in stopping after reversing. Once this peculiarity has been noticed, however, it need not prove any handicap.

I found that the method of adjusting the driver's seat was a useful feature; it should be possible to cope with practically any size or type of driver. While I found the car all that the average buyer would require, it appeared to me that there was room for improvement in the suspension. The car was comfortable at all speeds within its compass, but a certain amount of sway was noticeable at above 50 m.p.h., which reduced the accuracy of the steering. My own impression was that the rear track was slightly narrow for the body width or alternately that the rear springs were rather soft. There are, however, probably few purchasers of a car of this type and horse power who drive, except very rarely, above cruising speed.

Apart from its general interest, the motorist will find much new information in *Dunlop in War and Peace* by Sir Ronald Storrs (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.). Not only is the rise of the Dunlop organisation from small beginnings traced with accuracy, but the growth of the entire rubber, and allied industries, is most interestingly described. Mention is made of points not generally known—that the *Hevea Brasiliensis*, from which the rubber comes, grew originally in a wild state in the jungles of the Amazon, and that the personal efforts of Sir Henry Wickham in 1876 in conveying 70,000 seeds to the gardens at Kew was the start of the plantation rubber industry in Ceylon and Malaya. What was, in 1899, a small bicycle tyre business with a capital of £25,000 has now developed into a world-wide enterprise with a capital of £40,000,000 and an employed strength of 70,000. Among the war-time achievements described are the gigantic Wave Controllers, of over 700 tons, used so effectively in protecting Mulberry off the beaches of Normandy, and the suits so essential for the operations of the Landing Craft Obstruction Clearance Units—or as the public more descriptively called them, the Frogmen. The problems of the future are given their share. The constant pioneering effort that goes on in certain sections of the motor industry will undoubtedly mean more worries for Dunlop. For example, Oliver Bertram told me the other day that he has plans to attack the world's speed record with a jet-engined car in 1948, and that his target was 500 m.p.h.; the tyres for this job will be Dunlop, and they will be all the better for the experience that will go into their construction.

On his return from the U.S.A. recently, Sir William Rootes drew attention to the fact that Government circles appear to think of the motor industry in pre-war figures. He stressed that once the large resources of the U.S.A. are unleashed in foreign markets, our pre-war figure of about 500,000 cars will be puny, and that it is necessary for us to start building up to high production figures now; he mentioned one and a half million as a target. One has grown accustomed to regarding the motor industry as the third largest in the country but it cannot retain this ascendancy unless the proportion of cars to the population is increased noticeably. At present our figures are but one-fifth of those applicable in the U.S.A.

RABBIT WARRENS

By J. B. DROUGHT

IS it far fetched to describe rabbits as a paradox? A few years ago, before rationing began to give us headaches, many people listed them as vermin. To-day rabbits hold high place in popular regard. Even so, they remain, as ever, a menace to farmers, as well as to landowners who go in for selective planting. Before the war the annual damage debited to their account totalled £70,000 according to authoritative figures, despite the addition of cymag and cyanogas to older fashioned methods of extermination.

The plain truth is that the rabbit breeds too fast to be overtaken by mass murder, and being considerably less of a fool than it looks, becomes alive at a tender age to the several methods designed for its undoing. It is only by a combination of all recognised deterrents throughout the year, and not by a desultory employment of one or two alone, that a reasonable percentage of the population can be radically reduced. Even on estates where professional trappers are employed, it is not always to their advantage to exterminate the breed. They naturally go for the most remunerative beats, to the entire neglect of small farms, on which 10 or 15 couples a week would be the maximum haul, with the result that a pretty wide acreage is left with the breeding stock inviolate.

* * *

A point in the rabbit's favour is that it has always been a sporting asset to the humble rather than to the affluent shooter. And another consideration which in these days cannot be ignored is the food value. On small unkeepered shoots, where birds are scarce, rabbits prove themselves the "poor man's friend" in more senses than one. Even on large properties their value may not be despised, for a thousand or two put on the market go some way towards offsetting shooting overheads.

While rabbits must be exterminated as far as possible on good agricultural land and in plantations, it may be profitable to convert ground not otherwise of value into a regular warren. Perhaps I may say here that I am instancing a personal experiment on the Hampshire Downs, where a warren was constructed on the fringe of some first-class partridge ground without detriment to the cover for the birds and with considerable profit to the family exchequer. Whether a warren covers 100 acres or only a 10-acre field (ours was about 68 acres), the principle is the same; the natural food supply must be sufficient to maintain the residents in health. Such a "country club" is neither a difficult nor a costly proposition; in fact, on really suitable land a warren should come into being at little greater cost than that of enclosing it and sowing a certain amount of cultivation.

* * *

The best type of ground is that which affords plenty of natural cover, such as heather, gorse, and bracken, tender grass, and juniper. The healthier the land the less need for frequent re-arrangement of site. For example, a light soil from which water drains quickly is far more favourable to rabbit production than heavy ground, which holds the damp and is easily flooded; moreover, on ground above flood mark it is not necessary to incur expense for artificial drainage.

It follows that gently undulating land is the best, and it should be endowed fairly lavishly with shrubs and bushes, which probably can be transplanted at the appropriate season from other parts of the shoot. It is also quite a sound economic proposition to fence off two or three portions of a warren and sow there clover, beans, Jerusalem artichokes, and the like, the rabbits being temporarily excluded, and allowed in only when the crops have been garnered.

By changing the situations of these plots every year, fresh grazing ground is provided for the rabbits and if a certain amount of hay and fresh vegetable matter is thrown out in winter when food supplies are sparse, they thrive exceedingly. Swedes are sometimes advocated, but I think they are too productive to internal complaints to be altogether desirable. As a preventive against ground fouling, with its attendant risk of disease, the soil should occasionally be impregnated with lime.

The entire area must be carefully wired in, the wire being sunk to at least six inches and turned over at the top, for rabbits are almost as skilled in climbing as they are in mining engineering. It may also be advisable to surmount the whole with one or more outside strands of heavy barbed wire, as a protection against cattle and sheep. The elimination of vermin is a very important point, and it is as well to take this in hand before any fresh rabbit stock is introduced. An intensive campaign, however, should soon dispose of the vermin, for pests are naturally more easily dealt with within an enclosed area than they are over a widely extended acreage.

The introduction of fresh blood annually is also essential, because of the danger—even the inevitability—of disease among rabbits so confined that they must go on inter-breeding. The numerical strength of the residents must also be carefully watched, for just as with game birds, where the rabbit population increases beyond the capacity of the area to support it, the spread of epidemics becomes unpreventable.

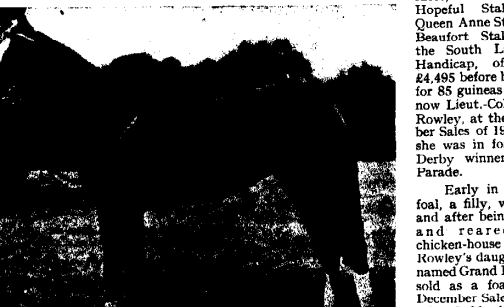
It follows, therefore, that in order to ensure a systematic reduction of stocks during autumn and winter, shooting must be conducted on carefully prepared lines rather than as a happy-go-lucky venture. The rabbits must be got out of their burrows, and the best way to effect this is by blocking the holes with felt gun wads or rags soaked in tar and paraffin two or three days before a shoot. And it is most important to choose a fine spell for this operation, since the rabbits seem to regard the most nauseous taint as preferable to remaining out in inclement weather. For this reason it is best to repeat the "blocking-out" process at an interval of 48 hours in order to ensure that no burrow has been overlooked and that in consequence most of the stock is lying out in thick cover. Then shooting should take place as soon as possible, with a goodly array of beaters walking in line with the guns. Every foot of ground, every tuft of grass, and every bush and faggot must be carefully prodded, for the rabbits will lie very close, and it is most important for safety's sake that a strict line be kept.

The number of rabbits which can with safety be maintained upon a warren depends, of course, to a great extent on the nature of the soil and the natural food resources. Where both these conditions are favourable and rabbits are kept as a purely commercial undertaking, 70 or 80 to the acre should not mean overcrowding. For sport and profit combined, less than half that number would be sufficient, but even the marketing of 15 to 20 rabbits to the acre on, say, a 50-acre warren twice a year makes a welcome addition to the credit side of any shooting account.

THE STORY OF SOLPAX

THE general public is so regularly regaled with the reports of the sales of high-priced racehorses that it must have long ago come to the conclusion that the buyers at Messrs. Tattersall's sale ring in the Park Paddocks at Newmarket are either millionaires or Indian potentates.

The bargain purchases that have made fortunes for someone or other become later on in life either completely overlooked or conveniently forgotten.



R. Anscomb

SOLPAX—A CHESTNUT FILLY BY HYPERION FROM GRAND PEACE

It is for this reason that the story of Solpax, which, without a doubt, was one of the best of the English-bred two-year-old fillies of last year, is of more than usual interest.

The "Guide-Books" tell us that she was bred and is owned by Lord Portal, is trained by Captain Cecil Boyd-Rochfort at Freemason Lodge in Newmarket, and is by the Derby and St. Leger winner, Hyperion, from Grand Peace, she by the Derby winner, Grand Parade, from a mare called Placidia.

The last-named, which was of distinctly plebeian origin, was bred by Mr. Potter, the sporting bookseller of North John Street, Liverpool, and for him won a small race of £100 as a two-year-old, before being passed on privately to Lord Glanely, in whose colours she ran once as a four-year-old, without success. Her racing career ended, she was retired to the paddocks and bred Grand Step, winner of £336 in stakes; Placid (£192) and Coldstream, which won seven races, including the Hopeful Stakes, the Queen Anne Stakes, the Beaufort Stakes, and the South Lancashire Handicap, of in all £4,495 before being sold for 85 guineas to Mr.—now Lieut.-Col.—W. J. Rowley, at the December Sales of 1928, when she was in foal to the Derby winner, Grand Parade.

Early in 1929 the foal, a filly, was born, and after being weaned and reared in a chicken-house by Mr. Rowley's daughter, was named Grand Peace and sold as a foal at the December Sales to Captain Goddard for 160 guineas. Captain Goddard kept her for a while, but then entered her at the First October Sales, when as a yearling—and the last but one listed in the catalogue—she was purchased by Lord Glanely for 200 guineas.

For this astute breeder, who always regretted that he had parted with her dam, Grand Peace carried the "black, red, white and blue hoop" livery to success in a Maiden Stakes at Lingfield, and in the Princess Mary Stakes at Doncaster, as a two-year-old, and then, after an unsuccessful second season, was retired to the paddocks with £1,346 in prize-money to her credit.

This record was, in itself, a satisfactory interest upon her cost, but more was to come, for she became the dam of Path of Peace, which won three races, including the Girton Handicap of £1,099; of Olein, which earned brackets in the Haverhill Stakes at Newmarket, the Coronation

Stakes at Ascot, the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood and the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, of in all £8,502 5s., and of Perfect Peace, which won three races to the total value of £708 15s., including the Cheveley Park Stakes, besides running second to Sun Chariot in the One Thousand Guineas.

At this point there is an interval in the story caused by Lord Glanely's death through enemy action while undergoing a rest cure at Weston-super-Mare.

Looking back over what has been written it will be seen that in return for the 200 guineas that Lord Glanely expended on the chicken-house-reared filly, he received through her winnings and those of her daughters £11,656; furthermore, in 1942, at the sale of bloodstock that followed his death, Grand Peace was sold to Lord Portal for 5,700 guineas; Path of Peace made 5,100 guineas, and a filly foal from her, by Colombo, realised 1,500 guineas; Olein was knocked down to Mr. Tom Ohlson for 17,000 guineas, which equalled the world's record price ever paid for a mare; and Perfect Peace went to Dante's owner, Sir Eric Ohlson, at 5,600 guineas. So it came about that another 34,900 guineas were added to Grand Peace's earnings. When Lord Portal bought her, Grand Peace was carrying a foal by Colombo. This foal died before being raced; her next foal was Solpax which won the Doncaster Produce Stakes last September, and is fancied in some quarters to earn brackets in the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks during the coming season. Should she do so, her success will prove that a classic winner can be bred from a cheap mare which has been, so to speak, born in the gutter—or, more correctly, weaned in a chicken-house.

ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

NEW POWER FOR THE LAND

SIR,—Notwithstanding many references in speeches and in the Press to the application of electricity to the land, it does not appear that the use of electric power for actual operations of cultivation has been contemplated, nor has one seen references to lay-outs of distribution to the fields. The not-distant exhaustion of oil, if not physically, yet in sterling, the possibility of importing power from Norway and that of cheap nuclear energy, which scientists forecast will have to be distributed on electric circuits, make the wider use of electricity on the farm a study well worth while.

Apart from the actual means of transfer from the distribution system to the power unit, the economic placing of the mains, especially in relation to the fields, needs consideration. What proportion of our farms is occupied by access lanes, accommodation roads and hedgeside cart-tracks that have to be kept clear of crops?

In developing farming from an occupation to an industry there will be a consolidation of the far too numerous paddocks and so on into working fields and a rectification of the larger field boundaries to save waste of space and time. These new boundaries might be "designed" access roads along which the distribution pole lines might pass—which might also allow of quicker transport by suitably adapted lorries.

When the redundant airfields are being brought back into use a rational lay-out might be adopted and the material in the runways used for the service roads.—J. M. N. WILSON, *Houndapit, Kilkhampton, Cornwall.*

[There is certainly scope for experimental work, but the immediate application of electric power to field cultivation on a commercial scale seems unlikely.—ED.]

PICTURE CLEANING

SIR,—As a footnote to Professor A. P. Laurie's informative article on methods of picture cleaning (November 29, 1946), you may care to reproduce Hogarth's amusing engraving of Time blackening a picture. I see that it has been referred to in the correspondence in the Press aroused by the National Gallery's policy in cleaning pictures, but I have not seen it reproduced, and no doubt it is not widely known. Father Time is seated on a statue broken beneath his weight (with the words underneath it *As Statues Moulder into Worth*) and is engaged in "ageing" a painting.

Above the painting is a quotation from the Greek comic poet Crates which may be translated: "For Time is a foolish craftsman who makes all things feebler," and a reference to a number of *The Spectator* in which Addison describes how he visited a picture gallery and there came across a hall that had paintings by living artists on the one side and works by old masters long since dead on the other. Along the former side were the authors of the several paintings, hard at work on them; on the latter was an old man who moved slowly to and fro, adding light touches to the works of the old masters. "I could not forbear looking upon the face of this ancient workman," writes Addison, "and immediately, by the long lock of hair on his forehead, discovered him to be Time."

The print formed the subscription ticket for Hogarth's plate of Sigismunda (the painting for which is in the Tate Gallery). It appeared in 1701 and was intended as a satire on connoisseurs who preferred darkened old masters to fresh modern paintings. Though the views of connoisseurs have changed in the interval, the print leaves no doubt on which side Hogarth would have been in the current recrudescence of the ancient controversy.—CURIUS CROWE, *Lamberhurst, Kent.*

MARY FOTHERBY

SIR,—The portrait about which Mr. Macnaghten asks in *Collectors' Questions* in your issue of December 20, 1946, under the heading *The Shepherdess*, is certainly not of Mary Fotherby, of whom there are two portraits in my family, one by Joseph Highmore and the other by an unknown artist, who might also be Highmore, for the treatment is very similar in the two pictures.

Mary Fotherby has not so wide a forehead as has Mr. Macnaghten's lady or so pointed a chin, and there are other facial differences between the two that make it impossible for them to be identical.

Mary Fotherby was baptised at Barham, near Canterbury, on November 13, 1708, the second daughter, but eventual heir, of Capt. Charles Fotherby, R.N., of Barham Court. She was married first, April 27, 1728, at Barham, to Henry, only son of Charles Mompasson, and grandson of Sir Thomas Mompasson, of Bathampton, Wiltshire, and secondly September 11, 1735, at St. Anne's, Soho, to Sir Edward Dering, fifth baronet (as his second wife), to whom she brought £30,000. By him she had seven children, of whom four died in infancy. She herself died on December 16, 1775, and was buried at Pluckley, Kent.—PHILIP H. BLAKE, 29, *Hamilton Gardens, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.*

THE BROCKEN SPECTRE

SIR,—In several recent letters on the Brocken Spectre, a phenomenon well known to meteorologists, the coloured ring round the observer's shadow is called a rainbow, or a halo, or even a rainbow halo. But, like the cockroach which is neither a cock nor a roach, the ring in question is neither a rainbow nor a halo, but is known as a glory; it is akin to the corona, the coloured ring close up round the sun and moon when they are shining through thin clouds. Both corona and glory are caused by light being diffracted by the water-drops of which the cloud or mist is composed.—C. J. P. CAVE, *Stonor Hill, Petersfield, Hampshire.*

TIME BLACKENING A PICTURE: AN ENGRAVING BY HOGARTH THAT FORMED THE SUBSCRIPTION TICKET FOR HIS PLATE OF SIGISMUNDA

See letter: Picture Cleaning

AN ABNORMAL PARTRIDGE

SIR,—When a partridge shot by me on December 26 last was being prepared for table, it was found to have an egg in it. The colouring of this egg was normal, but when the egg was opened it appeared to consist only of yolk. It did not look in any way addled or bad.

Another peculiar fact about this bird was a large growth on the right of its gizzard. This was oval in shape and approximately an inch and a quarter long by an inch in diameter. When cut open it had the appearance of a very fine-grained onion with pale yellow colouring on the outside merging into a brown centre.

I should be very interested if you or any of your readers could throw any light on to the causes of these strange phenomena.—R. D. BROWNE (Capt.), *Cotswold, Mulberry Green, Harlow, Essex.*

[This partridge was evidently a diseased bird, and the unseasonable egg was probably due to some abnormal condition of the ovaries.—ED.]

A HOME-BRED WILD DUCK

SIR,—Mr. Watkins-Pitchford's article, *Mr. Shovelbeak*, in your issue of January 3, prompts me to tell you the story of our wild duck, Wildy. She was hatched in the incubator in May, along with a dozen Aylesburys, and was the only wild duck of the ten hatched out to survive the unsuitable feeding and the onslaught of, we think, cats.

Our mixed family were most interesting to watch during their first few weeks in the foster-mother, and they seemed to make friends from the start, the wild ducklings gradually adopting the land habits of the Aylesburys, and after two weeks or so learning to propel themselves forwards instead of approaching their food at the run backwards. There was, unfortunately, no running water in which they might find their natural food, and they throve but poorly on the biscuit meal that we fed to them.

Our Aylesbury family dwindled (and very good they tasted), and in the end we were left with an Aylesbury drake, two Aylesbury ducks, and Wildy. All the Aylesburys seemed very attached to Wildy and she to them and although she once or twice went away for a few hours she never attempted to desert her friends, and I never saw her fly at a greater height than about 6 feet. (One wing had been clipped, but probably not very successfully).

The question of companions for Wildy was a problem, and we did contemplate expending a vast sum on a White Runner husband for her and killing off her Aylesbury companions for Christmas, as had been our original intention. However, in the end we decided to leave things as they were; and I think we all secretly hoped that Wildy might find wing when the breeding season came and perhaps honour us sometimes with a supper call.

But it was not to be. Christmas morning dawned and there was no Wildy at the orchard gate. A search of the lane outside, and of the stream there to which the ducks sometimes escaped, produced no trace of her.

Since then we have learned, quite casually that a neighbour and two German prisoners, coming upon a wild duck in the lane on Christmas Eve, decided that the "poor thing must have hurt itself," since it made little attempt to escape from them, and that it would be a kindness to put it out of its pain.

Thus ended the story of our Wildy. I understand she made excellent eating on Christmas Day—just like any other wild duck. What a pity for our Wildy alive!—ANNE GREENHOUGH, *The Staich House, Eardisland, Herefordshire.*

THE LATE HENRY CHANDLER, OF BEMPTON, YORKSHIRE, BEING LOWERED OVER THE CLIFFS THERE TO GATHER SEA-BIRDS' EGGS. (*Right*) MR. CHANDLER WEARING HIS HARNESS AND UNUSUAL CRASH-HELMET

See letter: A Notable Yorkshire Egg-Climber

A LIVERPOOL DOCKS LANDMARK: THE TOWER AND THE CHIMNEY ENCLOSED BY IT FORM PART OF A PUMPING STATION

See letter: An Architectural Monstrosity.

AN ARCHITECTURAL MONSTROSITY

SIR,—The enclosed photograph shows the last and least beautiful specimen of British architecture that I saw as I left Liverpool docks on a recent trip to America. As a piece of bad design, I feel, and hope, that it is unique.

What appears to be a battlemented tower, complete with devices of curving swords, battle-axes and spears, actually supports the chimney that you see growing out of it, and houses pumping machinery connected with the docks. I am indebted to Mr. John Gloag, who was one of my fellow passengers, for the comment that this tower of grey stone seemed to have been created by a fusion of the genius of Scott with that of Ruskin.—E. RICHARDSON, 27, *Villiers Road, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire.*

THE WRESTLING BARONET

SIR,—In COUNTRY LIFE of November 15 last you published a photograph of the monument to Sir Thomas Parkyns, the Wrestling Baronet, in the village church at Bunny not far from Nottingham. Your correspondent also referred to buildings in the village that owe their origin to him. The photographs that I send show the village school and hospital that he built near the church. His initials (Sir T. P.) appear in ironwork on the brick gable, with the date 1700. In the second picture the tower that he added to his house to watch hawking in the park can be seen rising above the roof of the picturesque village inn.—R. W., *Bristol, Gloucestershire.*

A NOTABLE YORKSHIRE EGG-CLIMBER

SIR,—Having just learned, with regret, of the sudden death of Henry Chandler, one of the veteran Bempton, Yorkshire, egg-climbers, I enclose a photograph showing him in his novel rig-out. The harness, comprising a kind of sling-suit of strong webbing, strapped from the shoulders and around waist and thighs, with the haulage rope fixed to a metal ring at waist level, is common to the other egg-climbers of the neighbourhood, but Chandler prided himself on his unique crash-helmet. Such protection against falling rock is imperative, of course, but Chandler told me that his own device was better for the purpose than any other form of special head-gear; it was an old police helmet!

My other photograph shows him being lowered over the edge of the cliff, which drops sheer for over 300 feet to the wreck-strewn beach. His errand was, of course, to gather the eggs of guillemots, razorbills, kittiwakes and puffins that nest on the cliff-ledges (the work is restricted to the months of May and June), but strangers seeing him reappear on the cliff edge for the first time might well have rubbed their eyes, so odd would it seem for a policeman to issue from that quarter!—G. BERNARD WOOD, *Rawdon, Leeds.*

THE WREN-BOYS' SONG IN EIRE

SIR,—Recent correspondence about mummers and wren-boys prompted me to pay special attention to the jingles sung outside my door by the "wran"-boys on Boxing Day morning, and I send them to you together with some variations that were offered by the different groups of boys. (I do not include such deplorable innovations as *The Rose of Tralee, The Mountains of Mourne* and even *The Lambeth Walk*!)

The Wran, the Wran, the King of all birds,
On Stephen's Day was caught in the furze;
I up with me stick and gave him a fall,
And brought him into the wran-boys' hall.
Or,
And brought him along for you all to see.

(In one surprising instance the last two lines had a more abandoned

significance, thus: *I up with me stick and gave him a clout and knocked him into a bottle of stout!*)

Dithroleen, dithroleen, where's your nest?
'Tis up in the tree that I love best!
Above in the holy and wy tree,
Where none of the birds can meddle with me.
Or,
And all the wran-boys follow me.

(The word which I have tried to spell phonetically as 'dthroleen' is the Irish for wren.)

The singers this year here, inconsequently, wound up their efforts by using these two lines:

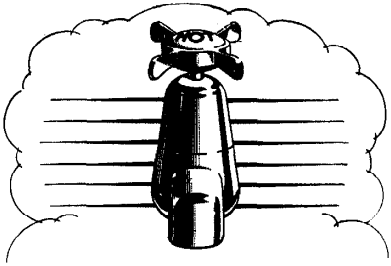
Up with the kettle and down with the pan,
And give us your answer and let us be gone!

Scarcity has had its effect on the garb worn by the boys this year, for although their faces were blackened with soot, and in three instances the disguise was assisted by very disreputable hats embellished with a turkey's tail or wing feather, there was no attempt to wear more ragged or amusing clothes. Each group did, however, have a holly bush plentifully

(*Continued on page* 243)

THE SCHOOL AT BUNNY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, BUILT BY SIR THOMAS PARKYNS, THE WRESTLING BARONET. (*Right*)—THE VILLAGE INN, WITH THE BARONET'S HAWKING TOWER RISING BEHIND

See letter: The Wrestling Baronet



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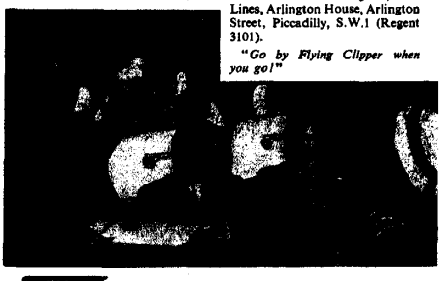

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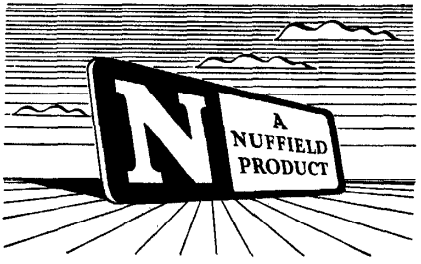

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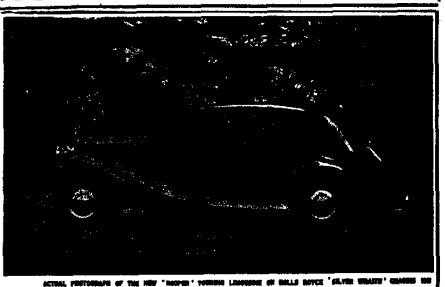

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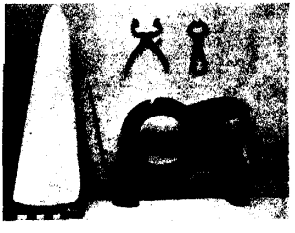
furnished with bright bits o cloth and paper.

As a child in South Tipperary, I remember hearing other versions of the wran-boys' song, the first verse of which was probably purely local, though capable of being adapted to other places.

As I was going to Killenaule,
I met the wran upon a wall,
I up with my stick and knocked him down,
And brought him into Clonmel town.

The Wran, the Wran, as you may see
Is guarded by the holly tree;
Sing Ivy, sing Holly, sing Holly, sing Ivy,
To keep a bad Christmas 'tis but a folly.

Mr. XYZ is a worthy man,
And to his house we've brought the wran.
Up with the kettle and down with the pan,
O give us an answer and let us be gone.



A SUGAR-LOAF AND THREE SUGAR-CUTTERS
See letter: Sweets of Office

The mode of address in the last verse was altered to suit the householder's rank and sex, using "woman" in place of "man" where needed. Even titles were easily surmounted, for Mister the Earl was a worthy man too.

Garments presented no difficulty in those days, either, and the bizarre was effected generally and easily. Lace curtains in various revolting stages of decay were greatly sought after.

There was better team-work, too. Now there are too many couples and even single performers. Then there were sixes and sometimes a group of ten, using banjos, "squeeze-boxes," tin-whistles, combs, drums, and all kinds of music! Terrifying masks were also used over the blackened faces.

I recall that a couple did go about then. They were two very famous local characters, and went to considerable trouble to make themselves up and give their patrons good value. I cannot remember their real names (if I ever knew them), but they were known as Stringey Hickey and Dick the Rat. The one was absurdly tall and thin, the other minute. I wonder if they are still alive.—T. H. C. McFall (Rev.), *Fiddown Rectory, Piltown, Waterford, Eire.*

SWEETS OF OFFICE

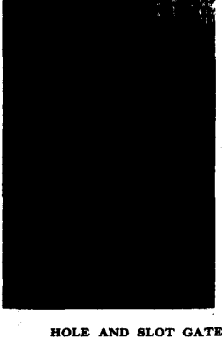
Sir,—When the appointment of Sir Hartley Shawcross as Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames was announced towards the end of last year, it was suggested that the traditional emolument of two sugar-loaves (referred to in an Editorial note of November 29, 1946) would be lacking because there were thought to be no sugar-loaves in the country. More recently, however, it was reported that at Thornaby-on-Tees there were about five tons, imported from Melnik near Prague in 1939. But since these sugar-loaves were under control for the making of caster and icing sugar to be sold on the ration, Sir Hartley seems unlikely to have been much better off.

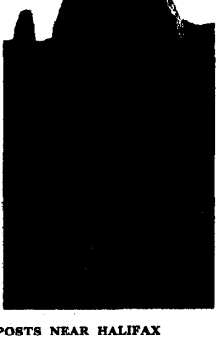
Two sugar-loaves would certainly be a useful addition to the household rations; it is reported that when the custom of giving sugar to the newly appointed Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames began, in 1894, four loaves weighed 27¾ lb.

Since most people have never seen a sugar-loaf, I send, by permission of the National Museum of Wales, a photograph of a typically shaped one and three sugar-cutters (such as were commonly used about a century ago) in the collection of the Department of Folk Life. This sugar-loaf was made specially for the Museum in 1926 by the donors, Messrs. Thomas Stephens and Co.—J. W., *Abingdon, Berkshire.*

PRINCE BLÜCHER AND HERM

Sir, With reference to recent remarks about Prince Blücher von Wahlstadt's lease of the island of Herm, Arbiter (November 22, 1946) and C. H. N. A., Kent (December 13, 1946) are both wrong in their dates.





HOLE AND SLOT GATEPOSTS NEAR HALIFAX
See letter: West Riding Gateposts

A HERMAPHRODITE AS USED BY NORFOLK FARMERS
See letter: Arthur Young and the Hermaphrodite

C. H. N. A. states that the Prince left Germany and settled at Herm "about 1908 or earlier." As a schoolboy I used to spend my summer holidays in Guernsey each year with my late uncle, who lived there most of his life and was a great personal friend of Prince and Princess Blücher. Between 1895 and 1898 they resided on Herm, maintaining semi-regal state; and each summer my uncle used to take me over to see them. How much earlier than that they had lived on Herm I do not know. They had to leave on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 and never returned.—W. F., *Reading, Berkshire.*

A MEDIÆVAL INN

Sir,—The front of The George Inn at Norton St. Philip, Somerset, with its 15th-century bay windows and porch and its over-hanging half-timberwork above, is well known to motorists. Less often seen is the octagonal stair turret, shown in my photograph, at the back of the building, with some of the mediæval windows. Before it became an inn the building was a house belonging to the Abbot of Winton.—C. T. S., *Kent.*

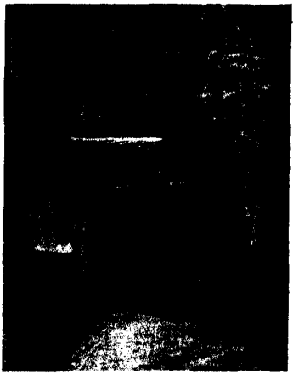
WEST RIDING GATEPOSTS

Sir,—In the farming district of Warley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, there are a number of stone gateposts that have three round holes in one post and three slots terminating in a round hole in the opposite post, as illustrated in the adjoining photographs. A local nonagenarian thinks the posts have been there for about a hundred years or more.

It is evident that the owner of the land used wooden poles in the holes instead of having wooden gates, such as are used on most farms, there being plenty of trees in the adjoining woods. Is this an example of Yorkshire thrift?—Arnold Jowett, 310, *Hopwood Lane, Halifax, Yorkshire.*

ARTHUR YOUNG AND THE HERMAPHRODITE

Sir,—Commentators on Norfolk farming have often remarked with interest on the use made by Norfolk farmers of the hermaphrodite, as has been noted in your columns. Arthur Young's observation may not be so well known. In his *Farmer's Tour Through the East of England* (1771), he produced a sketch of one (reproduced herewith) and said (pages 141-142): "They have throughout this country a machine which I have not seen anywhere else, which is a cart convertible into a waggon by adding at pleasure two fore wheels. The farmers very sensibly remarked the danger that the filler-horse is always in when a two-wheeled cart is heavy loaded, either of being lifted up by loading too heavily behind, or having his back broken by a load too heavy before: carts in harvest are of but little use from the danger of loading them freely on this account. These motives induced them to contrive this addition which they have to many of their carts in harvest, rendering them as useful as waggons. They also use them on the road for carrying corn to market; they load them with 10 or 12 quarters of barley with the utmost ease, which is near as much as a waggon will carry: on the other hand, the fore carriage takes off with the greatest ease, and then the cart is ready for marle, dung, earth, etc."—M. F. Lloyd-Prichard, 75, *Panton Street, Cambridge.*



AT THE BACK OF THE GEORGE INN, NORTON ST. PHILIP
See letter: A Mediæval Inn

SNOW ON THE HILLS

Sir,—In his review of Mr. Frank Smythe's *Snow on the Hills* in your issue of December 13 last, Mr. W. A. Poucher states that the book "demonstrates the inferiority of the lighting in this country when compared with that of the Alps, the Rockies or the Himalayas. It is for this reason that it is usually impossible to secure photographs of equal merit in Britain, even in a severe winter."

Brilliantly lit snow photographs can be obtained frequently and easily in Scotland, as an examination of the Scottish Mountaineering and Cairngorm Club Journals will reveal. Such results, however, are the reward of the faithful, and can be obtained only by climbers who go to our Scottish mountains every other week-end throughout the winter, and not by casual visitors.—B. H. Humble, 91, *Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3.*

A WINTER'S DREAM

We shall always find pleasure in planning the summer glory of an old and beautiful garden. Time has made it a part of our lives . . . a tradition . . . as natural to us as the unchanging pleasure of a Player's Cigarette.

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NEW BOOKS

THE SUBURBAN WAY OF LIFE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IT is possible to enjoy Mr. J. M. Richards's *The Castles on the Ground* (Architectural Press, 8s. 6d.), without accepting all he says as gospel. He has made a journey into the suburbs and come back with a mingling of enthusiasm and dismay for what he found there; also with a lot of theories to account for the inhabitants and their strange ways, and with an amusing assumption that few people, if any, have been into this jungle before him.

Primarily this is a book about the architecture of the suburbs, but, since the style of a house may be assumed *to reflect in some degree the personality* of the people who live in it, it is also a book about the population of the suburbs. So far as the architecture goes, Mr. Richards accepts it as "our own contemporary vernacular." He sees it as having "the one quality of all true vernaculars, that of being rooted in the people's instincts; and even its shortcomings—its snobbishness, its self-deceptions, its sentimentalities, the uncertainties of its objectives—are evidence of this closeness to everyday life." I don't imagine that he is altogether pleased with the architecture of the suburbs; but he is prepared to take suburbia for what it is—or for what he thinks it is—and that is "a kind of oasis in which every tree and every brick can be accounted for," a place which "excludes the unpredictable as far as possible from everyday life," and which, by indulging in all sorts of individual whims and fancies, does give some expression to the creative *instinct*.

ORIGINS OF SUBURBIA

It is when Mr. Richards begins to speculate on the forces that brought the suburbs into being that one finds him a bit hard to swallow. In the beginning, he argues, there was the land that produced and the town that consumed. The producers were solitary souls: they "forced themselves away from their fellows into the open spaces." The townsmen congregated "as a result of their gregarious instincts or their belief in the unifying principle." Then sprang up a new class of being—neither producer nor consumer—but middleman, distributor. Disliking both town and country, he produced that compromise called a suburb.

Looking at this with a fairly long life behind me, evenly split up between residence in town, suburb and country, I don't find it at all convincing. I should say: "If you want to give your 'gregarious instincts' full play, go and live in the country, for there you can by no means escape from being absorbed into every activity of your neighbours. If you want to be able to pick and choose between isolation and sociability, live in a suburb; and if you want to live as undiscovered as Crusoe, live in town."

Nor should I agree that the suburbs contain a "type," whether the distributing type or any other. In mental and spiritual variety I have found the suburban population not differentiated from townsmen. As for the suburbs coming into being in order to house this new phenomenon, the *middleman, that too, I should call a* mere sociological phantasy. I imagine that the suburbs happened simply because the towns became too big, too dirty, too noisy, to be any longer attractive. There are thousands of people living in the suburbs who would prefer to live in town but for the expense and inconvenience of so doing, and plenty, too, who would prefer the real country if it were at all possible to live there.

What sort of towns Mr. Richards would himself approve does not appear. He rather surprisingly dismisses as "not good towns" the typical 18th-century examples: Colnbrook, Marlborough, Thame, Reigate, to name a few. These Georgian coaching towns are "but an early instance of the ribbon development that later, with the further growth of the influence of distribution, was allowed to ruin the shapeliness of town and countryside."

The only guess one can make about his ideal is that "planning" must go into it. "From the planning point of view Georgian towns seldom got beyond the primitive stage of automatic response to external stimuli, with the exception of a few places like Bath." However, the great thing is that Mr. Richards has not joined the already over-large band of sneerers and scorners. If one can hardly agree that the dwellers in suburbs are strange animals to be approached with exploring curiosity, at least it is something to find an explorer who reaches the conclusion that the suburbs are now "the heart of England."

MRS. SHERWOOD

Many people have heard of *The Fairchild Family*; but not many have read it or could tell you who wrote it. Fewer still know that the author, Mrs. Sherwood, was one of the most prolific of English authors. Both children and grown-ups, in the early part of the nineteenth century, were given the unfailing benefit of her pen. It pro-

THE CASTLES ON THE GROUND. *By J. M. Richards*
(Architectural Press, 8s. 6d.)

THE STATE OF MIND OF MRS. SHERWOOD.
By Naomi Royde-Smith
(Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

POSTMAN'S HORN. *By Arthur Bryant*
(Home and Van Thal, 15s.)

duced hundreds of works, from pamphlets to long novels.

Miss Naomi Royde-Smith, who has written *The State of Mind of Mrs. Sherwood* (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.), tells us that Mrs. Sherwood "deserves to be remembered quite as much for her indomitable character as for the vigour and vivacity of her now forgotten writings." However, my own feeling after reading Miss Royde-Smith's book is that she is rather concerned with giving Mrs. Sherwood a crack over the head than with any attempt to rehabilitate a forgotten author.

Mrs. Sherwood was born Mary Martha Butt. Her father was a Church of England clergyman. She drifted, in the course of the years, farther and farther away from any sort of institutional religion. "The Arminianism of Wesley did, to some extent, tabulate what she, at one time, accepted as the Truth, but it did not include a recognition of the unordained individual's authority to expound every facet of that Truth—neither Quaker nor Methodist could assimilate Mrs. Sherwood. . . . When she lay on her deathbed no priest of the Church she had vilified, no minister of the chapel she had quitted in anger was called to offer her even the semblance of a viaticum. Her son, though in orders, was not sent for to pray with his dying mother."

ATTITUDE TO RELIGION

This is the "state of mind" with which Miss Royde-Smith is concerned. Whether it is worth while to drag up and display the egotistic follies of someone so long dead and forgotten is a point readers must decide for themselves. "In her single minded search for error in Protestant and iniquity in Catholic churches on the Continent, Mrs. Sherwood was probably unique among English women of her period," says the author. She may have been unique in the *intensity* of her aversion; but it should not be overlooked that she was expressing something which is fairly constant beneath the crust of English life and which breaks out again and again. The newspapers of late tell of a recurrence of disorder in Anglican churches over the question of the Mass. For myself, I think this deplorable, but, seeing that it is always there, I feel it rather excessive that this unimportant and forgotten woman should be singled out for obloquy.

And despite what Miss Royde-Smith has to say in comparing some of Mrs. Sherwood's work with Jane Austen's, she *was* unimportant. If it had not been for this, and that, and the other thing, this author tells us, "she might have left more than one novel which could bear comparison with *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion*." But the whole point about a writer of genius is that the "ifs" are vanquished and there is no "might" about it. If Mrs. Sherwood had had in her to write a novel like *Pride and Prejudice* she would have done so. I have never myself believed in "mute, inglorious Miltons," or in works of genius that lie unrecognised through the centuries.

17th-CENTURY ENGLAND

Messrs. Home and Van Thal have re-published Arthur Bryant's *Postman's Horn*, which first appeared ten years ago (15s.). Mr. Bryant in his introduction expresses the belief that "the only way in which a man can comprehend the modes of thought and behaviour of a vanished society is by making himself familiar with its everyday correspondence. And without that, historical research is a delusion, for the politics, economics, literature and philosophy of any given age alike rest on the social feelings and behaviour of the great mass of living beings who comprise it."

That, then, is the *raison d'être* of this present book, which seeks, successfully, to show us what the latter part of the seventeenth century was like in England by giving us a representative selection of letters of the time. The whole thing has the authentic feeling of the first-hand. Lover writes to lover, father to son, brother to brother, upon every imaginable topic. We find out what it was like to be at school from the schoolboy's own words, and how hard it was to make ends meet at the university from the letters of a harassed undergraduate. And so with affairs in the house and the shop, on the road, in church, and finally in the churchyard. Altogether this is an admirable endeavour, successfully carried through.

ARTIST NATURALIST

MEMOIRS of an Artist Naturalist, by George E. Lodge (Gurney and Jackson, 31s. 6d.) is an interesting collection of reminiscences, opinions and advice by one of the leading British painters of birds, illustrated with twenty-four reproductions, sixteen of which are in colour, of his own paintings. Mr. Lodge has made a speciality of painting birds of prey, and he has a good deal to say about them and about hawking, in which he has long taken a keen and active interest. Game birds also play an important part in the book, and give him the opportunity to share with one some of the knowledge he has gained from an extensive experience of shooting. He has travelled widely in search of birds, and one of the attractions of the book is that it takes the reader not only to certain of the more remote parts of the British Isles but to Norway and Sweden as well.

Mr. Lodge supports the now generally accepted view that the drumming of both the woodpecker and the snipe is instrumental, but for those who allege that macadamised roads, artificial manure, and chickens on the stubbles have had a detrimental effect on partridges he has nothing but scorn. Whether or not we get a good partridge year is, he insists, "all and only a question of *weather*."

In his final chapter he sets down some of the precepts he has followed in painting birds, laying stress on the importance of getting the bird and its surroundings in their correct proportions and of supplementing accurate observation of birds in the field with a detailed study of skins in a museum. The study of stuffed and mounted specimens should, however, he urges, be undertaken with caution, and in general only by those who are sufficiently experienced to rectify the imperfections of the stuffing in their drawing. The success of his method is apparent from the illustrations to the book. J. K. A.

HONEY PRODUCTION

SOME three years before the war Mr. R. O. B. Manley produced two very useful and sensibly arranged books on bee-keeping, the first of which, *Honey Production in the British Isles* (Faber, 18s.) has now been produced in a new and enlarged edition. Mr. Manley is a bee-keeper by profession; bee-keeping is not merely his chosen hobby, and he has had an experience of every side of his craft and business, which gives him a thoroughly practical outlook upon them. The book is well illustrated and lucidly written and being most comprehensive in scope can be recommended both to practised bee-keepers as a book of reference and to those with more elementary aims and less experience as a useful guide and textbook.

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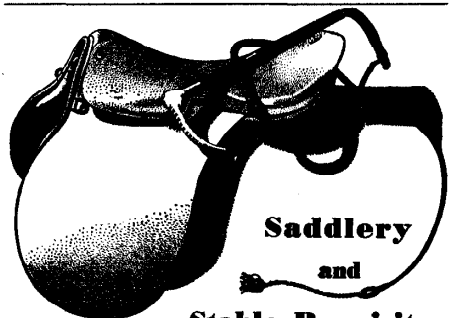

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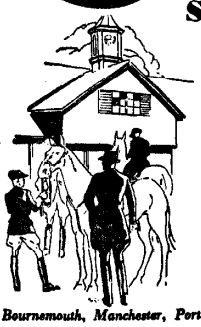

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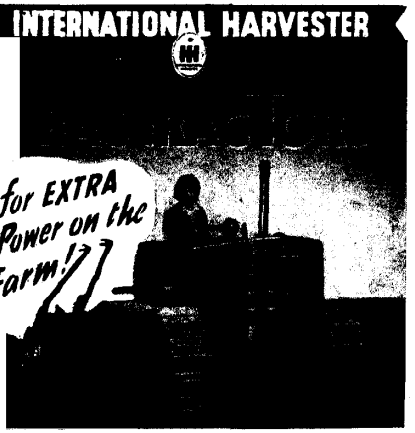

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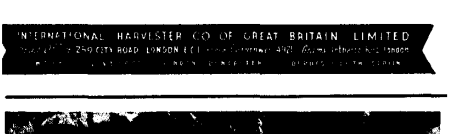

Here's the New Year, and the time is slipping by when you can safely spray your fruit trees and bushes against the Spring-time onslaught of insect pests. *This job is a "must" if you* want maximum crops. Right now, the eggs of aphis, sucker, capsid, caterpillar, red spider—any or all of them—are over-wintering in bark cracks and crevices. Not many weeks now before they hatch and begin their robbers' work! Tackle them at once with UNIVERSAL (DNC) WINTER WASH. *One spraying only* with UNIVERSAL controls all five pests and cleans up your trees too. Get UNIVERSAL from your seedsman, chemist or ironmonger. And get enough; winter washing *must* be thorough.

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FARMING NOTES

WINTER PLOUGHING

WITH so much wet everywhere since November farmers have had little chance, except on the uplands, to press ahead with winter ploughing. The weeks are passing, and in February many farmers like to make a start with the spring sowing of oats and barley. There is no virtue in trying to force a tilth against Nature at this time of year, and all we can do is to be ever-watchful to seize the first opportunity to work with Nature in getting a seed-bed. The Government have asked for more wheat to be sown this spring, and my corn-merchant tells me that there is a revived interest in seed wheat, particularly Atle, which has earned a reputation for good yielding when sown in February or March. He fears, however, that many of his customers will not get the compound fertilisers they want in time to give a complete dressing at sowing. The manufacturers are still very short of potash and this has held up their operations. In order to get on with compounding they are using smaller proportions of potash. This may suffice on some ground, but the soils that are deficient in potash, especially those close to the chalk, need a full ration of this plant-food. I notice that some of the autumn-sown wheat is not looking too happy. The trouble is no doubt due to the waterlogged state of the ground. When frost comes on wet land it can have a most damaging effect on the autumn-sown corn. But the latter generally revives strongly enough in the spring, and I am not despairing of any of my fields.

Potatoes in Bales

IT may interest other farmers who grow potatoes, willingly or unwillingly, to know that the method of clamping potatoes between walls of baled straw has again given satisfactory results on my farm. We have just finished putting up 110 tons of Majestics which have been sent away in good order. There were very few bad tubers, and the clamp kept perfectly dry. The method is to build parallel walls of baled straw four bales high. The width is also four bales. The bales are built in the same way as a brick wall, one overlapping the other. The potatoes are heaped inside, the roof being made up to a peak with straw and thatched. Finally the cracks between the bales are tightly stuffed with straw. This way of storing potatoes saves a good deal of labour compared with the traditional method of covering the clamp with soil and then laboriously removing the covering. It also has the advantage that the baled walls give shelter to the men *when they are getting the potatoes out.* It is a simple matter to rig up a tarpaulin over the end of the clamp where they are working.

Wheat Threshing

IN common with my neighbours I have been able to dispose of some doubtful wheat at the milling price under the special dispensation allowed by the Minister of Food for January-threshed wheat. I must admit that the tops of some of the ricks were so wet that they were not fit to go *through the machine. These sodden* sheaves are going straight to the hens, and my neighbours who have not any hens have sent along odd lots of wet sheaves that would otherwise be wasted. The merchants and the millers have been making little difficulty about taking wheat that shows fully one-half of the grains to have sprouted in the harvest field. We put our worst wheat, that gathered last from under overhanging trees, into two small ricks. I hardly thought that this poor stuff, which had all sprouted a vivid green *before it was gathered,* would be acceptable as potentially millable wheat. But it has gone away, and the deduction made by the millers for conditioning it is at the rate of 2s. 3d. a quarter. I am glad to be able to forget about it.

Goodwill for South America

THE small party drawn from British agriculture which is to form the goodwill mission to South America should enjoy themselves. They will certainly be given much warm hospitality, and they are the type of people who will be appreciated in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the other countries they are to visit. The party will be led by Sir William Gavin, who has been Agricultural Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture since 1939. If the South Americans want to know anything about our methods of cropping control and inducing maximum food production, they will be able to hear the facts first-hand from Sir William. Two of his companions are to be Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Strutt, who have built up the famous Terling herd of British Friesians in Essex. Mrs. Strutt is, I believe, as good a judge of *a cow as her husband. Colonel* S. E. Ashton, another member of the party, has taken a leading part in the affairs of the Shorthorn Society, and Major T. K. Jeans, who farms at Broadchalk, near Salisbury, knows all about Hampshire Down sheep. He was President of the Breed Society a year or two ago, and already knows the South American countries. Mr. W. Young will represent Scotland, and another member of the party will be Mr. Dodgson, one of the Ministry of Agriculture's livestock officers. The party is well chosen for its purpose, which is to foster understanding and goodwill between Britain and the South American countries.

For Copenhagen

I AM glad to see that the Government are appointing Agricultural Attachés to our embassies and legations in foreign countries that have agricultural interests in common with us. Mr. Ronald Eve is now going from the Cambridge School of Agriculture to be the Agricultural Attaché in Copenhagen. Mr. Eve is well qualified for this post. For many years he has been Secretary of the School of Agriculture, and thereby he has kept in close touch with scientific developments and also the trends of opinion among the rising generation of educated farmers and agricultural administrators in England. The Cambridge School is our chief nursery for agricultural leaders. When Mr. Eve is settled at Copenhagen, he will no doubt have many calls from those who want to find out for themselves how Danish farmers are faring and how we can match their attainment in the production of eggs and pigs for bacon. Denmark can also give us some useful hints about cattle breeding for milk and butter-fat yields—especially the application of artificial insemination to help small farmers to get the use of really good bulls at economical cost.

Tied Cottages

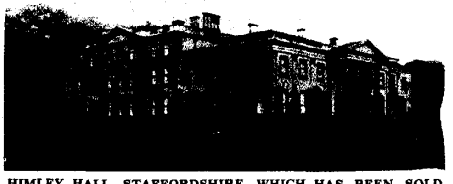
A MONSTER petition is being prepared by the National Union of Agricultural Workers to impress Parliament with their case for abolishing the tied cottage in agriculture. I have never thought it a strong case, perhaps because I have never come across any cases of hardship arising, while I do know of many cases where the tied cottage system proves a great convenience to both master and man. A shrewd observer said to me the other evening: "It is time this nonsense about tied cottages was ended. Why don't farmers as a body agree on a day when they will give all their men living in tied cottages notice to terminate the arrangement, and fix the cottage rents at 10s. to 15s. a week. The next morning the Minister would be bombarded with protests from the N.U.A.W."

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

HIMLEY HALL SOLD

THE Earl of Dudley has sold Himley Hall and 200 acres, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, to the West Midlands Coal Board, for use as their headquarters. The Hall, the ancestral seat of the Earls of Dudley, was built in 1740, reconstructed in 1820, and residentially modernised 21 years ago. The subsequent two-day auction of the Himley Estates, excluding Himley House, an independent residence, and the home farm, realised £146,802 under the hammer of Messrs. Edwards, Son, and Bigwood and Mathews. Holbeche House, a house on the estate where some of the Gunpowder Plotters were captured, was disposed of for £9,000.



HIMLEY HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD TO THE WEST MIDLANDS COAL BOARD

MAYFAIR MANSION SALE

CORNELIA, Countess of Craven, has sold the Mayfair mansion, No. 4, Chesterfield Gardens, at the corner of Curzon Street. The price of the freehold was fixed in 1944, when the Egyptian Government took the premises on a lease, with an option to purchase them for £53,000; that option has now been exercised.

Sir Everard Meynell is the new owner of Mill House, Bourne End, a riverside residence which was used by General Eisenhower during the war. Messrs. Curtis and Henson and Messrs. Simmons and Sons were the joint agents in the transaction.

Shenley House, in grounds of 4 acres, occupying high ground near Leighton Buzzard, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Foil and Partner.

A CHANNEL ISLAND OFFER

BRECHOU, one of the smallest of the Channel Islands, is for sale, by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff and a local agent. The isle, close to Sark, consists of a plateau of roughly 160 acres, with a substantial house, and the sea frontage is mainly rugged cliffs rising to a height of 100 feet or more. At some remote period there appear to have been attempts to develop copper mining, traces of which can still be seen.

A Queen Anne house stands on Anstey Hall Farm, four miles from Buntingford, near the border of Cambridgeshire and Essex. The holding of 700 acres, with two sets of farm buildings, will be submitted on January 30, at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. Possession will be given on Lady Day next.

FUTURE OF LAND OWNERSHIP

I HOPE to deal at a later date with the impact on land values of the recently published Town and Country Planning Bill. For the moment, however, I shall confine myself to an examination of the future of land ownership in the light of the Government's general policy of nationalisation.

What has just happened to the coal mines, and seems likely to happen to the railways and transport in general, naturally arouses speculations concerning the future of land ownership. For some years signs have not been wanting that a certain type of tenant aims at applying theories to farming, with the object not of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but of reducing the by no means excessive reward received by the landowner. To judge from some speeches, British farming is in a desperate state, only perhaps capable of remedy by "a partnership between the Government and the industry." If this were so it would be hard to see why there has never been keener competition for farms than at the present time, or how it is that, in spite of admitted difficulties, such as the scarcity and high cost of labour, a good farmer can still get a good living out of the land.

LABOUR AND MATERIALS

TO the argument that more capital is needed on a great many farms the answer is, partly, that if it were available it could not be used for some essential purposes, such as the provision of new or improved buildings, because labour and materials are unobtainable under existing embargoes. The small farmer (and 75 per cent. of our farms are of less than 100 acres) would doubtless benefit by practical co-operation in marketing, as regards both his requirements and his produce, but co-operation would have to be practical, and not merely more form-filling for the statistical officers in county towns and Whitehall.

The idea of joint effort is not so easily adopted by the British farmer as it has been by those on the Continent who have not the same traditions of independence and self-reliance, though experience of controls during the war years has begun to broaden his outlook. To reclaim certain areas of land, and to change methods of farming elsewhere, will undoubtedly call for a vast outlay of money and a long-term policy, and maybe it is a task only the State can undertake, as being beyond the scope of ordinary ownership and tenancy. The time-honoured system of landlord and tenant has on the whole worked well, perhaps better for the tenant than the landlord in some respects. Certainly the landlord's net reward for the use of his land has usually been low enough to please the most enthusiastic advocate of reducing the interest on capital.

HOTEL PROBLEMS

NOBODY seems disposed to dispute that allowances for reinstatement of premises, when at last they are freed from requisition, fall far short of what the owners must spend. Rather than face this and other expenses, the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole, Whitby, Yorkshire, have let it for five years with an option of purchase by the lessees. It belongs to Frederick Hotels, Limited, whose sale of the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone Road, to the L.N.E.R., was completed some months ago. ARBITER.

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THE COUNTRYMAN HAS A WORD FOR IT:

A MURMURATION OF STARLINGS

In the language of the countryside, a flock of starlings is a 'murmuration' Pharmacy has an equally specialized language of its own. For example, the 'superscription' of a prescription is the symbol ℞ (abbreviated from the Latin *recipe* — 'take thou') which appears at the top of the list of ingredients. Among the general public the best-known name in pharmacy is, of course, that of Boots, recognised everywhere as an assurance of the highest standards in medical supplies of every kind.

Boots a household word throughout the country

SPRING HATS
SHOW THE FOREHEAD

1

2

3

4

5

6

HATS become more picturesque. Designers have gone to the romantic painters for their inspiration, and the wide, upturned brims of the cavaliers, the plumes of Gainsborough and Reynolds, and the tip-tilted flower-trimmed straws of Watteau can be seen in the spring collections. Nine out of ten are worn well back, showing the forehead. Most of the hats are trimmed with a profusion of flowers, feathers and ribbons. Many are wider from side to side than they are from back to front, a line particularly emphasised in some leghorns and pastel felts for summer. Tones of stone, beige, rose beige, oyster, are featured for early spring.

Aage Thaarup masses flowers and feathers with a lavish hand. Tiny quills cascade from the top of a high stocking cap in oyster felt on to the neck, lilies-of-the-valley stream right over the brim of a tiny jade sailor (worn on the side by the by) and cover one ear, *flat Victorian red and pink roses cover a tiny sailor* and the hand-bag that goes with it—exciting accessories for a plain black frock. Mr. Thaarup ties on his summer straws with tulle, ruches it round upturned brims. He makes a high fisherman's cap in brilliant flowered brocade and cocks it to one side in true nautical style. His wide summer straws in leghorn and fine pedal have pink cabbage roses and black velvet for trimming in the manner of the Edwardians. Colours are bright—jade, rosy red, geranium with white or black for trimming.

Pissot and Pavy show wide coolie hats for the South in cotton or linen and attractive turbans in coarse yarn gaily embroidered. For spring suits, there are coarse straws—halos, bonnets, toques, and saucers

(*Continued on page* 250)

1 A "Gibson Girl," wide at the sides, narrow back and front, a natural leghorn with black velvet and tea roses. Aage Thaarup

2 For a suit—butter yellow boater with navy trimming worn tilted to one side. Ydelle

3 Beige felt with folded brim and the nodding feathers of a Gainsborough. Pissot and Pavy

4 Leaf green straw boater with stiffened lace halo. Jay

5 Stone beige bicorne with a choux of burgundy and stone beige faille ribbon on the nape of the neck. Gould

6 Navy Baku straw, wider at the sides than in front, the brim faced with ruched fondant pink tulle. Edna Wallace

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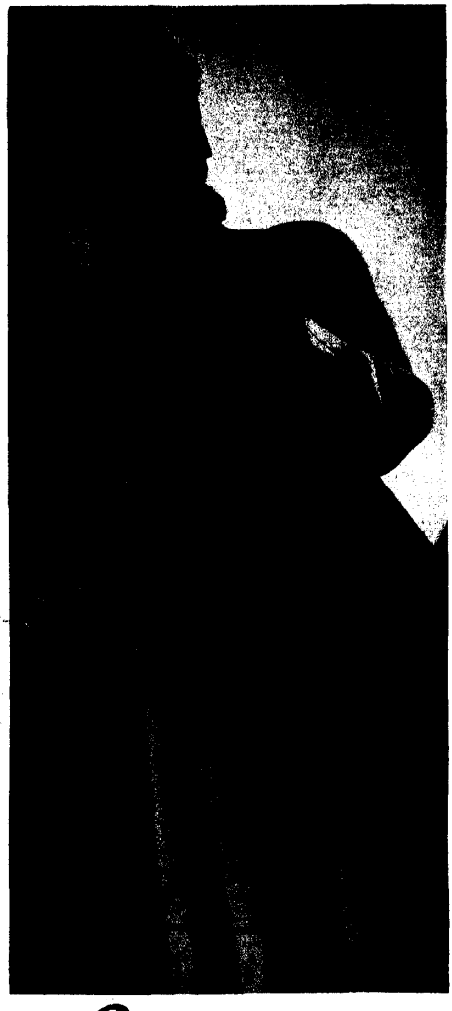

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—laden with small flowers in vivid mixed colours. Veils can be pulled down in folds under the chin or pulled over the face, when they project either side, rather as though the face is caged. Pastel felt caps are pulled up into a peak over one eye and filled in with a posy of sentimental flowers, white lilac, parma violets, a rose bud, pansies, forget-me-nots. The colour mixtures are charming and unusual—old gold straws with jade and salmon pink flowers, violet with powder blue, mignonette green and peacock. A pretty country hat is reminiscent of a cavalier with its wide, sweeping brim. It is worn on the back of the head, slightly to one side. This hat, even larger, is being repeated in fine straw for wearing with summer frocks. It has a simple elegance that makes it very easy to wear.

THE Associated Millinery Designers of London held a mass showing at the Dorchester Hotel on January 20, and the hats I have illustrated on these pages appeared at this display. Altogether, ninety models representing thirty-one houses were shown, ranging from immense garden-party and Ascot straws laden with flowers, tulle and ribbons to plain sports felts.

The hats were very colourful, wonderfully diverse in style. Most of them were large: deep toques that pulled on the head, wide straw halos in plaited straw and Baku with the brims faced with ruched tulle, sailors much trimmed with ribbons and roses—the only ones that were worn at all forward and then they were tilted to one side. Nearly all the hats showed the forehead and were pulled well on to the back of the head, many straight, others to one side with the trimming massed behind one ear.

Six colours ran through the many gay shades and mixtures—and these six had been chosen in honour of the Royal tour in South Africa: Rhodesian Gold, Limpopo, Springbok, African Dawn, Cape Mist (an evanescent and hazy pale hyacinth blue), Pale Mealies.

One of the favourite trimmings was the full-blown pink rose of the Gibson Girl era. This charming relic has been used with great success, notably by Mr. Thaarup on many of his summery-looking straws. Ostrich feathers are immensely popular, specially the small curled ones of the type used in the bonnets of our great-grandmothers. Quills sprout from berets and the felts that are intended for town. The berets are peaked and brimmed and cocked to one side.

7 Stone beige felt with the brim pleated into a high peak. Dolorce

THE summery sailor hat, designed for first spring suits, tends to be oval-shaped, bright in colour with a large butterfly bow in front in dark ribbon. The hats are made to be worn tilted backwards, but they are equally smart worn dead straight on top with a chignon or "doorknob" below. Many of them have eye veils matching the ribbon, and later on flower sprays replace the ribbon bows. It is pleasant to see the straws again, Bakus, fine pedals and leghorns, and there is a lovely soft fleecy-looking felt that is charming. The other kind of sailor is the one that Mr. Thaarup is showing that is made to be worn tilted to the right side and has feathers or flowers spilling over the left. This same line appears on some of the felt berets that are being shown for immediate wear. These berets are worn on top of the head, curving down over the crown of the head with the trimming placed over the left eye. Oyster and maize and gold beige are very popular colours for this kind of hat. For sports, the dead-plain round-crowned riding felt hat is still immensely popular worn well back.

The hats for next season are so constructed at the back that they can rest on top of the chignon or the large smooth coil on the nape of the neck, or be pulled on right over the short natural curly coiffure or the smooth, longer curled-under style. They are elaborate; so the hair needs to be absolutely smooth and sleek. Many coiffures look as though they have been oiled to the head, and many have been. Curls and puffs, everything remotely fussy, is as dead as the dodo.

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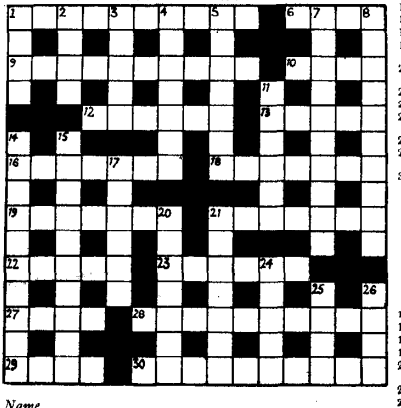
CROSSWORD No. 887

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 887, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the *first post on Thursday, January 30, 1947*

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....
(*Mr., Mrs., etc.*)
Address .....

ACROSS.

1. Sounds the sort of chair to clamber up (10)
6. For an international, perhaps (1, 3)
9. What 8 and 26 should be performed with? (10)
10. Labour (4)
12. English French English Channel (6)
13. Get an order from Greece (5)
16. No raids but incursions (7)
18. Medical (anagr.) (7)
19. Among parts of speech interjections are his speciality (7)
21. The line of police is slightly expanded to give the rustic swain a place (7)
22. Hardly genuine (5)
23. Fast in the morning to achieve this weight (6)
27. "Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly ——"—*Tennyson* (4)
28. Make a departure from a given creed (10)
29. "Not——but gone before" —*C. E. S. Norton* (4)
30. Baldwin once claimed to wear one (5, 5)

DOWN

1 and 14. Appropriate ultimatum from the newspaper vendor's wife to her erring husband (4, 5, 5)
2. Not a good painting (4)
3. Surpass (5)
4. One of the City Companies (7)
5. Fight leading to a conclusion (7)
7. They form part of this "sceptred isle" (5, 5)
8 and 26. Bobby's usual walk (10, 4)
11. Cutting up machine (6)
14. See 1 down
15. What they bake are not loaves, nor stones (10)
17. To mention this should have to (6)
20. Has the bib got rumpled in the rush? Nonsense! (7)
21. How to be satisfied with the meaning (7)
24. Scot in a snug form (5)
25. Joint with 8 across (4)
26. See 8 down.

SOLUTION TO No. 885. *The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 17, will be announced next week.*

ACROSS.—1, Butter scotch; 9, Sharpened; 10, Shady; 11, Mutual; 12, Pressing; 13, Norman; 18, Stepsons; 19, Cosmetic; 19, Broath; 21, Pallasade; 23, Placer; 26, Tapir; 27, Implicate; 28, Twelfth Night.

DOWN.—1, Bes[illegible]man; 2, Toast; 3, Esplanade; 4, Sons; 5, Obdurate; 6, Cases; 7, Voya[illegible] Manitoba; 14, Rosy lips; 16, Perdition; 17, Windmill; 18, Capital; [illegible]rvest; 22, Strew; 24, Clang; 25, Spit.

The winner of Crossword No. 885 is

Mrs. C. E. Pumphrey,
Belsay,
Northumberland.

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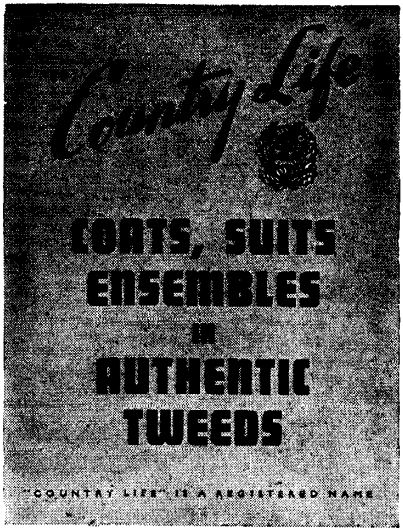

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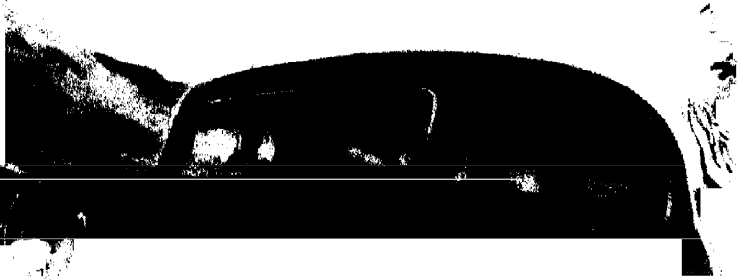

COUNTRY LIFE

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FOR SALE

ANTIQUE GARDEN CISTERN for sale, dated 1722 GI, maker's initials H.V., ornate on three sides (dolphins, etc.), 5 ft. x 2½ ft., £35, buyer paying transport. Viewed outskirts of Bournemouth by appointment.—S. H. WALL, The Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth.

ALAN McAFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, have a few dozen pairs Ladies' Brown Jodhpur Boots and Men's Brown 4-eyelet Chukka Boots available for immediate delivery. Also small quantity Men's Brown Gloves, warm lined £2 2s., heavy lamb lined £4 15s.

AWNINGS in gaily striped impregnated heavy Ducks, also SUNBLINDS and inside blinds. Delivery three weeks. Installed if desired. Garden Furniture and Umbrellas, Couch Hammocks, Seats and Chairs of pre-war Teak, also high quality Steel Furniture for hotels.—AVERY'S, 81, Great Portland Street, W.1. Established 1834.

BALA LAKE. Beautiful large Oil Painting by J. Hirons, R.A. Original gilt frame. Offers over £50.—PERCY BARTLETT, Moorside, Witney.

CAMERONIAN BADGE BROOCH, platinum set brilliants, made by Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, £30. Also wine red thin wool Two-piece Dress and green corduroy Suit. Height 5 ft. 6 in., slim build, both unworn models, cost £18 each, accept £10, no coupons.—Box 119.

CHOICE Georgian Silver. An early double-bellied Tea Kettle with stand and lamp, a pair of Candlesticks, a pint Coffee-Pot, a half-pint Mug, feather-edged Spoons and Forks for 12 covers, and a few other table pieces.—LT.-COL. STEWART Wingham Place, Rochester.

CURTIS TWO-HORSE BOX mounted on long wheelbase, 1939 Bedford chassis, luxurious fittings, perfect condition, little used.—Particulars from SIVYER, 29, Elgin Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex.

FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE CHEAPER THAN STRING! Insulated, waterproof; suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., break-point 545 lbs., 55/- (carriage paid) per mile coil; immediate delivery. Sample against stamp.—Write, Dept. 6, c/o STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

GENTLEMAN has for sale Pontiac Shooting Brake, built of solid oak and elm, Duralumin lined; except, long low body; glass sliding division behind driver's seat; fitted with wireless; five practically new tyres. Taxed 1947. Independent springing. £900.—Box 31.

HARRIS TWEEDS. Any length cut. Patterns free.—Apply: BORLAND, Tweed Distributors, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis.

HEADSTONES, RECUMBENT STONES, CROSSES, MEMORIAL TABLETS, etc., designed by well-known Sculptors for erection in any part. Incised Roman lettering. Sketch designs prepared free. Illustrated Book on Memorials, 7/6 post free, or on loan from the Secretary, SCULPTURED MEMORIALS, 67, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Sloane 6549.

INVALID CHAIR, Argson De Luxe, motor- or hand-propelled at will, electric lighting, over 100 m.p.g., excellent condition, immediately available, £120. Or would sell new model, just delivered £175.—PERCY BARTLETT, Moorside, Witney.

MODERN hand-painted cream with green leaves Dinner Service, 6 persons, perfect, £15. Brown Skunk Opossum Coat, £35. Black Broadtail Jacket, £25. Suits, Coats, Dresses, etc., stock size. List on application.—Box 128.

NO COUPONS. Evening Dresses, black and royal blue. Stock size, length 54 inches, 10-12 gns. Also Double Linen Sheets, 10 gns.—Box 129.

PACKARD Super 8 Phaeton, chauffeur and Packard maintained. Excellent condition; mileage 42,000; 5 good tyres. £1,095.—Box 877.

PORTABLE Garages, Sheds, Garden Cabins, etc., of sound design and construction, from Government surplus, indistinguishable from new. Weatherproof and lasting. Economical prices, excellent investment. Complete price list from manufacturers.—REDWING FOREST PRODUCTS LTD., Dept. CL-12, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey. Betchworth 2390.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original Etchings by Chas H. Clark at £1/1/- each. These make ideal gifts etc. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

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ROYAL WORCESTER Dessert Service, four plates and centre dish, signed paintings of fruit, £25. Also Chinese Porcelain Dessert Service, "Thousand Flower" design, eight plates and large centre dish, £16.—Box 120.

SEED BOXES ready for nailing, 45/- 100, 25/- 50. Large wood Tallies, 10/- 400, smaller wood Tallies, 10/- 500. Firewood, large sack, 10/-. Dog Kennels, 35/-.—BIRMINGHAM PLANT STORES, Station Road, Erdington.

TRAVELLING SAW BENCH (16ft.) with 30-inch Saw and Pulley, suitable for estate work; excellent condition.—Box 113.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN NAVY BLUE SKI-SUIT. No Coupons. Complete with cap and boots. Perfect condition, only worn once. Zippered throughout. 36 in. bust. Boots, size 6. Price £15.—Box 122.

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LAWN MOWERS (electric, petrol, hand) for sale or overhauled.—EVERSHARP, 17, Hay Lane, N.W.9. Col. 8282.

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For Sale

"COUNTRY LIFE" 8.9.44 to 8.11.46 (2 missing, 20.7.45 and 7.9.45), "Field" 10.6.44 to 9.11.46 complete. All clean condition.—Reasonable offers to Box 127.

EXCHANGE 16 vols. "C.L." 6.1.97 No. 1 to 31.12.04 No. 417, excl. cond., after 1st vol. Dictionary English Furniture.—MACQUOID EDWARDS, Box 118.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BALLYNAHINCH AND RECESS FISHERIES, River and Lough. Inquiries invited for rods on reserved salmon and sea-trout fishing on famous waters. Spring fishing commences Feb. 1, Summer fishing commences June. Booking through Ballynahinch Castle, Connemara, Ireland. Terms for rods: daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, to guests at the Castle. Details and rates from the Management. Situated in the midst of Connemara's most beautiful scenery, the Castle affords every comfort. H. and c. all bedrooms and several with private bath. Excellent catering. Fully licensed. Weekly tariff: October 16 to February 28, 8 guineas; March 1 to October 15, 10 guineas.

BOURNEMOUTH. MANOR HEATH HOTEL, DERBY ROAD, EASTCLIFF
A charming and comfortable mansion with country house atmosphere, built originally for Lily Langtry. Central heating. Excellent cuisine. Personal attention throughout by resident proprietors. Tel.: 5979.

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The Queen of the Midlands, in the beautiful Severn Valley. Limited accommodation available at the Crown Hotel (High Town) A.A. R.A.C. Fully licensed, h. and c. in all rooms. For reservation apply Manager. Tel.: Bridgnorth 3144.

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Small, select private hotel, with the atmosphere and charm of home. Beautiful gardens, including tennis, bowling and putting greens. Lovely views. It is under the personal supervision of the owner. Excellent cuisine. Special winter terms. Central heating. Telephone 348.

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THE WARREN HOTEL AND GUEST HOUSE
This gracious country house offering every modern comfort, stands in 15 acres of beautiful grounds. Central heating, log fires in winter, tennis, riding, golf, fishing, own shoot over 700 acres. Club licence. 7 to 9 gns. weekly.
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GUEST HOUSE, easy reach Colchester, now has single and double vacancies, c.h.w., every consideration given to good food, warmth, comfort. Terms 4½-5 guineas inclusive.—ARDLEIGH HALL, Ardleigh, Colchester.

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS, horses available locally. Good food, quiet and comfort, from 5 gns.—WOODFORD BRIDGE HOTEL, Milton Damerel, N. Devon. Tel.: Milton Damerel 252.

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AN IDEAL SITUATION, quiet and secluded yet close to Whitehall and only one minute from the Park and Underground Station. Well furnished, comfortable hotel bedrooms, fitted h. and c. basins, telephone and central heating, with and without private bathrooms.
From 16/6 per night, with breakfast.
Attractive features include a particularly charming public lounge, restaurant and private rooms for parties (fully licensed).
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NORTH CORNWALL. Wilsey Down Hotel, near Launceston. Shooting, Fishing. Between moors and sea. Good cooking; own farm. Comfortable beds. Fully licensed.—WHITTINGHAM. Tel.: Otterham Station 205.

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KNOWLE LINKS HOTEL
(adjoining Golf Club House and overlooking FISTRAL BAY), 60 bedrooms. Bridge, dancing and games. Special winter terms. 'Phone: Newquay 2345.

PAYING GUESTS. Large bedrooms and private sitting room offered to couple as paying guests, in a very comfortable and well-run Country House.—MISS BARBOUR, Bankhead, Broxton, Chester.

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HOTEL URGEIRICA, CANAS DE SENHORIM Altitude 1,400 ft. Wooded district. Tennis, golf, swimming pool.
HOTEL FACHO, FOZ DO ARELHO. Fishing, duck-shooting, seaside.
Both hotels under British management.

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ROYAL HOTEL, WINDERMERE, open all the year round. Proprietor, ROGER BOWNASS, late owner for 50 years of the Old England Hotel. Tel. No.: Windermere 45.

SELLA PARK HOTEL, CALDERBRIDGE, WEST CUMBERLAND. Tudor manor of great charm and character in lovely setting. Mild climate, near lakes, fells and sea. Reliable hacks from own stables. Golfing nearby. Home comfort, good food and supple beds.

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SEATON, S. DEVON
The foremost hotel on the Sea Front. Comfort, warmth, friendly and informal. 1,500 acres good rough shooting. Golf Course nearby. FULLY LICENSED. Tel. 17.

SOUTH DEVON. Comfortable Private Hotel with h. and c. and spring mattresses in all rooms, has few winter vacancies. Very sheltered position near sea and shops. 4½-5 gns. per week. Brochure from Resident Manageress, Barton Grange, Dawlish.

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STOP at the GEORGE HOTEL (A.D. 1450), Hatherleigh, Devon. Salmon, sea trout and trout fishing. Lovely country. Excellent touring centre. A few vacancies still available.

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THE TOWER SUITE of Branksome Tower Hotel commands especially a feature enjoyed by most of the self-contained suites—magnificent views over the Solent to the Purbecks and the Isle of Wight. Standing amid ten acres of thickly wooded ground, this internationally famous Hotel continues to hold a high and honourable place among the best hotels of Britain.—BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL. 'Phone: Bournemouth 4000. 'Grams: Branksome Tower, Bournemouth. Patronised by Royalty.

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WINTER Accommodation available. Beautiful surroundings, facing South, overlooking Island; balcony, lift, central heating, etc. Little nursing available. 8-12 gns. weekly.—MOUNTJOY GUEST HOUSE, Highcliffe.

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IMITATION jewellery, antique jewellery or fine jewellery purchased. Call or post to MARKS, 243, Baker St., N.W.1.

LIBRARIES or smaller collections of books wanted. Highest prices paid. Removal at my expense: any distance.—HAMMOND, 223, Drews Lane, Birmingham 8.

OLD Books with coloured plates of birds and flowers. High prices paid.—KERR, 2, Kent Street, Kendal, Westmorland.

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SHOT GUNS, WANTED TO PURCHASE. Condition immaterial if capable of repair. BEST PRICES paid for any kind of 12b. Send for inspection; immediate return if offer not acceptable.—CHARLES RIGGS & CO. (proprietors of E. M. Reilly & Co., Est. 100 years), 22 Wormwood Street, London, E.C.2. Write for Gun and Crop Protection lists. Gun repairs; best work. City prices.

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CHELSFIELD KENNELS, Bishopsdale, Leyburn, Yorks. Have the following attractive well-bred puppies for sale from 10 guineas. Miniature and standard Poodles, Dandie Dinmonts, Afghans, Long Haired Dachshunds, Scotties and Pekingese. Also winning dogs at stud.

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OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGE 256

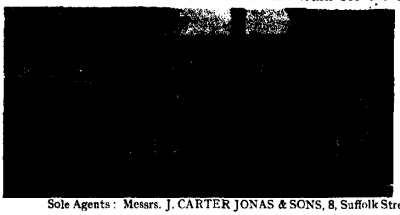
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2611 JANUARY 31, 1947

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BUCKS—LONDON 23 MILES

Excellent train service to Paddington (35 minutes)



THE ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

is built of brick with tiled roof, occupies a delightful situation facing south and east with pleasing views, and is approached by a drive (100 yards).

Lounge hall, 5 reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating.

Garage for 4. Stabling. Four cottages. Model farmery.

Attractive gardens and grounds with fine forest and ornamental trees, extensive walled kitchen garden, sound grass and arable land.

Vacant Possession of the House and 6 Acres.

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Suitable for Scholastic, Hotel or Institutional purposes

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A FINE JACOBEAN MANSION

built of brick with tiled roof and occupying a well-chosen situation, facing south and west with two drives.

Galleried hall, 5 reception rooms, 31 bed and dressing rooms, 9 bathrooms.

Companies' electric light and water. Central heating. Garage for 5.

Delightful gardens and grounds, park and woodlands.

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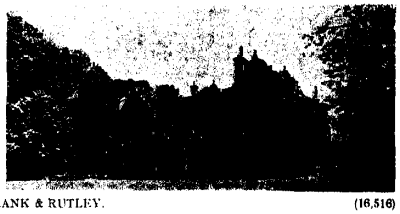

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London 27 miles—adjoining a village

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Built of brick with tiled roof and in good order throughout. Secluded position facing south and approached by long drive. Four reception rooms, 9 principal and 4 servants' bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout. Main water and electricity.

Ample Garages. Four good Brick and Tiled Cottages

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Easily accessible to the Broads. 5 miles from Great Yarmouth. 18 miles from Norwich

A CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE

on the outskirts of a picturesque village.

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, compact offices.

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Stabling. Garages and outbuildings. Two cottages and a bungalow

Walled and well-timbered gardens and grounds with lawns. Tennis court. Summerhouse. Kitchen and vegetable gardens.

In all about 5 Acres

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Overlooking West Bay, Weymouth.

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Occupying a wonderful marine position, completely modernised. Spacious rooms. Accommodation: Hall, 6 reception rooms, cocktail and lounge bars, 28 letting bedrooms (h. and c. water), 5 bathrooms. Fine modern kitchens, garages, outbuildings, gardens, 4 cottages, boathouse.

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In a perfect Kent village, 3 miles from Maidstone.

The lounge has exposed timbers with a king post and stone mullioned windows.

Three other reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, and maids' sitting room. Main water, gas and electricity. Central heating. Four-roomed COTTAGE. Garage. Gardens with a pond and stream, in all

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Oaksey Halt ½ mile. Kemble Junction 3 miles. Cirencester 6 miles. Malmesbury 7 miles.

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A FIRST-CLASS ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 125 ACRES

Situated in perfect country and including

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL 17th-CENTURY FARMHOUSE

BAILIFF'S HOUSE MAN'S ROOMS

Good buildings (ties for 24 cows).

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HINDHEAD

700 feet above sea level with wide views.

The House has a long low elevation and contains 4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main water, gas and electricity.

Central heating. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling for 2. Garage block with flat and good modern cottage. Two other cottages (let). Lovely woodland gardens, in all about

9 ACRES

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Newbury 4 miles, Andover 13 miles, London 59 miles.

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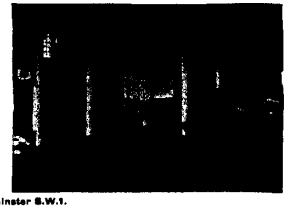
The Residence contains hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms. In good decorative repair. Main water and electricity. Central heating.

TWO LODGES, COTTAGE AND GOOD FLAT.

Stabling, garage and outbuildings. Park-like grounds, woodland and pasture. Completely walled kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 60 ACRES

For Sale by private treaty now or by Auction at Newbury on Thursday, May 8, 1947.



Solicitors: Messrs. HARGROVE & CO., 8, Iddesleigh House, Westminster S.W.1.

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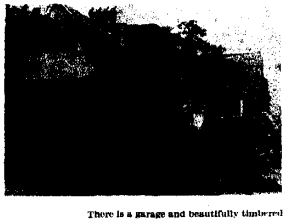

A VERY WELL FITTED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

of picturesque Tudor elevation, half timbered, and with tiled roof. It is reached by a drive, and contains 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, entrance hall, and 3 reception rooms. All main services, electricity, water, gas and drainage, are installed, and central heating throughout.

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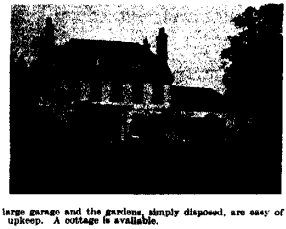
Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

HANTS.

In a favourite residential area, and adjacent to a large private agricultural estate; close to a small village, facing south and with good views.

A BRICK-BUILT AND TILED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

modernised and in good order throughout. The accommodation comprises 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 5th bed (or box) room, dining room, drawing room, 24 ft. long, panelled library, etc. There are old oak floors in best rooms. Main electricity and central heating in all rooms.



Outbuildings comprise a large garage and the gardens, simply disposed, are easy of upkeep. A cottage is available.

The Freehold is for Sale with about **4 ACRES** at the price of **£9,750.**

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ADJOINING TWO GOLF COURSES
Fine position 300 ft. up within 100 yards of the Clubhouse.

The attractive modern Residence is built of brick with cavity walls, and has tiled roof and casement windows with louvred shutters.

Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Modern drainage.

Two garages (both heated).

Excellent cottage with 3 rooms, bathroom, etc.

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ABOUT 2½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,077)

NEAR SUSSEX COAST

2 miles Chichester, facing south with views. Goodwood Racecourse, golf links, and excellent yachting facilities all within easy reach.

A charming late Georgian Residence of substantial structure.

Two floors only.

Hall, cloakroom (h. and c.) and w.c., 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms (basins, h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, offices with servants' sitting room.

Complete central heating.

Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Large outside playroom. **Three Cottages.** Two garages. Farm buildings.

Gardens and grounds, orchards, pasture land, in all

ABOUT 22 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. NORRIS & DUVALL, 106, Fore Street, Hertford, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,768)

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR PULBOROUGH

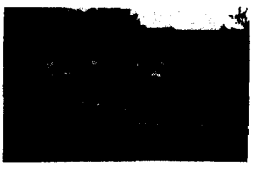
A delightful Country House in excellent order throughout and fitted with modern improvements.

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and complete offices. Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

Two garages and ample outbuildings.

Very beautiful gardens and grounds with lawns, herbaceous borders, sunk gardens, two kitchen gardens and orchard.



NEARLY 2½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. LACY SCOTT & SONS, Bury St. Edmunds, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,254)

CHILTERN HILLS. 500 feet above sea level

Near main line station and Market Town.

A GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF 120 ACRES

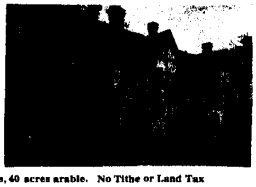
MODERN HOUSE.

Three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Several panelled rooms. All main services. Radiators, etc.

Very fine range of Stud and Pedigree Cattle Buildings

All brick built and including accommodation for 20 horses and 53 cows, milking parlour.

6 COTTAGES



Convenient paddocks, 40 acres arable. No Tithe or Land Tax

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,003)

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines) — 20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 — Telegrams: "Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:
"Nicholsyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

SUSSEX

Haywards Heath (within easy reach).

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

An exceptionally good and well worked

DAIRY FARM known as NETHERHALL FARM, FLETCHING

with **128½ ACRES OF FREEHOLD** and a further 40 acres rented. Comprising 40 acres good feeding leys, 12 acres old grass, 40 acres woodland (valuable timber), remainder arable. Comfortable Farmhouse with 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Good water supply. Electric light in close proximity. Excellent range of farm buildings including Accredited modern cowshed for 28, loose boxes, dairy, garage, large barn, bull pen, granary, etc. Also two pairs of brick and weather-tiled cottages. The land has been highly farmed and is at present carrying a herd of Pedigree Friesians.

The property affords excellent shooting.

For Sale by Auction at an early date (unless previously disposed of).

Apply for particulars to the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, as above, or Messrs. WOODCOCK, Land Agents, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

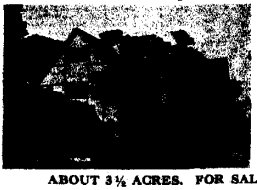
Regent 2481

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

PERFECT GEM IN WINDSOR FOREST

Berkshire. Between Windsor and Ascot. Lovely setting.

A delightful small country home in excellent order throughout and fitted with labour-saving conveniences.



Exceptional reproduction of Tudor Residence

Three reception rooms, library annexe, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout.

Main services. Two garages. Lovely but inexpensive gardens. Adjacent to Crown Land.

ABOUT 3½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

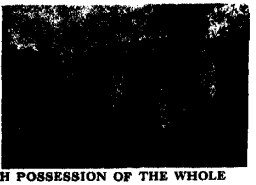
UNIQUE ESTATE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Between Stroud and Cheltenham.

A house of great historical interest. With 108 acres

The Cotswold Country Queen Anne and Tudor periods. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bath. Telephone. Central heating. Electric light. Attractive gardens, easy to run. Garage. Stabling. Two cottages. Small home farm. All in hand. Land roughly half pasture and arable.

A VERY CHARMING PROPERTY



ONLY £12,750 WITH POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"

CLOSE TO WINDSOR FOREST

High situation with fine panoramic views of the Thames Valley.

Delightful Residence of Tudor Elevation

with every possible comfort. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, staff sitting room. All main services. Central heating. Garage for 2.

Lovely matured grounds

studded with fine trees. Terrace and many attractive features.

3½ ACRES FREEHOLD £12,500

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.44,811)

NEAR SEVENOAKS

Enjoying a beautiful outlook over unspoiled rural scenery. Only 35 minutes from town by fast trains.

Choice Modern Residence

in farmhouse style. Three reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, staff quarters.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.

Garage. Matured and nicely timbered grounds of

3 ACRES

Also farmhouse, outbuildings and 9 acres if desired.

£15,000 FREEHOLD FOR WHOLE, WOULD SEPARATE

Joint Agents: Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.48,419)

BALCOMBE, MID-SUSSEX

On main line station Southern Railway.

Outlying portions of Highly Manor Estate including

LODGELANDS FARM

A freehold productive Dairy Holding homestead. Farm buildings. Two cottages and fertile lands of about

128 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Also accommodation, arable, pasture and woodlands of some 39 and 13¼ acres with possession.

Also a **PAIR OF COTTAGES**

To be Sold by Auction in 4 Lots at the Hayworthe Hotel, Haywards Heath, on **Tuesday, February 18, 1947,** at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ALLEN & OVERY, 3, Finch Lane, London, E.C. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER, Crawley, Sussex (Phone: Crawley 2), and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON

"CRANMORE," 3 ALAN ROAD

A most attractive and solidly built **FREEHOLD RESIDENCE** admirably fitted and in excellent condition. Gravel soil, S.E. aspect. Altitude 173 ft.

Hall (19 ft. x 12 ft.), billiards, 3 reception, 2 baths, 9 bed and dressing rooms, excellent offices. Central heating. Oak appointments. Oak floors and doors. Two staircases. Attractive garden. Tennis lawn. Double garage.

To be Sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1, on **Wednesday, February 5, 1947** (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. BARNARD TAYLOR & DOUGLAS-MANN, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: HAWES & CO., facing Wimbledon Station (Tel.: Wimbledon 1000), or HAMPTON & SONS, Wimbledon Common, Wimbledon (0081), or 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.

By order of Executors.

In the favourite Residential locality

HOOK HEATH, WOKING

200 ft. up. Near to open common and golf courses. 30 minutes' train run Waterloo.

"FURZE"

Modern detached **FREEHOLD RESIDENCE** with accommodation on only two floors. Hall, 3 good reception rooms, loggia, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, offices. *Planned to ensure comfort and easy working.*

BRICK-BUILT GARAGE

Inexpensive pleasure, wild and kitchen gardens of about

¾ ACRE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

To be Sold by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1, on **Tuesday, February 25, 1947,** at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately). *Solicitors: Messrs. BEACHCROFT & CO., 29, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.*

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

A fine modern Detached Residence HAMPSTEAD. No. 22, Redington Road. Excellent position close to the Heath, Finchley Road and Tube Station. A distinctive and dignified Freehold Residence with Georgian style elevation and car sweep approach. Fine large rooms. Beautifully appointed. Parquet floors. Wash basins. Eight bed-dressing, 3 bath, 4 reception rooms. Non-basement offices. Garages for 2 cars. Large garden. Hard tennis court. Auction March 12, 1947, by **Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,** 15, Heath Street, N.W.3. Hamp. 4404.

In the estate of Mrs. H. M. Gwyn-Thomas, dec. **NORTH DEVON** Torrington Station 2¼ miles, Bideford 4 miles, Westward Ho, 6 miles. **R. BLACKMORE & SONS** have received instructions to sell by Auction (unless previously disposed of) at Tantons Hotel, Bideford, on Tuesday, February 11, 1947, at 3.30 p.m., the attractive Freehold, Residential and Agricultural Estate of "PETTICOMBE," comprising the stone-built Georgian Residence with 16 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 4 sitting rooms, billiard room, garages, stables and other outbuildings. Good situation, 400 ft. up, facing south and west. Well timbered with matured forest trees. For Sale as a Lot with about 35 ACRES. The old-world Detached Residence with stabling and gardens known as THE CHANTRY, containing 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and domestic offices. Also a Field of Accommodation Land about 11¼ acres and 3 stone-built and slate-roofed cottages. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, Bideford (through whom orders to view must be obtained), or to Messrs. W. LINFORD BROWN & SON, Solicitors, Exmouth.

By direction of the Marquess of Bath. **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE** Daventry 2 miles. A highly important sale of the **NORTON HALL ESTATE, 2,340 ACRES** Comprising the stately Gothic style Mansion and finely wooded parks with lakes, stables and grounds, 15 farms and small holdings, woodlands, fully licensed free country inn, and 48 cottages, comprising practically the whole of the village of Norton, and having a rent roll of about **£3,984 per annum** will be held by auction by **PIERCE THORPE & MARRIOTT** at the Angel Hotel, Northampton, on Tuesday, February 11, 1947, at 11 o'clock, as a whole or in lots, unless previously sold privately. Illustrated particulars with plans and conditions of sale (price 1/- each) may be obtained of T. B. GILL, Esq., Longleat Estate Office, Warminster, Wilts., Messrs. FARRER & Co., Solicitors, 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, or of the Auctioneers, 9, Bridge Street, Northampton (Phone 532).

AUCTIONS

ONEHOUSE LODGE NEAR STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK *Conveniently situated in unspoilt country* The charming modernised Country Residence of the Queen Anne period having three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc., main electricity, water, Aga cooker and all modern conveniences, together with about four acres of delightful well-kept Gardens and Paddock, also good two-storied cottage. Possession upon completion. For sale by Auction in March. Full particulars from **LACY SCOTT & SONS** Estate Agents, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. Tel.: No. 43

FOR SALE

BANBURY 7 miles. Freehold Cottage for sale with immediate possession, £2,500. Situated 500 feet up in the heart of lovely country. Solidly built of brick rough-cast on two floors of six rooms each. No modern conveniences at present, but firm estimate in hand to lay on main electricity and to provide and instal two modern bathrooms for less than £200.—Write Box ZB.728, DEACONS ADVERTISING, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

CLIFTONVILLE. Tudor style Residence in select position. 2 rec., 3 bed., kitchen, bath and garage space. Garden of approx. ½ acre. Price £3,000 freehold.—Apply CLARKE AND CRITTENDEN, 80, Harold Road, Margate.

EIRE. Wonderful selection of Residential Farms for sale, mostly in Co. Wicklow (Garden of Ireland). From £500 to £25,000, also Business Premises, Hotels, Guest Houses and Bungalows.—For further particulars apply, stating full requirements, to CLARKE, DELAHUNT & Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, Wicklow. 'Phone: Wicklow 14.

REIGATE (near). Very charming, thoroughly modern small Country House with nearly 2 acres delightful garden. Ideal position with sunny aspect. 4 double bedrooms, 3 reception (21 ft. x 18 ft., etc.), cloakroom and all tiled offices. Two garages. Freehold only £6,000.—MOORE & CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606.

SHROPSHIRE. 12 miles Shrewsbury, 15 from Wolverhampton. Well-appointed, medium-sized Country Residence. "Sunnisíde," Coalbrookdale. Hall, 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 baths, compact offices. Main water and gas. Own e.l. plant, but main available. Central heating. Lodge cottage. Matured gardens. Walled kitchen garden. Well timbered park lands, in all 12½ acres. For sale with possession Lady Day, 1947. Price freehold £6,500.—Particulars from CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, 42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury. Tel. 2061-2.

FOR SALE

SCARBOROUGH. Situated with perfect sea view in the best position, South Cliff. To Investors. For Sale as going concern, fully and expensively furnished private Hotel with all modern appointments, 82 bedrooms, turnover as shown by audited accounts approximately £30,000.—For price and further particulars, apply to the Sole Agents, LAWSON, MASKILL & GIDDINGS, F.A.I., 24, Blake Street, York (Tel.: 2353).

SCOTLAND, ANGUS. For Sale, Colliston Castle, Arbroath. A typical and unspoilt example of 16th-century castle, modernised and retaining original characteristics. Hall with vaulted roof, 3 public rooms, business room, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga cooker, electric light, central heating, ample offices. Cottages, grounds and parks extend to 52 acres.—Full particulars and orders to view apply E.1156, WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, or 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

SURREY AND KENT BORDERS. For sale Freehold, well-appointed house, an estate in miniature approached by drive with lodge entrance. Completely secluded position with extensive views, yet near 'bus route and village. London 28 miles. Comprising hall, 4 reception rooms with pine woodwork and lovely old pine mantelpieces, 5 principal bedrooms with h. and c. basins, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Kitchen with Aga Cooker, good offices, servants' sitting-room. Telephone, main electric light, gas and water. Central heating with automatic stoker. Garage for 3 cars, chauffeur's cottage with 5 rooms and bath. Attractively laid-out grounds with lawns, borders, yew hedges, and paved paths, rose-garden, hard tennis-court. Prolific kitchen garden, kennels, green-houses, useful out-houses. 3 fields, valuable road frontages. In all about 37 acres. To be sold privately.—Box 100.

SUSSEX COAST (Cooden Beach). Attractive Freehold Residence for sale. Vacant possession. Lawn runs down to the beach. Sun lounge, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage. All main services. £6,750. Furniture at valuation if desired.—Box 134.

WEST HAMPSHIRE, near New Forest borders, modern Tudor style, splendidly equipped house with 6 bedrooms, all modern, h. and c. basins, bathroom, 3 reception, billiard room or library, excellent modern cottage, garage for 2 cars and 18 acres of ornamental and kitchen gardens. Almost perfect repair. All companies' services. Early sale desired. Price £16,000.—RUMSEY AND RUMSEY, Country Department, 111, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. (Phone 7080.)

FOR SALE

SOUTH HANTS. Hamble River Yachting Centre. Unique Period Farmhouse Residence (with wealth of oak timbering) in 2¼ acres attractive, well-laid-out gardens. Good outbuildings and excellent modern 6-roomed cottage. Four reception rooms, 3 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids sittingroom, modern domestic offices. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Garage for 3 cars. Stabling, summer-house, etc. Vacant possession £9,000.—Full details Sole Agents, HALL, PAIN & FOSTER, 48, West Street, Fareham.

SURREY, beautiful situation 3¼ miles main electric trains to London. Picturesque old Tudor Farmhouse residence set in the centre of delightful gardens and grounds together with several meadows in all about 21 acres. 5 bedrooms (all h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, main water and electricity, central heating throughout. Garage for 2 cars, cottage. Price freehold £12,000. Possession June 1947.—Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex (Phone 111).

WANTED

COTSWOLDS, MENDIPS OR N.W. WILTS. Wanted to buy, modernised Period or Farm House, 4-6 beds, good garden, garage.—"Miss B/136," TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

LONDON WITHIN 60 MILES, EASY ACCESS. Wanted, Freehold, modern, non-basement Hotel. About 100 letting bedrooms, staff quarters, up-to-date kitchens. Furnished or unfurnished. Some grounds. Also annexe or house near for 30-40 staff.—Apply, Box 129.

SOUTH DEVON. Country Residence required. Possession not immediately essential. Three reception rooms, 7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Up to 5 acres, with 3 cottages if possible. Must have south or south-west aspect and not be isolated. Up to £15,000 will be paid for a suitable property.—Send particulars to MRS. B., c/o A. P. R. NICOLLS, F.A.I., 52, Fleet Street, Torquay.

S.W. OR SOUTHERN COUNTIES. S. E. DEVON OR DORSET PREFERRED. Genuine private buyer requires Gentleman's Residence of character. About 3 reception and 5-7 bedrooms, 100 to 200 acres with good farm buildings. Near to bus or station.—Box 130.

WEST COUNTRY. For private occupation. Georgian Residence, 15-20 bedrooms, with home farm and good buildings, and agricultural estate of 800 to 2,000 acres.—Particulars to "R.N.," c/o JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Mayfair 6341.)

Regent 4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

28b, ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1

IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR

The exceptionally attractive commodious Freehold Residential Property

known as

WINSFORD GLEBE, WINSFORD, Nr. Minehead

Occupying a unique situation, facing South and commanding extensive views

Three reception rooms, 18 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

Range of stabling and garages. Groom's cottage. Farm buildings.

Attractive gardens, tennis court, bathing pool and some **60 ACRES** of land.

To be Sold by Public Auction at an early date, unless previously disposed of by private treaty.

Full details of the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN AND MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and Messrs. CHANIN & THOMAS, 1, Bancks Street, Minehead, Somerset.

HERTS (FACING A COMMON)

Splendidly situate with open aspects over agricultural and other protected land, within easy reach of station and Green Line bus services.

A Lovely Elizabethan House

Containing a wealth of old-world features yet up-to-date with every modern requirement and in excellent order.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms (most with fitted basins, h. and c.), bathroom, maid's sitting room.

Main services. Central heating. Garage.

Well laid out garden with flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all about ½ **ACRE**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,800)

HAYWARDS HEATH

Occupying an excellent position within convenient reach of shops, churches, schools and station.

THE WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

known as

NORTON LEES
OATHALL ROAD

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity, water, gas and drainage.

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens, kitchen garden, fruit trees, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

To be sold by Public Auction at a later date (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. SIMMONDS, CHURCH RACKHAM & Co., 4, 5 and 6, Staple Inn, W.C.1.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 4304), and Messrs. BRADLEY & VAUGHAN, Commercial House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath. (T.N.91)

3, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

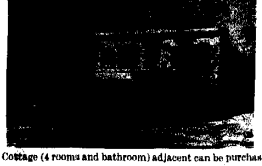
RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor 1032-33

IN OLD WORLD RIVERSIDE VILLAGE

20 miles from London. Sevenoaks 5 miles. Electric and steam services to City and West End in less than an hour. Local station 5 minutes. Bus services connecting Green Line services.

GEORGIAN (REGENCY) HOUSE OF ARRESTING CHARM



Facing south. In a quiet cul-de-sac.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services connected. Radiators. Substantially built outbuildings, stabling, garages, etc. Matured garden walled (10 ft. high) on three sides. Thriving orchard. Espalier trees. Rothouses. Fine trees and tall Wellingtonia fire.

About 2 acres bounded by river.

FREEHOLD £8,500

"Possession June next."

Cottage (4 rooms and bathroom) adjacent can be purchased (with possession) for £1,500.

Recommended from personal knowledge by London Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

FIVE MILES SOUTH OF BASINGSTOKE

Secluded and rural position adjacent to well-known county seats. 600 ft. above sea level. Southern exposure with lovely views.

UNIQUE HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Tastefully modernised and labour saving. Seven bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, garden room, staff annexe, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and sitting room. Compact offices. Aga stove. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage, cottage and other useful outbuildings. Well-matured gardens, large productive kitchen garden. Three paddocks, in all nearly

10 ACRES

FREEHOLD, £13,250, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Joint Agents: BATESON & NICHOLAS, 2, Queen's Parade, Basingstoke (Tel.: 566); RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

OXFORD 637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING NORTON 39

IN THE HEART OF SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY

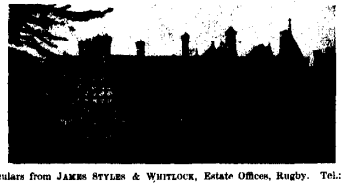
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE PARTLY TUDOR

With many charming features and well proportioned rooms on two floors.

Pleasant position on high ground in a much favoured district.

Hall, 4 reception, excellent offices, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, nurseries and maids' rooms. Charming natural old-world Pleasure Gardens. Separate walled and extremely productive orchard and kitchen garden.



AMPLE GARAGING AND STABLING.

4 COTTAGES

Well timbered parkland.

IN ALL 78 ACRES

Any reasonable offer considered for the residence with 4, 14 or 78 acres

Particulars from JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. Tel.: 2066.

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington 0152-3

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND HASTINGS

Just offered.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM

163 ACRES

LOVELY BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE

completely modernised. Three rec., 5 bed., 2 baths. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Nice ornamental gardens. Excellent accredited building. New cowhouse tying 40. Two cottages.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. FREEHOLD.

WEST SUSSEX, NEAR PETWORTH

GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FARM.

30 ACRES (grazing over further 40)

PICTURESQUE GENUINE 17th CENTURY FARMHOUSE FULL OF OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING

2 large reception, 3 good bedrooms, bath. Main water. Electric light. Excellent Farm buildings

FREEHOLD AS GOING CONCERN

Fully equipped and stocked.

Pedigree bull, 16 cows (Ayrshire and Guernsey), 3 heifers, pigs and poultry, and complete implements, etc.

£5,500

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152-3).

DORSET BORDERS NEAR YEOVIL

Centre of Callistock Hunt.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM

Suitable for an attested herd.

86 ACRES mostly pasture.

Modernised Residence, 2 reception, 5 bed, bath. Excellent offices. Main electric and water. Splendid farm building.

Over £2,000 spent on improvements.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1775)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., and 62, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

MARSH COURT, Nr. SHERBORNE, DORSET

Three hours London. Centre Blackmore Vale.

LOVELY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

stone built and stone roof, all buildings in keeping, 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, fitted basins, main water and electric light, central heating. Modern drainage, garages, fine range 14 loose boxes, model farmery, 4 cottages, grounds, well-watered pasture and woodland.

80 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION of all except 2 cottages, farmery and pastureland.

For Sale privately or by Auction in March.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. HAWLEYCK & SQUAREY, Sherborne, Dorset; GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 24, Mount Street, London, W.1.

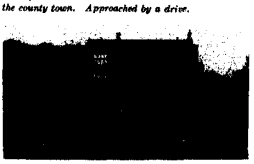
WEALD OF KENT

Full south aspect. Extensive views.

About 3 miles from the county town. Approached by a drive.

Fine oak panelled hall, 3 rec. and sun room, 7 bed., 4 baths., well-arranged offices. Main electric light, gas and water, modern drainage, central heating. Range of garage and stabling. Two cottages. Beautifully laid out terraced gardens. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddocks and woodland, in all about

34 ACRES



FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE AND SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.2002).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1 (Euston 7000)

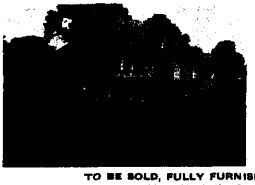
MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1 (Regent 4685)

BUCKS. GREAT BRICKHILL

Three miles Leighton Buzzard.

Freehold Bungalow Residence



Three bedrooms fitted basins, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, lounge and dining room. Co.'s water, electricity, built-in electric fires, etc.

Garage (2 cars).

Attractive garden and about **1¼ ACRES**

TO BE SOLD, FULLY FURNISHED, £5,500

(or would consider letting furnished).

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

Preliminary Notice.

"HANDPOST LODGE," LEVERSTOCK GREEN, HERTS

Small Modern House with hall, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, ideal kitchen. Central heating, Co.'s services. Two garages. Two cottages. Fine garden with rare trees, shrubs. Large orchard and 5-acre paddock.

ABOUT 9 ACRES IN ALL

To be Sold by Auction in March next or privately beforehand.

Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., 5, Grafton Street, W.1. Regent 4685.

A FINE REPLICA OF A TUDOR RESIDENCE, PURLEY

On the high ground in a favourite part.

Eight bed., dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, usual offices. Central heating and all main services. Detached double garage. Fine gardens, etc.,

IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES

To be Sold Freehold, with Possession.

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1.

Central 9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: "Farebrother, London"

CAMBERLEY

Within 10 minutes' walk of station and shops.

A WELL BUILT RESIDENCE

in parklike surroundings.

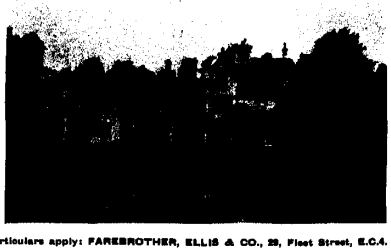
10 BEDROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS.

FINE SUITE OF ENTERTAINING ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE

The well-timbered grounds are inexpensive to maintain and include a prolific kitchen garden; total area extending to about

9 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

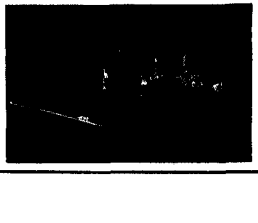
Vacant Possession on Completion.

For further particulars apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. CENtral 9344.

SUNNINGHILL, BERKS.

MRS. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A.

Ascot 518.



SURREY

Close to Wentworth and Sunningdale Golf Courses.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE (1930)

of cream-washed brick with green shutters and blue-green tiled roof.

It faces south with glorious views over Chobham Common.

IN PERFECT ORDER—NO MONEY WHATEVER NEED BE SPENT BEFORE OCCUPATION.

The accommodation comprises: 3 bedrooms, all with washbasins, 3 bathrooms, attractively tiled in colours, heated linen cupboard, 3 reception rooms, with oak floors. Domestic offices are ultra modern with stainless sinks and fitted cupboards. Staff sitting room. Laundry. Central heating. Co.'s water, electricity, gas and power.

Garage for 3 cars. Gardener's flat with bathroom.

7 ACRES. Very Highly Recommended.

Price Freehold £35,000, open to reasonable offer.

Apply: Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, House and Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks. Ascot 518.

CHELTENHAM AND NORTH COTSWOLDS

G. H. BAYLEY & SONS

(Established over three-quarters of a century.)

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS

27, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.

(Tel.: 2102).

DEVON and S. & W. COUNTIES

FOR SELECTED LISTS OF PROPERTIES

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

(Est. 1864.) EXETER. Tel.: 3204

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3121 (3 lines)
Established 1875

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD

In the lovely Meon Valley.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPORTING ESTATE OVER 400 ACRES

CHARMING OLD HOUSE

of 8 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Beamed ceilings. Main light and power. Ample water. Central heating. Garage. Stables. Lodge.

Beautiful old gardens. Good home farm with modern house. Six good cottages. Ample buildings. First-class land. Over 40 acres of woods.

Vacant possession of house and 5 acres. Farm let. Freehold for sale as a whole or in lots by Auction in March or privately.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FINE & ARNOLD, Wickham, Fareham, Hants, and CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1.

NEAR DORCHESTER

Attractive Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate

OVER 400 ACRES

DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE

Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms Electric light. Ample water. Central heating. Domestic hot water. Lavatory basins. In excellent order throughout. Hunting stables. Garages. Outbuildings. Home farm of over 330 acres. Good buildings. Ten good cottages. Fertile lands. Water piped to fields. Sporting woods and coverts of 74 acres.

Vacant possession of residence and woods. Freehold for sale privately or by Auction in Dorchester on March 12 next.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. HENRY DUKE & SON, Dorchester, and CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1.

EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

36, BERKELEY STREET, LONDON, W.1. Mayfair 0016 (5 lines)

LANARKSHIRE

Glasgow 28 miles, Edinburgh 28 miles, 1 mile station.

ADMIRABLE for a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or NURSING HOME

Thirty-four bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, main hall, billiards room, complete domestic offices, garages, etc.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Partial central heating.

Two cottages.

Swimming pool.

EXCELLENT GROUNDS OF ABOUT 40 ACRES
PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

Apply Sole Agents: EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

NORTH ESSEX

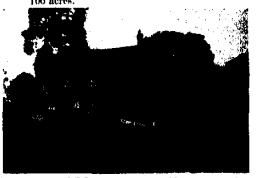
North of Chelmsford. An early Tudor Residence and Estate of great charm, in all about 100 acres.

THOROUGHLY MODERNISED HOUSE

Containing 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maid's room, and excellent domestic offices.

PICTURESQUE MOAT AND 8 ACRES OF GROUNDS

ALSO FARMLANDS AND BUILDINGS EXTENDING TO 73 ACRES (at present let)



VACANT POSSESSION OF HOUSE, GROUNDS AND 20 ACRES OF WOODLANDS
PRICE £11,500 FREEHOLD

Apply Sole Agents: EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

ESTATE HOUSE,
MAIDENHEAD

CYRIL JONES

F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead 2033/4

FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH 6¼ ACRES

25 miles London

4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Main services.

Garage for 3.

Stabling.

Hard Court.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.

"BRAMERTON," BRAY

AN ATTRACTIVE, MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE IN 3 ACRES

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage, etc.

VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE PRIVATELY or BY PUBLIC AUCTION, FEBRUARY 27, 1947

THE POPLARS, MAIDENHEAD THICKET

COUNTRY HOUSE OF OLD-WORLD CHARACTER IN PERFECT CONDITION

7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms (one 25 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft.). Two floors only. Central heating. Cottage.

1¼ ACRES WALLED GARDEN. VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE PRIVATELY or BY PUBLIC AUCTION, FEBRUARY 27, 1947

Full particulars of the above from the Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., as above.

S. W. SANDERS, F.V.A. **SANDERS'** T. S. SANDERS, F.V.A.
MARKET PLACE, SIDMOUTH. Tel.: Sidmouth 41.

SIDMOUTH

With Possession.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

of medium size and very easily worked. Three sitting and 7 bed, 3 bathrooms. Small garden. Two garages.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

FREEHOLD £10,000 (OR NEAR OFFER)

SIDMOUTH

With Possession.

Only 2 minutes from sea and cricket field, due south aspect.

EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE

with large hall, 3 entertaining and 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, staff sitting room and excellent offices.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.

ABOUT 1 ACRE GARDEN £8,500

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornisiamen, London."

THREE HOURS LONDON (G.W.R.), 100 miles by road, overlooking the Avon. **CHARMING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.** Hall, 2-3 reception, bath, 7 bed. All mains available. Telephone. Aga cooker. Garage, stables. Garden and orchard, **5 ACRES. £4,250.**—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,942)

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE. First-class Country House Hotel (club licence). 800 ft. up, magnificent views. Five reception, 2 bath., 15 bed. (6 h. and c.), part central heating, electric light, Aga cooker, telephone. Garage, outhouses. Charming grounds, productive fruit and vegetable gardens and meadow. **12 ACRES. £15,000. FREEHOLD FOR QUICK SALE, LOCK, STOCK AND BARREL.**—TRESIDDER AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,460)

EAST SUSSEX (NEAR COAST). Rural position with delightful views to sea **SUPER BUNGALOW,** in excellent order, carriage drive, 2-4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 4-6 bedrooms (2 h. and c.), main electricity and power. Telephone. 2 garages, Carnation house, greenhouse and frames. Beautiful gardens, lawns, rose garden with pond, productive kitchen garden and orchards, about **3 ACRES. £7,000 FREEHOLD.** Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (22,800)

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL. Close to golf course and extensive common lands. First-class **MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE.** Four reception, 4 bath., 11 bedrooms (7 h. and c.), billiards or playroom. All main services. Central heating. Telephone. Double garage. **GROUNDS OF 3½ ACRES** including orchard and kitchen garden.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,423)

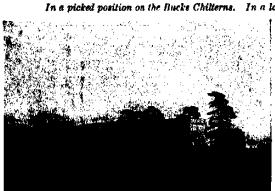
22, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor 1441

SHRUBS WOOD, CHALFONT ST. GILES

In a picked position on the Bucks Chilterns. In a lovely setting, 400 ft. up.



AN ULTRA-MODERN HOUSE

with every modern comfort and convenience, perfectly secluded in its own estate of **20 ACRES**

Seven bed, 2 dressing rooms, 4 luxury bathrooms, 3 reception.

Garage. Cottage.

Delightful gardens, pasture and lovely woodlands.

For sale privately or by Auction on February 12

Solicitors: Messrs. BEACHCROFT & Co., 29, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

"GALLOPS" DITCHLING
5 MILES FROM HAYWARDS HEATH

Overlooking the South Downs. In one of the finest positions in Sussex.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Fine oak panelling, parquet floors, luxurious bathrooms.

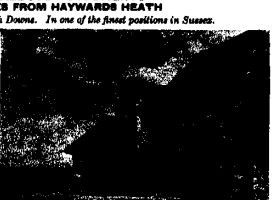
Main electricity. Central heating.

Eleven bed and dressing, 4 bathe, fine hall, 4 reception rooms.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge.

Pasture and woodland.

ABOUT 141 ACRES



For Sale privately or by Auction on February 12

Solicitors: Messrs. MURRAY HUTCHINS & CO., 11, Bircin Lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

By Direction of Mrs. B. H. Mellor

WARWICKSHIRE

A VERY CHARMING AND COMPACT COUNTRY ESTATE

Situated in the heart of Warwickshire's incomparable countryside yet within easy reach o Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Coventry and Kenilworth.

THE DOWER HOUSE, LAPWORTH

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Standing in its own truly magnificent gardens and grounds and possessing the rare dignity and character of a really superior country residence. "The Dower House" contains compact, well arranged and easily manageable accommodation including six bedrooms, two entertaining rooms, self-contained domestic quarters together with a servant's self contained flat, the whole having central heating installed. Detached garage for six and stabling for six, together with the adjacent well built, brick and tile d

MODERN BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

standing in its own gardens and ideal for occupation by groom, chauffeur or gardener.

And as Lot B

THE ADJOINING HOME FARM

Known as "MALTHOUSE FARM," comprising a 6-room Farmhouse, yard and buildings, together with over 61 acres of excellent pasture and arable land with a valuable frontage of about ¼ mile to the road.

THE ENTIRE ESTATE IS FREEHOLD AND IS OFFERED WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT THE GRAND HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM, SHORTLY, UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD

LEONARD CARVER & CO.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 31, Waterloo Street, Birmingham 2. Tel.: Central 3461.
"Grams: "Auctions, Birmingham."

NORTHERN IRELAND

TO BE LET ON LEASE

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

and well-timbered grounds (of approximately **10 ACRES**)

TULLYLAGAN MANOR, TULLYHOGUE, COOKSTOWN, CO. TYRONE

The accommodation comprises spacious lounge hall, double drawing room (parquet floor) and dining room, large loggia, cloakroom (with toilet), 5 principal bedrooms (3 with w.h.b.), 2 bathrooms, 2 staff bedrooms and sitting-room, large attic room.

Good domestic offices. Good water supply. Private electric light plant.

Range of outhouses, comprising gardener's house (5 rooms), garages, stables, harness room, byres, power-house, concert hall and barn.

The grounds include spacious lawns, river garden, with boathouse, and kitchen garden.

The property, which has the advantage of rough shooting and fishing, enjoys an ideal situation on a main bus route (Cookstown 4 miles, Dungannon 6 miles).

Full particulars and arrangements to view from the Agents:—

J. ALFRED McAULEY & CO.

12, ARTHUR STREET, BELFAST. Tel. 26511

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

'Phone: Cheltenham 53439 (2 lines)

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM
42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

'Phone: Shrewsbury 2061 (2 lines)

S. SOMERSET. MODERNISED MANOR FARMHOUSE

CHARMING OLD HOUSE. Lovely country, facing south. Three rec., 4 bed., bath. (Small wing would give extra accommodation.) Main elec. and water. Aga cooker. Stable and garage. **3 ACRES. £6,500.**—Apply at once. CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

BETWEEN WINCHESTER & ALTON, £9,750

DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE OF CHARACTER, secluded, near village, facing south. Three rec., 7-8 bed., and 3 bathrooms. Main electricity central heating. Garage 3 cars. Lovely old grounds and paddocks. **4 ACRES.** Cottage available.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

COTSWOLDS, NEAR TETBURY AND NAILSWORTH

STONE-BUILT HOUSE, beautifully situated, 6-8 bed., 2 bath., 4 reception, Aga cooker. Newly wired for elec. (main 150 yards). Cottage, buildings. Matured grounds and paddocks. **7 ACRES. £6,500.**—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

NEAR BURFORD, OXON. 12 ACRES

STONE-BUILT HOUSE, facing south. Three good reception, 6 bed., bath. Main electricity and water. Aga cooker. Extensive buildings, cottage. Old gardens, paddocks, and stream. **POSSESSION. £10,250.**—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham.

NEAR ROSS-ON-WYE £5,000

CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE. Three rec., 6 bed (1 h. and c.), 2 bath., elec. light, central heating. Garages, stabling, etc. Lovely old garden and orchard. **1¼ ACRES.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

WEST COUNTRY FARMS

NUMEROUS SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE FROM 70 TO 700 ACRES in all Western Counties.—Apply, CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

N. DEVON. NEAR SEA

LOVELY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with mid-Georgian House of character not far from good town. Six bed., 2 bath., 3 rec., Aga cooker. Main elec. and water. Central heat. Wooded grounds **19 ACRES. £7,500.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham.

A CHOICE SMALL ESTATE IN THE NORTH COTSWOLDS

NEARLY 300 ACRES. Lovely **MODERNISED HOUSE** of character. Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms Aga cooker, electric light and central heating. Three cottages, excellent stabling, etc., and model farm splendidly equipped. All in hand. **£28,000.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

WITH 25 LOOSE BOXES. BEAUFORT HUNT

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE. 35 up to 100 acres. Four charming reception, 13 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, elec. light, central heat. Three cottages. Farmery, park-like grounds and good land. **BARGAIN PRICE.**—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

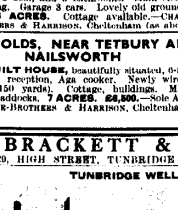
GENTLEMAN'S SMALL FARM. DORSET

DEVON BORDERS (near sea), **LOVELY SMALL HOUSE** of character, perfectly modernised. Three good rec., cloakroom, 6 bed., 2 bathrooms. Aga cooker. Main elec. and water. Part central heat. First-class farm buildings, perfect order. Good land. Cottage. **52 ACRES £11,000.** Highly recommended.—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

BRACKETT & SONS

27 & 29, HIGH STREET, TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (Tel. 1153)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS



In one of the most favoured parts of the Borough, in a private road yet near the Central Station, whence London is reached in under the hour, one of the most attractive medium-sized houses in the neighbourhood.

Lounge, dining room, drawing room, 5 bedrooms (each with lavatory basin), 2 bathrooms and well-arranged labour-saving domestic offices, including maids' sitting room.

Electric light and power.

Central heating. Good garage accommodation. Also seven-roomed house at entrance. Grounds of nearly **3 ACRES. PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD.**

A MINIATURE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF ABOUT 36 ACRES

Situated within easy reach of Tunbridge Wells, whence London is reached in under the hour

4 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Garage accommodation. 5 cottages. Home farmhouse. **PRICE £16,500 FREEHOLD**

In conjunction with Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. Full particulars of the Agents: BRACKETT & SONS, as above.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS PRICE £19,500

Within easy reach of Ashdown Forest and Tunbridge Wells.

A residential property of about **30 ACRES**, including a Norman Shaw House Four reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Four cottages, home farm, garages **FREEHOLD** (Fo. 37091)

Preliminary Announcement. *By order of Executors.*

WINCHELSEA, SUSSEX

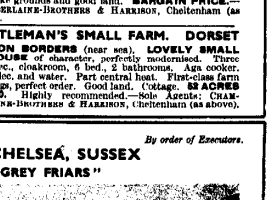
"GREY FRIARS"

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN BRICK AND STONE

completely modernised and redecorated prior to the war. Accommodation on two floors: 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 w.c.s, lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, good domestic offices, large garage, chauffeur's quarters and entrance lodge.

Gardens and parkland.

ABOUT 24 ACRES



Grounds contain ruins of 14th-Century Monastery.

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

For sale by Auction in the Spring, 1947, by

Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD

22, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 5505.

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wedo, London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

BOXHILL, DORKING

Unique situation with long river frontage.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices, central heating, Company's water, gas and electricity.

TUDOR STYLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE (Requisitioned)

Large reception room with minstrel gallery, sitting room, 4 bedrooms and bath.

Chauffeur's cottage and heated garage for 3 cars. Well-timbered grounds and woodlands

9½ ACRES

For Sale, with possession of the whole, except requisitioned cottage.

Illustrated particulars from HEWETT & LEE, 144, High Street, Guildford, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

By direction of Major H. Swann.

For Sale by Auction, unless sold privately, in April, 1947.

THE OLD RECTORY, ALDBURY, HERTS.

Adjoining Ashridge and National Trust Lands.

Lot 1

DELIGHTFUL AND LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bed, 2 dressing rooms (fitted basins), Aga cooker, central heating. Garages, stabling. Gardens and meadow.

7 ACRES

Lot 2

Attractive detached cottage with garden

Half an acre.

Particulars 2/6 each, when ready.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

By direction of Lady Clayton-East, J.P.

HALL PLACE, HURLEY, BERKSHIRE

Thirty miles from London, on a plateau above the Thames between Marlow and Henley.

NOTED EARLY GEORGIAN MANSION IN BEAUTIFUL PARK

approached by an ancient lime avenue.

Original panelling and chimney pieces, modernised, with main electricity, water and central heating. Entrance and staircase halls, 13 ground floor rooms, 7 bathrooms, 10 principal bedrooms and 7 others.

Fine courtyard with 3 garages and 6 loose boxes. Five-roomed groom's cottage. Walled garden and gardener's cottage. Centuries old grounds with yew hedges. Small farmery.

ABOUT 145 ACRES OR UP TO 865 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MANSION AND GROUNDS.

Sole Agents: CLAUDE W. BRIGHTEN, ESQ., F.S.I., 41, Queen Street, Maidenhead and *Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.*

For Sale with Vacant Possession.

PRETTY VILLAGE IN THE DARENT VALLEY NEAR SEVENOAKS

Half mile from main line station, with excellent service to Town.

CHARMING HOUSE FACING SOUTH, BUILT IN 1716, WITH GEORGIAN FEATURES

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, panelling in all principal rooms. Esse cooker, all main services. Well-built cottage, 5 rooms, bath and main services. Garage, stabling. Outbuildings. Orchard.

ABOUT 2 ACRES IN ALL

Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (32,790)

10, ARCADE STREET, IPSWICH Ipswich 4834

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1 Mayfair 5411

SUSSEX. Particularly attractive Farm, **163 ACRES,** sloping to stream. Exceptionally **DELIGHTFUL OLD CHARACTER HOUSE** in perfect repair (3 sitting, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, partial central heating, main water, electric light), beautiful gardens, excellent buildings with cowsheds to tie 52. Three cottages. **£12,500, FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

DEVON. ONLY £3,600 FREEHOLD for choice **20-ACRE HOLDING** (24 grass, 2 wood) on good road. Three sitting, 5 bedrooms, bath h. and c., central heating, mains electricity. Cowshed, etc. **POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS-EASTBOURNE (between). **DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL FARM, 82 ACRES** (3 acres orchard, 60 acres grass bounded trout stream): Queen Anne house (4 sitting, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electric light). All newly decorated in and out. Farm buildings with sheds for 25-30 cows, etc. **PRICE £12,500, INCLUDING CHOICE AYRSHIRE DAIRY HERD,** Fordson tractor, and other implements, etc. VACANT POSSESSION, *as owner going abroad.*—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

KENT. 1½ miles main line station, whence London reached in about 40 minutes. HIGHLY PROFITABLE NURSERY AND MARKET GARDEN, established 25 years. **MODERN HOUSE,** 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom; 27,480 sq. ft. of glasshouses. Modern Packing and store sheds. **5 ACRES** productive land, valuable road frontages. **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £15,000,** includes valuable stock and machinery.—Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

SUFFOLK COAST ONE MILE (near Lowestoft). Gentleman's delightful **MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER IN 5 ACRES** charming grounds; perfectly rural and unspoilt. Lounge hall with elegant galleried staircase, 3 reception (one oak panelled), 6 principal bedrooms, nursery, 2 bathrooms (h. and c.), 2 secondary bedrooms. Main electricity and water. Garage, stabling. Excellent kitchen garden, orchard, tennis lawn, ornamental water and beautiful woodland. All in first-class condition. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH, 50 miles London, High-class **DAIRY FARM, 135½ ACRES, PLUS 40 ACRES HIRED,** sloping to river. Excellent house with bath h. and c., main electric near. Modern cowsheds with Accredited license. Four cottages. **FOR PRIVATE SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION, OR AUCTION SHORTLY.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

Five minutes' walk station and promenade.

SUSSEX. ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. HOME FOR A CONNOISSEUR, suitable high-class Guest House, etc. Four reception, 8 bedrooms (4 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, sun lounge or studio. Beautifully decorated and ornamented with choice hand-paintings by Italian artists. Main services. Small garden. POSSESSION. **FREEHOLD, £5,500.**—Inspected and recommended by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED

DIPLOMAT SEEKS QUEEN ANNE OR EARLY GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE within 2½ hours train journey London, but not Home Counties or Surrey: *5-8 bedrooms. Good garden, orchard, etc.*—Mark envelopes "Embassy," WOODCOCKS, London Office.

UNSPOILT NORFOLK BROADS DISTRICT

Near Hickling Broad and the Sea

A BEAUTIFULLY BUILT, ARCHITECT DESIGNED, LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

with unusually attractive old walled garden, containing (all on one floor):—

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, offices.

Mains electricity, good water supply.

Old Georgian stabling and garage block, gardener's lodge, fine timbered lawns, small park and woods with valuable timber amounting to 11 acres.

Within five minutes' walk of the river, of particular appeal to sportsmen and garden lovers.

VACANT POSSESSION

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15 NEXT (unless sold privately)

Particulars from the Auctioneers:—

WATERS & SON

20, CATTLE MARKET ST., NORWICH. PHONE: NORWICH 26418.

Or of the Solicitors, Messrs. WILTSHIRE, SONS & JORDAN, 25, Regent Street, Great Yarmouth.

GRIMES & CHAMPION

RINGWOOD (Tel. 311) and BRANCHES.

OXFORD (12 miles)

On the outskirts of the old-world village of Ewelme.

This extremely charming and soundly constructed **FREEHOLD MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE** faces south and commands lovely and extensive scenery.

8 bed., 2 bath., 3 reception, lounge hall, good offices.

Main electricity and water.

Central heating. Telephone.

Gardener's cottage, three-roomed annexe, stabling double garage.

Delightfully laid-out Gardens with Trout Stream, Paddock and Orchard

IN ALL ABOUT 4 ACRES

POSSESSION OF HOUSE AND GROUNDS (SERVICE TENANCY OF COTTAGE)

Further particulars of GRIMES & CHAMPION, Ringwood (Tel. 311)

BOURNEMOUTH:
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
B. STUDDART FOX, F.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

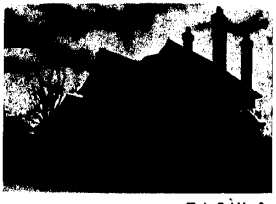
FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON & WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. STYRE. A. RIVINGTON

By order of the Executors of Col. S. C. Peters, deceased.

HOVE, SUSSEX FULL SOUTH ASPECT



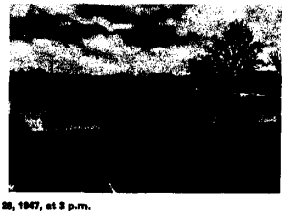
Unique position in centre of town, adjoining and overlooking County Cricket Ground.

"RIVINGTON," CROMWELL ROAD

Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, billiards room, lounge hall, ample servants' quarters, central heating, parquet floors, balcony and verandah.

DELIGHTFUL WALLED GARDEN of about ½ ACRE with lawns and tennis court.

VACANT POSSESSION



To be Sold by Auction at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Friday, February 28, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. BURNAND & BURNAND, 39, Church Road, Hove. Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277 and 7279 (4 lines).

On the fringe of the NEW FOREST

Three miles from a main line station and about 10 miles from Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD

THIS GENUINE 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE ALL IN GOOD ORDER

Three bedrooms, bathroom, lounge 20 ft. by 10 ft. with oak beams and open fireplace, hall, dining room, kitchen. Company's electricity and cooker, immersion heater, Ideal boiler. Several outbuildings.

About 4 ACRES of grazing land.

PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

For particulars apply: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Nine miles from Alnwick, 34 miles from Newcastle.

EXCELLENT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY WITH COMFORTABLE FARMHOUSE

Containing 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, dairy. Excellent farm buildings. Two cottages. The lands are in good heart and condition and comprise about 1450 acres grass and arable, 200 acres rough grazing, and about 650 acres of hill land carrying about 30 score sheep.

TOTAL AREA 1,267 ACRES

Small grouse moor. Excellent mixed shooting. Trout stream.

The farm and one cottage are let on yearly tenancy at £400 per annum. The other cottage let furnished at nominal rent of 30/- per week.

PRICE £16,000 FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Foot of South Downs, nr. WORTHING

Occupying a superb position on high ground with magnificent view across Findon Valley. Abutting on to golf course. Station 2 miles (London 90 minutes).

"HILLHEAD," THE HEIGHTS, FINDON

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Four bedrooms, half-tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and scullery. Main electricity. Company's water and gas. Detached garage. ¾ OF AN ACRE well-matured garden. VACANT POSSESSION

To be Sold by Auction, unless previously sold. Steyne Hotel, Worthing, Thursday, February 27, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. CHARLES MALCOLM & WILSON, 1, Highworth, Worthing. Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel.: Worthing 3120.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES

Occupying an exceptionally fine position at the foot of the Little Orme, and commanding wonderful panoramic views over the bay to Great Orme, Anglesey, and the Irish Sea.

THE ULTRA MODERN FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE

"VILLA MARINA," LITTLE ORME, LLANDUDNO

The residence was erected regardless of cost, is soundly constructed, and fitted with every labour-saving device of the very best quality. All principal rooms have wonderful views. Eight bedrooms, 3 expensively fitted bathrooms, 3 spacious reception rooms, complete domestic offices, delightful marine terrace and verandah. Ramp approach to beach with private changing rooms. Delightful formal gardens with Palladian pavilion overlooking sea. Garage. All main services. Automatic low pressure oil central heating plant.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

To be Sold by Auction at the North-Western Hotel, Llandudno, on Friday, April 25, 1947.

Solicitors: Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHNSON & PARKE, Trinity Square, Llandudno.
Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. MATTHEW RYAN, BLAKE & WILLIAMS, Augusta Street, Llandudno, and Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

ON THE FRINGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

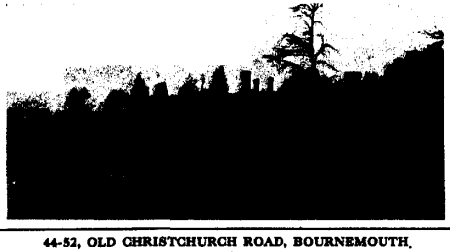
Within a short distance of a main line station. About 2 miles from the coast.

Delightful Small Residential Property with Elizabethan Style House

containing 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, staircase hall, excellent cupboard accommodation, kitchen and complete domestic offices. Servants' flat containing 2 bedrooms, bath, sitting room and kitchenette.

Companies' water and electric light.

Part central heating.



Excellent range of farm buildings. Stabling. Cottage.

Charming timbered grounds bounded on one side by a stream. Excellent productive walled kitchen garden, numerous flowering shrubs and bushes, delightful woodland walks, etc. The whole extending to an area of about

37 ACRES

Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.

PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6300 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH.
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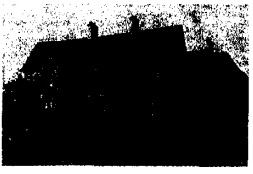
BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND HASLEMERE H/c.4

Undeniably one of the finest properties of medium size in Hampshire.



A MANOR HOUSE built of Bargate stone, facing south and in its own grounds of **30 ACRES**, but not isolated, being within 1½ miles of Liss Station, and near bus route.

Seven bedrooms, 6 staff bedrooms, lavatory basins in most, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, galleried hall about 40 ft. x 28 ft., sun lounge.

Full central heating, parquet flooring throughout ground and first floors.

Three cottages (vacant possession).

Chauffeur's flat. Co.'s services. In absolutely first-class order and richly appointed.

Immediate inspection advised.

HARRODS LTD., Haslemere 953/4, and 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806).

HARPENDEN c.2

Near common and station.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

Beautifully built and fitted and in splendid order. Lounge hall, 3 reception, really fine billiard room, 30 ft. x 21 ft. (fully equipped by Thurstons), 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

All main services. Two brick garages, chauffeur's room.

Gardens of great beauty, fully maintained.

In all about 2 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Joint Agents: MARTIN & POLE, 23, Market Place, Reading, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 809).

WITH DELIGHTFUL SEA VIEWS ON THE KENT COAST

EXCELLENT RIDING STABLES FOR FIVE HORSES

with games room over.

In all about 4½ ACRES

PERFECTLY SUITED FOR RIDING SCHOOL.

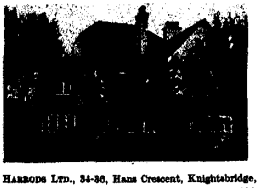
Exceptional opportunity to secure this excellent building at an attractive price or

Only £7,000 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 820).

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX COAST c.3

Select position on private estate, direct access to private beach.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

with main services, 3 reception, 6 bed., 2 bath., 2 garages. Matured garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Possession March, 1947.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807), and Messrs. TRESLEAR & SONS, F.A.I., Aldwick Road West, Bognor Regis.

SUNNY SOUTH—DEVON COAST c.3

One of the choicest districts on a hill, overlooking a charming bay.

MODERN RESIDENCE OF ARTISTIC ELEVATION

Hall, lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main drainage. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Spacious garage. Beautiful garden laid out to great advantage. Lawn, yew hedges, kitchen garden, orchard.

In all over an ACRE FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

KINGSWOOD AND BURGH HEATH c.2

5 minutes station and 12 minutes golf course.

MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Two reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Constant hot water. Garage. Matured garden of about

½ ACRE

FREEHOLD FOR SALE VACANT POSSESSION

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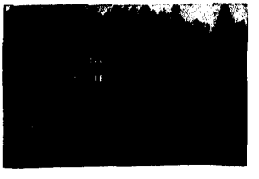
HASLEMERE, SURREY H/c.3

In a picked sun-trap position with panoramic views to the south-east, looking over the Sussex Weald.

The property stands about 600 ft. up in its own grounds of **5 ACRES.** *Shops, etc.,* ¾ mile. Ten bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms. Company's services. Garages. Two cottages (vacant possession). Beautiful gardens designed by Miss Gertrude Jekyll.

PRICE £12,000



Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., Haslemere 953/4, and 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 807).

SEVENOAKS AND MAIDSTONE c.4

FASCINATING 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Lounge hall and dining room, both panelled, 2 other reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 having basins h. and c., 3 bathrooms. All companies' mains. Garage for 3, with chauffeur's rooms over. Also excellent cottage. Beautiful grounds with hard tennis court, swimming pool, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all about

6¼ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £16,750, SUBJECT TO CONTRACT

Recommended as something unique by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (*Tel.: Kensington* 1490. *Extn.* 806).

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(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.

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THE WILTON ESTATE, SOUTH WILTS

Near SALISBURY

An outlying portion of this old estate.

3,000 ACRES

in a compact block and in a ring fence.

Running from the Ebble Valley to the hill ridge. Some of the most honest

CORN AND DAIRY LAND

in the south of England, comprising

FIVE LARGE FARMS

well known and of outstanding merit each with

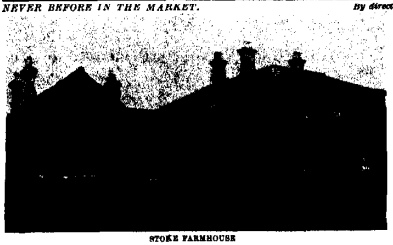
RESIDENCES OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER

let on Yearly Tenancies to excellent tenants.

30 COTTAGES

Accommodation meadows. Valuable water cress bed. Trout fishing in the chalk stream and good partridge shoot in hand.

To be SOLD BY AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, during MAY, 1947.



STOKE FARMHOUSE

Illustrated particulars and plans, price 5/-, in due course from the Resident Agent: Major B. W. PARKER, Wilton Estate Office; the Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & FEW, 1, Howard Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, and from the Auctioneers, as above.

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39, STATION ROAD, EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX. (Tel.: Edgware 0123.)

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Within easy reach of Bakerloo and L.M.S. Stations, shops, churches, buses and Green Line coaches.

A SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-DESIGNED, DOUBLE-FRONTED, DETACHED RESIDENCE

Luxuriously decorated, in first-class condition, ready for immediate occupation.

The conveniently planned accommodation, on two floors only, comprises: 4 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maid's sitting room, well-fitted kitchen, cloakroom, fine entrance hall.

Outside: The well-stocked, laid-out gardens (planned for economical upkeep) extend to approximately **HALF AN ACRE**, with pleasant wooded surroundings. Large garage (to take 2-3 cars), potting shed, greenhouse, etc.

ALL MAIN SERVICES AND CENTRAL HEATING INSTALLED.

PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

Available with immediate VACANT POSSESSION or later by arrangement.

Some Carpets, Curtains, etc., available if required.

View by Special Appointment Only, with Owner's Agent, as above.

SLOane 8141

WILLIAM WILLETT LTD.

SLOANE SQUARE, S.W.1

and Branches

DEVONSHIRE, NEAR OKEHAMPTON. AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE of 6-8 bedrooms fitted basins, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and offices. Garage 2 cars. Main services. **74 ACRES** with excellent farmhouse, stabling, cowhouse and dairy, etc. Farm implements and pedigree herd at valuation. **£17,500 FREEHOLD.** —WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., as above.

SURREY HILLS. A well situated **MODERN RESIDENCE** with lovely views in delightful grounds of **ONE ACRE.** 4-5 bedrooms (2 fitted basins), bathroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. Garage. Main services. **£4,500 FREEHOLD.** Photographs available. Recommended.—WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., as above.

BERKSHIRE, 1½ hours of London. **A 17TH-CENTURY THATCHED AND TIMBERED COUNTRY COTTAGE,** 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. Main services. Garage (a Tudor barn.) ¾ **ACRE.** Photographs available. **£3,250 FREEHOLD.**—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., as above.

WIMBLEDON, near the Common. **A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE** in a delightful situation, 6-7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good domestic offices. Garage and stables with rooms over. Large garden. Oak floors. Central heating. Main services. **£12,000 FREEHOLD.** Recommended. —WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., as above.

BEMBRIDGE, ISLE OF WIGHT. FOUR-ROOM PERIOD COTTAGE with bathroom and kitchen. Main services. Garden and Garage. **£2,000 FREEHOLD.**—WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD., as above.

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WINCHESTER (TEL. 2451)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

HAMPSHIRE

In the Meon Valley district.

"GREAT TECKS," WICKHAM

Charming modern Residence, perfectly equipped and in excellent order throughout.

Entrance hall with cloakroom, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices.

COMPANY'S GAS, WATER AND ELECTRICITY. GARAGE.

Attractive grounds with tennis court, paddock and cose box.

2¾ ACRES

For Sale by Auction at an early date.

Particulars and order to view from JAMES HARRIS & SON, Land Agents, Jewry Chambers, Winchester (Tel.: 2451).

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

HAMPSHIRE

On the borders of the New Forest, 1 mile from Romsey, 10 from Winchester.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

In good structural and decorative order and ready for immediate occupation. South-east aspect.

Four reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, good domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

TWO GARAGES. MATURED GROUNDS.

1¼ ACRES

For Sale privately.

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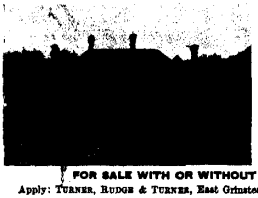
TURNER, RUDGE & TURNER,

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX. (TEL. 700/1.)

ASHDOWN FOREST

Between Chelwood gate and Nutley. Unrivalled position on Southern Slope

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE



11 bed, 4 bath, 5 reception. Usual offices.

MAIN WATER

ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

Garage. Stabling. Flat. 2 Modern Cottages. Grounds and land of

27 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE WITH OR WITHOUT COTTAGES

Apply: TURNER, RUDGE & TURNER, East Grinstead, Sussex. (Tel.: 700/1.)

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN

77, GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON, W.1. (Mayfair 7666)

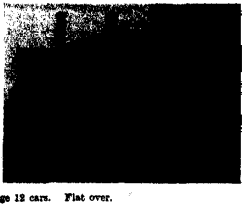
SUSSEX

Freehold For Sale

111 ACRES

Four reception rooms, fine panelled hall, 18 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, modern tiled domestic offices, dairy.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT



Garage 12 cars. Flat over.

5 COTTAGES, AIRPLANE HANGAR, LAUNDRY, VARIOUS OUTHOUSES

EMINENTLY SUITABLE AS SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION

The Tower, CAWOOD CASTLE.

CENTURIES OLD ABBEYS, castles, mansions . . . furnishings and decorations, priceless heirlooms of craftsmen of the past—these are the historic background of the Yorkshire of to-day with its thousands of craftsmen skilled in so many trades.

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The Yorkshire Post

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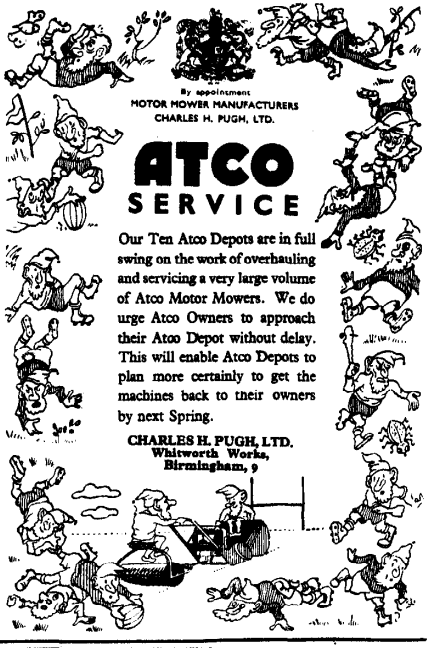

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At PERTH on February 10th, 11th and 12th: also at ABERDEEN on February 13th, and INVERNESS on February 20th.

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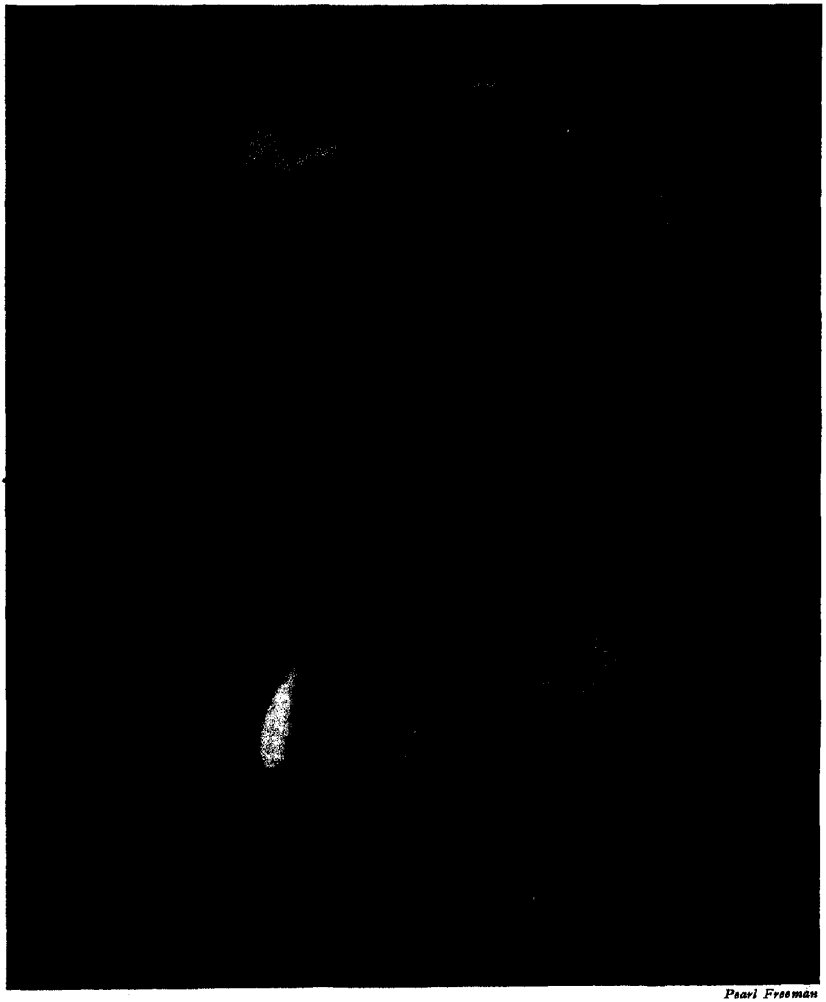
COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CI No. 2611 JANUARY 31, 1947



Pearl Freeman

LADY RUSSELL

Lady Russell is the elder daughter of Sir John and Lady Prestige, of Bourne Park, Bishopsbourne, Kent. Her marriage to Sir Charles Ian Russell, Bt., only son of the late Captain Sir Alec Russell, Bt., and of Mrs. Faviell, of Huckamoor, Effingham Common, Surrey, took place on January 18

COUNTRY LIFE

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FARM TENANCIES

BOTH organisations, the Central Landowners' Association and the National Farmers' Union, representing agricultural landowners and farmers, have accepted the underlying principles of the Agriculture Bill, believing that a measure on some such lines is necessary to give security to British agriculture and ensure its progressive development. Naturally enough, those bodies have made reservations and criticisms. They differ on some points, but it is satisfactory to know that the N.F.U. makes no bones about its attachment to the landlord and tenant system. Two of the three partners in agriculture want to see our land tenure system brought up-to-date rather than abolished. The third partner, if the opinion of the politically-minded farm-workers' unions is a true reflection, thinks otherwise. But it is questionable whether the majority of genuine farm-workers are anxious to see the State taking the place of the private landowner in farming.

The private landowner carries responsibilities that go far beyond those of a mere receiver of rent. These responsibilities are well understood in the countryside, and there is no inclination to absolve the landowner from his duties. The Agriculture Bill seeks to define more closely the landowner's responsibilities to his tenant, particularly in the equipment of farms for economical production in these days of higher farm wages. Under the Bill the tenant farmer who wants almost any improvement that can be considered reasonable will be able to get the owner's consent, either willingly or under threat of intervention by the Minister of Agriculture. It is only right that the tenant should pay some increased rent to cover such improvements, and that there should be more ready means of revising farm rentals, which in many cases to-day fall below the level needed to give the owner the financial means to maintain and improve his property in accordance with modern ideas.

A real difference arises between the two agricultural bodies over the new powers in the Bill to restrict the landlord's right to give notice to quit to a tenant. Unless the Bill is amended a notice to quit will not be valid unless the Minister gives his consent, and the test to be applied by the Minister is whether the change of occupation is likely to result in the more efficient use of the holding for agricultural purposes. This means in effect that a landlord will never be able to get rid of a tenant who is a reasonably efficient farmer. He may be an objectionable man in other ways, but if his farming satisfies the efficiency test he can stay on until the end of his natural days. There is one exception. If the landlord who at present owns the land wishes to farm it himself, or through a child or grandchild, the Minister is not required to withhold his consent, even if the proposed change is not likely to result in increased efficiency.

It is doubtful whether this almost complete security of tenure which the N.F.U. has accepted will prove to be in the best interests of agriculture. How many Service men or other new entrants into farming will get the tenancy of farms if landowners are unable to make occasional changes? Moreover, too much security for the tenant and the constant references in the Bill to the Minister's supreme powers may discourage landowners from taking a lively personal interest in the way in which the farms on their estates are managed. These clauses in the Bill go too far in denying the landowner's rights over the use of his property.

All kinds of horrors can be read into this Bill, but with some amendments the measure can be made to work smoothly enough if landowners and farmers will exercise their full responsibilities on the agricultural executive committees in the counties and the other bodies where they have a place. It is true that one clause in this Bill requires the committee members to comply with the directions of the Minister, conveyed, no doubt, by some official, but it would be fatal to agriculture's future if those selected by their fellows to administer agricultural policy in the counties became mere ciphers, to be used at will by the Minister, or more probably by the officials of his department. There is a great wealth of common-sense and public spirit in the counties. The Minister, if he is wise, will determine to use it to full advantage.

"BUT WHERE'S THE LOST YOUNG MAN?"

A GOLDEN leaf spins through the drowsy air,
Like largesse scattered by a languid hand;
Under the dreaming sky the tall trees stand
And wait the winter storms.
Oh well remembered autumn days at Kew!
These are the glades and vistas that we knew
Before the world turned upside down.
But though the same tranced stillness broods
Over the classic lawns and woods,
A whisper stirs the grasses
Where, as a portent, passes
An old man with a scythe.

FREDA C. BOND.

CITY v. L.C.C.

THE existence of two town-planning authorities within metropolitan London—the Court of Common Council for the City, and the L.C.C. for the county—is one of those apparent anomalies that are contrary to theoretic principle. It has also long been a thorn in the side of County Hall. Under the Town and Country Planning Bill the City loses its status as a planning authority, becoming merged in the L.C.C. for planning purposes, although such relatively modest cities as Canterbury and York retain theirs because they are county boroughs. The City has naturally protested vigorously, and the matter will no doubt be hotly debated, for it has complicated ramifications. Prestige and tradition must not stand in the way of unification if by that means admittedly unsatisfactory conditions can be improved. On the other hand, the City represents a concentration of specialised intelligences and interests of no less national importance than the County of London, and as such is even better entitled to control its own plan than provincial communities. It will be objected that the City of London's planning proposals showed no great enlightenment, while those of the L.C.C. notably did; which can be countered by pointing, in other spheres, to the way over-centralisation is beginning to paralyse administration. The problem is clearly a practical one to be solved by empirical means. The City now has two first-rate consultants, and there is no time to be lost in reaching a finite plan, as it would be by altering the whole organisation. Closer integration is clearly needed, but, rather than subordinating the City to the County (which is itself subject to the Ministry), the best method might well be to do both under an *ad hoc* ministerial commission of metropolitan development.

METROPOLITAN AMENITIES

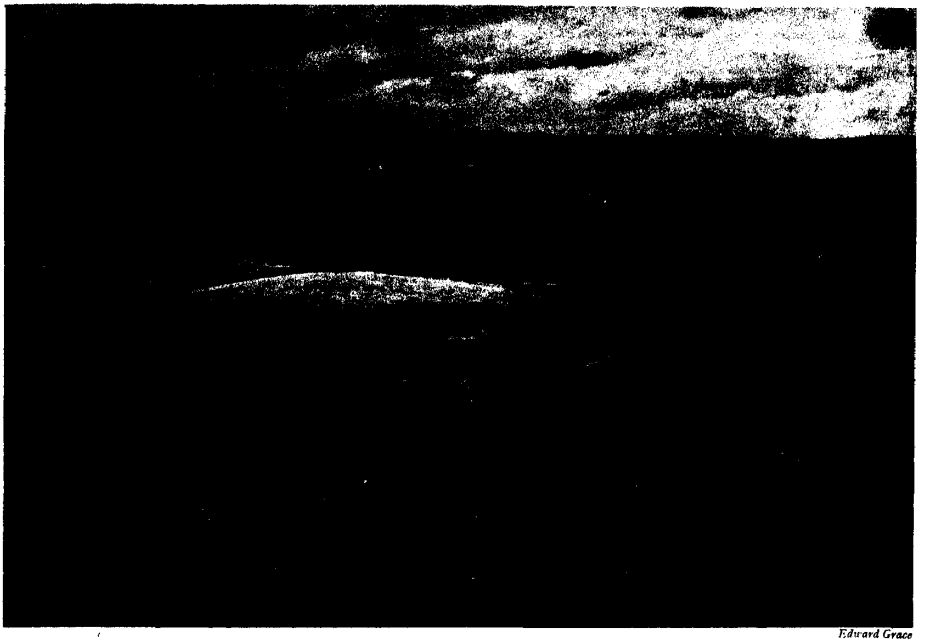
HOW closely City and L.C.C. are allied in their interests, yet how dependent realisation of their plans is on factors that no fusion would overcome, is vividly illustrated by the proposed enlarged power station on Bankside, opposite St. Paul's. On the issue of the enquiry now in progress hangs the principle enunciated in the County of London Plan that the south bank from Westminster to London Bridge should be gradually developed as gardens overlooked by offices and flats. This has always been opposed as idealistically impracticable by the Port of London; and now the electricians (soon to be a national body) contend that the City will not get enough current unless their plant occupies a big section of this garden frontage. In this instance the Electricity Commissioners and Minister of Town and Country Planning are the judges, and the public will probably feel more confidence in their decision than if it rested with County Hall alone; which supports the argument adduced above for a metropolitan planning commission. A comparable issue is raised by the repairs needed to the Mansion House. It has been proposed that, to ease traffic congestion at the Bank, the Mansion House should be moved to a site adjoining the Guildhall, so forming a compact civic centre. There is little doubt that metropolitan amenities would thereby be much benefited, and that the City Corporation takes a poor view of the proposal. Here again, decision by an impartial third party seems called for, before full repairs are put in hand.

OUR RACKETS PLAYERS OVERSEAS

WE have of late grown, not without reason, so very humble about our game-playing abilities that it is comforting to see that there is one game in which we can still hold our own, and that is the great game of rackets. Our team has been earning plenty of victories in Canada, and that against not only the best Canadian players but also the best from the United States. It is true that the Canadian singles escaped us, but only after a tremendous match between Robert Grant, the American amateur who is a candidate for the World's Open Championship, and our own Amateur Champion, J. H. Pawle. It seems to have produced a magnificent exhibition, in which Pawle at one time held an almost winning lead, but was just worn down in the end. Even in this defeat there was consolation in that the match was one between Eton and Harrow, Grant having as a schoolboy first played for Eton. In the doubles, Pawle, with C. S. Crawley as his partner, had his vengeance, since they beat Grant and another fine American player well known here, C. C. Pell. The fact that Crawley had not played in the singles and was therefore the freshest man of the four was doubtless an advantage, but it was a fine win. It is a sad pity that so noble a game as rackets is suffering from the paucity of courts, for it has as a game all the qualities of greatness.

CRYSTAL PALACE 1951?

IT is difficult not to be impressed by the arguments for using the Crystal Palace site for the proposed great exhibition of 1951. Good communications already exist, the site is both magnificent and unoccupied, and large enough, surely, for anything we are likely to get built and finished in the time available. The idea of closing Hyde Park for five years, which is what the most favoured alternative amounts to, is, frankly, preposterous, while any other equivalent site would have to be somewhere out in the Home Counties. Additional bias in favour of the Crystal Palace is given by the hope that thereby the design selected for the reconstruction may be consigned to oblivion. The adjudicators on the competition said that they chose it for its practical plan. That may be so; but a less inspiring elevation—resembling an infinitely protracted suburban cinema—or one that took less advantage of its unique position, could scarcely be imagined. However, the likelihood that, at the present speed of production, any exhibition intended for 1951 will be ready before 1961 is so remote that the discussion of a site for it is largely academic.



Edward Grace

WINTER SUNSHINE AMONG THE RADNORSHIRE HILLS

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

IN the early days of the war, when the Government intervened between the hen and her owner, laying down various regulations as to the number of birds that might be kept, I managed to get into a small but exclusive class called the Small Poultry Keepers. The qualification for admission into this select community was based on one's poultry antecedents, and if one had kept 100 birds before the war one was entitled to draw rations for 25. At least I think this was the order, but as, even with the help of a relay of wet towels, I was never able to understand any of the orders emanating from food control offices, and as I was never certain how many birds I had on the place before Hitler walked into Poland, my return had to be what is called approximate. This did not mean that one drew food sufficient for 25 birds, of course, for there is no connection whatsoever between rations and food, but one had sufficient bulk to fill the crops of 12½ with some mixture of unknown origin, which looked nasty and smelt worse, and which I do not think contained a single calory, whatever that may look like.

* * *

AS I have said, the Small Poultry Keeper class was very exclusive socially, for, although one was not entitled to put the letters S.P.K. after one's name, which might have been misleading, one did not treat an ordinary Backyarder quite as an equal, and, moreover, as one was not in the business for financial reasons one felt, as an amateur, superior to the Large Poultry Keepers or professionals, who had to sell to packing stations and receive half as much again for their eggs as the public paid. Another point that made membership of the S.P.K. so distinctive was that the *nouveau riche*, as it were, could not climb up into it from the backyard, for membership was reserved for those with, what one might call, a poultry pedigree dating back, not to 1066 perhaps, but to pre-September, 1939, days, which seem almost as far away.

* * *

IT must be admitted that, except for the respect with which one was treated by one's friends, especially those who aspired to half a dozen eggs occasionally, the members of the S.P.K. did not cut much ice officially, and, but for the request three or four times a year to fill up a form in duplicate showing the number of bulls, steers, cows, heifers and sows in profit one owned and the amount of binder twine one had with which to tie them up, no notice was taken of the community. We had to be most careful, also, not to exceed the limit of 25 birds in any circumstances. I got what the Army calls a "raspberry" and nearly lost my S.P.K.-ship for going beyond this quota. If one sat a hen on eggs, one had to watch her carefully, and every time a chick hatched one had to rush down to the poultry-yard to wring the neck of the first bird one could catch. The only way to avoid this was by sending in a return where the figures were not quite correct, and, whatever the extent to which the morals of this country may have deteriorated during the war, I flatly refuse to believe that anyone has sunk quite as low as this, even in the peace.

All the above was jotted down well over a year ago, when, on receipt of a most cheerful and friendly communication from the Minister of Agriculture, I jumped to the conclusion that the end of rationing was in sight, and to celebrate it was going to write an important autobiographical work entitled: *Through the War in a Poultry-Run* by an S.P.K., with a foreword by my corn merchant. The first thing one is taught in the poultry world, however, is that very true maxim: "Do not count your chickens before they are hatched," and now all the glorious prospects of freedom and increased stock, which had been arranged for us by Mr. Williams's predecessor, have vanished utterly, and instead of drawing food sufficient for 12½ hens, as I have done for five long years, I am now receiving enough only for 6¼.

* * *

WHEN I first looked at the picture of a Sussex shepherd complete with crook and two sheepdogs in Mr. Garry Hogg's article, *A 200-Mile Walk on the Ridge Way*, in COUNTRY LIFE, I was under the impression that Mr. Hogg had taken the photograph forty long years ago, and not on his recent walk along the old pre-Roman highways of England. My reason for thinking this was that the shepherd was wearing his trousers tied beneath the knees with pieces of string, which were called yarks in England and bowyangs in Australia, and that this system of keeping the lower ends of the garments well away from the mud, which was general throughout agricultural England when I was young, died out almost completely after the 1914-18 war, and I have not seen a yark for nearly forty years.

There was one detail of this photograph of the shepherd on the Downs that definitely dated it and proved convincingly that Mr. Hogg was not committing an anachronism, and this was the series of anti-glider trip-wires marring the landscape in the background. When yarks were worn generally throughout the land we were only just beginning to think about aeroplanes, and certainly had not foreseen the days when the peaceful whale-backed downs of

Sussex would be embellished with hideous barriers to hinder invasion by air.

* * *

I AM not certain if one ought to write anything about birds' breakfast-tables in these days of freedom, since I am not at all sure that a citizen has any rights over the disposal of the "unconsumed portion of the day's ration," as the Army have it. There is rather an unpleasant sound about the "unconsumed portion of the day's ration," and I always envisage an unsavoury mass of bacon rind, chop bones, gristle ends of joints and bread-crusts (for I have never yet met an O.R. who regarded the crust of a loaf as anything but offal), but actually the unconsumed portion is usually merely a row of unopened tins in the quartermaster's store, and sometimes nothing but a few figures in a ration book.

Despite the ration difficulty, however, we do manage to keep the Breakfast-table Club open, though, like so many of our own clubs, it is not quite up to the standard of other days, or even that of the lean war years. Sometimes, when a tit picks over a bit of boiled potato with obvious distaste, one feels he is saying: "Why can't this country of ours import a few of those coconuts we used to have hung up for us all the winter?"

* * *

WITH the advent of the cold snap before Christmas, most of the old members turned up present and correct with their same little idiosyncrasies. The blue tits still sit down to meals; the chaffinches and robins usually fight a short one-round contest in the air over the table before the winner alights; the nuthatches' manners have not improved, and as before they treat the table as a snack bar, carrying off more than their ration to a secret store; the hedge-sparrow, as of old, is afflicted with a class consciousness that does not permit her to mix with the Upper Ten, so that she eats the crumbs that fall to the ground from the table; the marsh-tits are most regular, but very unassuming members; and the long-tailed tits never demean themselves by attending, unless there is snow on the ground and the thermometer is registering at least 12 degrees of frost. The only thing in the nature of bird news I have to record is that the coal-tits have rejoined the club after an absence of nearly three years. Either there are six of them, or the original pair, in an endeavour to make up for lost time and undrawn rations, are taking far more than their share of the food provided.

* * *

THERE are two points concerning tits about which I am never certain. One is whether the coal-tit should be spelt "cole" or "coal," and the other is whether there *is* any difference between a marsh-tit and a willow-tit. At the Jubilee dinner of COUNTRY LIFE I sat next to a well-known ornithologist (one of those bird people who write most attractively about birds without being aggressively learned) and she asked me if I had ever been able to distinguish between a marsh-tit and a willow-tit. I said that to the best of my belief I had never seen a willow-tit and, as my bird book, Thorburn's, did not recognise a special variety, I was prepared to accept that ruling, since the bird is far too small to be split up into two portions. We therefore agreed not to know the willow-tit, but I expect we shall get into very severe trouble with some ornithologists over this decision.

* * *

ONE of the peculiar little vagaries of the Clerk of the Weather is that, whenever he decides on a slight fall of snow for the south of England, he almost invariably repents after an inch or so has been deposited and orders a general thaw. About 6 o'clock in the evening, when the roads are covered with liquid slush, he changes his mind again and switches on a stiff frost, so that on the following morning the B.B.C. is in a position to state that all the highways in the south are dangerous, and that great care should be taken when rounding corners.

* * *

IN the days when I considered tobogganing one of the finest of winter sports I was always most grateful to the Clerk of the Weather for the frost that followed the thaw and made the hillside so glassy that the small home-made toboggan, instead of pulling up in the soft snow at the foot of the slope, charged on until it went through a prickly blackthorn hedge, or crashed against the pig-sties. Now that charging through blackthorn hedges and bumping into pig-sties no longer amuses me, and I have to drive a car instead, I am not so grateful.

It was on one of these mornings recently, when I was gingerly making my way along a very icy surface, that I noticed a field mouse crossing the road in front of me. I do not think he found progress quite as difficult as I did, but he was picking his way very carefully and moving slowly. Then suddenly over the hedgerow shot a brown shape with up-raised wings, and a kestrel swooped down on him. I wrote the poor little mouse off as the falcon's meat ration, but I was wrong, for he saw the danger just in time and jinked in Waterloo Cup fashion, so that the kestrel, missing him entirely, hit the road and skidded along the icy surface for some distance. Using the most reprehensible language, the bird then rose into the air and, turning rapidly, swooped a second time. Once again the mouse made his admirably-timed lateral leap, and once again the kestrel hit the road, to slide helplessly into the long grass of the verge. When it attacked for the third time it was too late, for the field mouse was under cover in the hedgerow, and probably relaying over the rodent wireless the information that the roads were highly dangerous.

DROWSY SHIPS

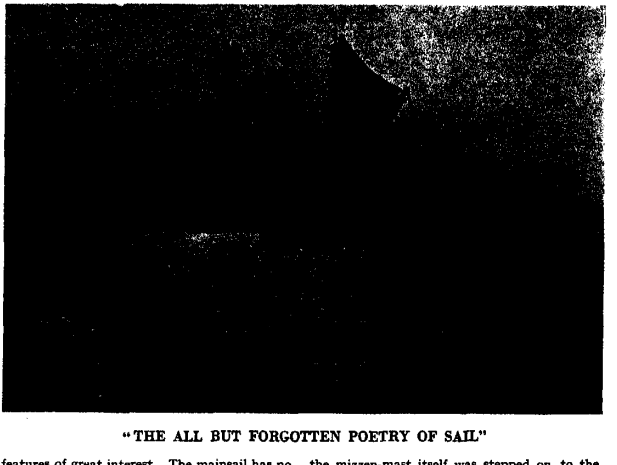
By A. G. PEARSON

I LIVE in a house-boat on the River Orwell in Suffolk, in the angle of the bend between Potter's Reach and Butterman's Bay. At high tide the view is of a mile-wide sweep of water fringed by farm lands and low wooded bluffs. It is a delightful and secluded spot, with only the occasional passing of a small steam freighter to remind us of industrial Ipswich, less than six miles upstream. Much more in keeping with its character was the tall brown-winged barge seen creeping down the channel at an early hour this morning, while the mists were yet on the river. Scarcely moving against woods and sky, she belonged to the mystery and stillness of the hour.

A drowsy ship of some yet older day.

Sometimes half a dozen or more of these fine boats, in stately procession, will pass the yachts and small fry of our crowded anchorage. There is no braver sight on earth, as they come down on the ebb with a full spread of red-brown canvas, loaded hulls sunk deep and blunt bows smashing through the tide. One knows then, with profound regret, that a thing of beauty is passing from us—the all but forgotten poetry of sail.

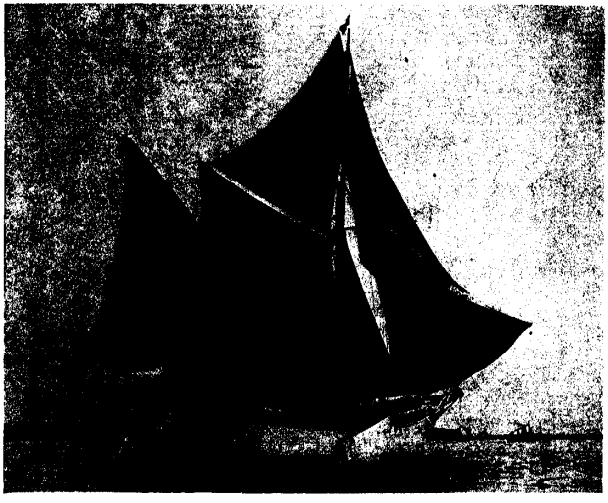
At all seasons a number of their wooden hulls are drawn up beside us, for dismantling or refitting, on the raised gravel of Pin Mill hard. However doubtful their future may be, they are still a striking feature of East Coast estuaries, and will doubtless remain so for many years to come, since, like Norman churches, they were built to last, with a lavish expenditure of material. Among them, before the war, were several still active centenarians. In an age when craftsmanship is too much fettered by considerations of utility, there is something particularly satisfying in their mighty timbers, heavy pitch-pine spars, and massive rudders, lee-boards and other fittings. The quaintly gilded scrolls on bows and transom belong a[illegible] to a more generous and leisured age.



"THE ALL BUT FORGOTTEN POETRY OF SAIL"

To the initiated the rig presents many features of great interest. The mainsail has no boom or gaff, but is fastened at the peak to a vast diagonal spar called a sprit, which is about sixty feet long and more than a foot thick where the lower end is slung to the mainmast. There is also a small mizzen sprit-sail in the stern, which is mainly of use for turning about while tacking, the mizzen-sheet being secured to the outboard end of the rudder. Until about 1880, when a steering-wheel began to replace the long tiller, the mizzen-mast itself was stepped on to the rudder-post. A few big barges, which are said to be "mule" rigged, have a mizzen boom-sail of much greater size and stepped farther back from the stern. These boats are almost ketches, with a sprit mainsail.

Top- and fore-sails are also carried, and less often a jib. The main- and fore-sheets each run on a transverse beam fixed just above the deck and known as a "horse." The heavy mainsail



"THERE IS SOMETHING PARTICULARLY SATISFYING IN THEIR MIGHTY TIMBERS, HEAVY PITCH-PINE SPARS AND MASSIVE RUDDERS . . . ."

conditions of shoal waters and cramped tidal creeks. She will wriggle up a narrow gut on the flood tide, with a cargo of coal, fertiliser, or even hay, perhaps to some quaint and somnolent quayside miles from the sea, where she will settle comfortably on the mud until the tide floats her again. The estuary sand-banks are her allies, for she can use their leeside as shelter during storms. Here at least, with her unique qualities of shallow draught, flat bottom, ease of handling, and ability to sail light without ballast, she has, for many decades, more than held her own against the power-driven cargo boat.

But it must not be supposed that she is a mere "ditch-crawler." About 1870 the London barges boldly essayed the open sea, and began to play an important part in our coast-wise and continental trade. They were soon plying regularly to the Channel and North Sea ports of Western Europe. Voyages have also been made to the Shetlands, County Donegal, Norway, Lisbon, British Guiana, the Amazon and the River Plate. During the war of 1914–18 the barge trade boomed, and some skipper-owners made fortunes—at considerable risk.

As sea boats the Thames barges are capable of fast runs, a speed of ten to twelve knots being common in good conditions. The time of forty-six hours between Weymouth and Hull, made in 1929, is by no means an isolated achievement. On the whole surprisingly few have been lost, though these trips are not without their hazards. Handling a loaded barge at sea, with perhaps not more than six inches of free-board, demands a high order of seamanship. The great weight of gear aloft, together with the absence of a keel, is sometimes a potential danger, and makes a sprit-sail barge an uncomfortable boat in a sea way. Of the several barges which have sailed the Atlantic most, if not all, were boom-rigged for the crossing.

The Thames sail-barge is certainly the oldest craft afloat in the *London river*, if not in British waters, for the rig goes back to the first days of fore-and-aft sail. Her earliest prototype was the old square-rigged "swim-headed" barge, which was used in the Thames during the early seventeenth century, or per-

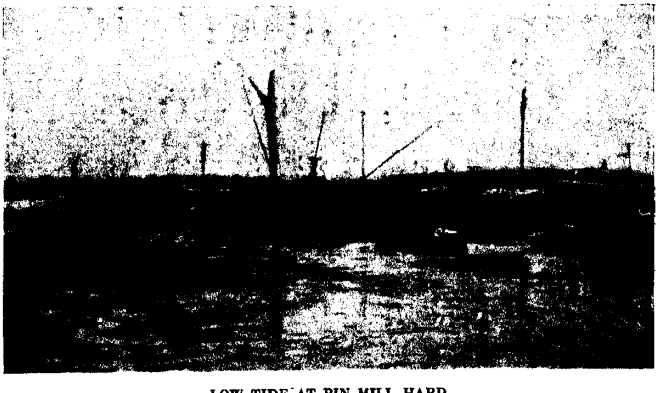
(*Right*)
THE MAST, SPARS AND RIGGING OF BARGES CAN BE LOWERED

may be drawn up easily and stowed like a theatre curtain, and the topsail also is fitted with a quick stowage tackle. Their attractive colour is due to frequent dressings with oil and red ochre, which preserves and renders them supple. This mixture is never allowed to dry and comes off readily on hands and clothing.

Masts and gear can be lowered and raised quickly for the purpose of "shooting" bridges, which is regularly practised on several inland runs. The bowsprit, which may be thirty feet in length or more, can also be lifted almost vertically, or steeved up to avoid fouling when in dock. The hull is generally of wood, though the biggest and most modern barges are often built of steel. It is flat-bottomed, very roomy, and of the type known as "chine-built," in other words square-cornered instead of curved between sides and floor. Massive lee-boards of three-inch oak are provided for use with a beam wind.

So small is a barge's draught that very little water is needed to float her; she will, the bargemen say, "go anywhere after a heavy dew." She can thus come close inshore without fear of grounding, a valuable asset in confined waters. When tacking she handles quickly and easily, and it is claimed that she will sail closer to the wind than most types of sailing craft. From the labour-saving standpoint, the excellence of her design may be judged from the fact that a crew of two can successfully operate a big sea-going barge capable of loading three hundred tons.

The Thames sailing barge is, in fact, an indigenous growth of the Thames, its estuary and approaches, where her full evolution took place. She is wonderfully suited to its special



LOW TIDE AT PIN MILL HARD

haps before. This was a very primitive vessel with a rectangular, box-like hull, not unlike a much enlarged punt, and the simplest form of sail. Two at least of the modern barge's principal features, the sprit-sail and lee-boards, were of Dutch origin, and probably became general in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The earliest detailed description which we possess, from Steel's *Rigging and Seamanship* of 1794, shows the sprit-sail barge of that day as substantially similar in plan to the modern vessel.

During the nineteenth century the top-sail and the mizzen were introduced, and the old "swim-head" or sloping punt-like bow gave way to the round straight-stemmed bow of to-day. The cutter, or boom-rigged barge, at one time common on the Thames, became obsolete because it lacked the quick-handling devices of the sprit-sail rig. In 1863 the Annual Barge Sailing Match was started in the Thames by Mr. Henry Dodd, and became an important incentive to improved design and efficiency, as well as a very fine sporting event. Soon afterwards similar races were instituted on the Medway and the Blackwater.

During the last fifty years design has changed but little, though many steel hulls have been built and barges have increased considerably in size. Two main types may be recognised to-day. The river barge, which is often without a bow-sprit, plies in the Thames estuary between the ports of London, Rochester, Maidstone and elsewhere. A few of the old "stumpy" barges, with a loftier sprit but no top-sail, were still to be seen on the Thames before the war. The larger coasting barge is at present mainly employed on coastwise traffic, and many of those seen on the Orwell are engaged in the transport of grain or flour between the London and Ipswich mills. From the Orwell at least, the pre-war continental passages have not yet been resumed.

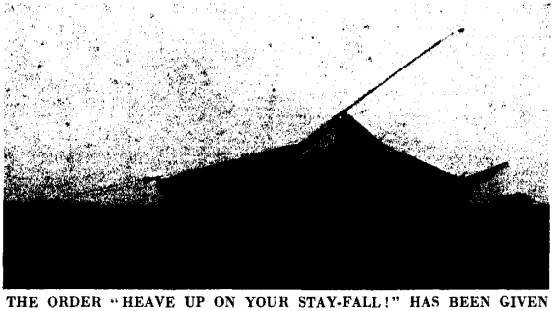
Perhaps the most significant of modern innovations is the auxiliary motor, which has been fitted into many sail-barges. The installation of even a small engine involves certain technical and financial problems, but there is no doubt that herein lies her best hope of a future as a coasting trader. For in spite of her many special advantages, the unassisted sail-barge has one serious failing, which counts increasingly in her disfavour. Owing to her complete dependence on wind and tide, a very wide margin in time of delivery must be allowed. The *Alf Everard* made Hull from Weymouth in less than fifty hours, but the same journey, even without very exceptional ill-luck, may take as many days. A barge may have to spend weeks wind-bound before she can even start.

Between the wars the competition of the Dutch motor barge was severely felt, even in our own coastwise trade. It seems not unlikely that in time the sail-barge may be entirely replaced by vessels of this type, whose only grace is the plebeian one of utility. With her final passing a grand tradition of seamanship will also have ended, for the handful of men who during the last half century have manned the barges are among the finest and ablest seamen in the world. Thanks mainly perhaps to the Barge Sailing Matches, many names, both of men and ships, will be honoured as long as the great days of sail are remembered.

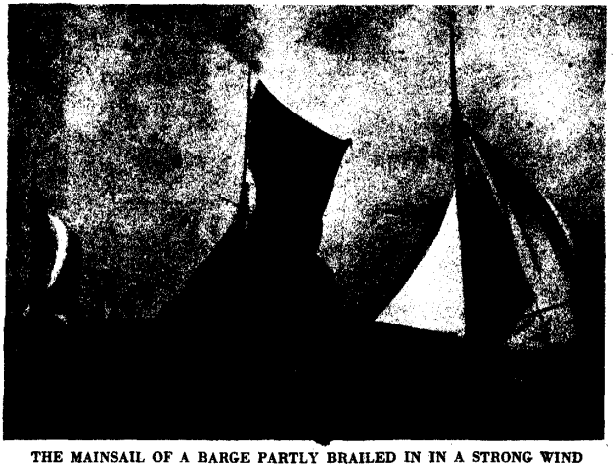
Within sight of our house-boat, a number of dismantled hulks are disintegrating slowly before the combined onslaughts of weather and tide. Apart from considerations of sentiment, it is sad to see so much sound timber and solid workmanship going to waste. But even such as these may begin life anew in quite another field of service. As one who fancies an amphibian home, I have noted, with deep interest, that a Kentish boat-building firm has begun to specialise in the conversion of sailing barges into house-boats. Since reading the notice I have indulged in much wishful thinking.

With her capacious hull and very large level floor space, a barge would make a really wonderful house-boat, palatial in its proportions when compared to our present by no means cramped quarters in a converted Thames lighter, which will sleep six with a squeeze. Better still would be a barge-yacht, in which comfort and sea-going qualities could be happily combined. For any lover of the sea, and of "drowsy ships," it would be hard indeed to imagine a more congenial home.

A HEAVILY-LADEN BARGE ON THE RIVER CROUCH. THE FORE-SAIL-SHEET IS ATTACHED TO A RING OF A WOODEN HORSE ON THE DECK



THE ORDER "HEAVE UP ON YOUR STAY-FALL!" HAS BEEN GIVEN AFTER SHOOTING A BRIDGE



THE MAINSAIL OF A BARGE PARTLY BRAILED IN IN A STRONG WIND

ELEHOG

By JOHN MOORE

WHEN I found the cardboard box with holes in its lid awaiting me on the hall table I took the usual precaution of holding it up to my ear; for in this way it is possible to make a rough-and-ready diagnosis of the contents of such boxes, with which kindly neighbours humour the whim of amateur naturalists. If there is a scrabbling of little feet I expect to find a lizard, a bat, a field mouse, or a mole trying to dig his way through the bottom of the box with an action like the breast-stroke of a strong swimmer. If there is a buzz, or a frantic drumming of wings, I take care to shut the windows before I look inside the box; for the captive will probably turn out to be a butterfly, a hawk moth, a cockchafer, one of those big dragonflies that look like dive-bombers, or even an infuriated hornet.

On this occasion, however, there was no sound at all—neither feet nor wings nor squeak nor chirrup; and that meant, in my experience, either that the prisoner was a caterpillar or that it was moribund: a shrew, perhaps, chewed by a cat, a nestling fallen out of a tree, or a leveret partially decapitated by the scythe.

But as it turned out the little beast inside it looked far from miserable; he was without exception the most contented little animal I had ever seen. He had made himself, already, a neat and cosy nest out of mosses and ferns that his captors had thoughtfully provided, and he lay there sleeping, curled nose to tail. When the light fell upon him, he stirred slightly and yawned. He was a very small hedgehog, so young that his prickles were not yet prickly, being no stiffer than coarse hair.

The first thing to do when little beasts arrive in cardboard boxes is to feed them; so I put some milk in a fountain-pen-filler and held it adjacent to the baby hedgehog's nose. His response to this trifling kindness endeared him to me immediately. Without opening his eyes, he widely opened his mouth; and without troubling to move his body, which was arranged so comfortably in the improvised nest, he sucked and sucked until the fountain-pen-filler was dry. Then he licked his nose with a pink tongue, closed his mouth, and resumed his slumbers.

This trustful acceptance of fate, this attitude of "open your mouth and shut your eyes and see what the good Lord sends you," this touching confidence that the world had nothing but good in store for him, was characteristic of the small urchin throughout his short life. When he grew too big for the box, he lived for a time among a pile of old clothes in a corner of our sitting-room. Accepting without question this bigger and better bed as a gift from a kindly Providence, he straightway made a new nest and promptly went to sleep in it. We placed a saucer of milk in the fireplace at the other end of the room, and two or three times a day, for our own amusement or for the entertainment of visitors, we removed the hedgehog from his nest and carried him across to the saucer. He never bothered to open his eyes to see what was in it. If it had contained hemlock or arsenic he would have trustfully lapped it up. When he had drunk the lot, he turned round, opened his eyes at last and waddled slowly back to his nest. He had discovered, while only a few weeks old, the secret of perfect happiness. He feared nothing and questioned nothing, desired nothing more than he had, ate and slept and dreamed no dreams.

His ponderous waddle, when he was on his way home full-fed from the saucer, resembled the action of a slightly drunken sailor; his hindquarters as he walked swayed gently from side to side. His brief and rather fat grey tail, and the genial appearance of his undulating backside, reminded one somewhat of a miniature elephant; and this got him his name. He was undoubtedly a hedge elephant, declared my wife; and, improving on this next day, she christened him Elehog.

Although he was far too wise ever to go out of his way in search of anything that didn't fall into his reach like manna from Heaven, he soon became both inquisitive and acquisitive about things that he happened to find in his path during his journeys from the saucer to his nest. If they seemed edible, he ate them; if not, he carried them home. Thus, when he encountered in the fireplace some paraffin firelighters, he devoured nearly half of one before we saw what he was up to and dragged him away; and apart from acting as a gentle purge the strange meal did him no harm. If he met with a pair of boots he would always lick the polish off them before proceeding on his way. As for less edible things, he seemed to like them for their own sake and not for their utility, as misers love their gold; for if he found a matchstick he would pick it up, carrying it in his mouth like a retriever, and take it to his nest, where he kept a little pile of matchsticks, bits of string, ribbons, cinders and scraps of paper. But I repeat, he never deliberately sought these things; that would have been far too much trouble, that would have been a waste of precious eating- and sleeping-time, that would have been incompatible with the dignity of a small Elehog. He merely accepted gratefully whatever the gods sent him; and he was rewarded by a multitude of such presents, because it was fun to drop ribbons and matchsticks into his homeward path.

It is often said that hedgehogs are excessively verminous; but we never found any fleas on Elehog, although he would sometimes pause in the course of his slow and dignified walk home to scratch himself in a contemplative way with his hind leg. Probably baby hedgehogs catch their parasites from their mothers; and Elehog's mother had disappeared soon after he was born. Berry-picking school-children had discovered him abandoned like Moses among some rushes in a hedgeside ditch; and his mother, for all we know, may have found her way into a gypsies' pot or been run over by a car, which is a common accident among hedgehogs when they wander short-sightedly and far afield in the early autumn nights.

Anyhow, Elehog's stiffening bristles gave shelter to nothing that jumped or crawled; and it was because of his careless habits that he had to be banished from our sitting-room in the end. His nest was removed to a back room where in his easy-going and contented fashion he quickly settled down and began to add quantities of raffia and binder-twine to his store of ribbons, matchsticks and string. We had thought of turning him out into the garden, but he was still very small and we were afraid lest our neighbour's dog, notoriously allergic to hedgehogs, might discover him before he had retired to a secret hibernaculum. Winter was coming on, and he was very comfortable in the back room. We filled a second saucer with some crisp wheat-flakes which he carried one by one into his bed and from time to time devoured with a loud crunching noise, as if he were cracking nuts. The first frosts, however, made him even more slumbrous than he had been before; he woke up only on the mildest days and made less frequent journeys to the two saucers for a drink of milk or to collect another wheat-flake to increase his winter store. In his heap of old shirts, surrounded by his numerous and oddly assorted possessions, the little capitalist dozed happily and continued to practise his peaceful philosophy of live and let live.

Alas, it is too harsh a world for such gentle philosophers; it is too full of roughs and toughs with hungry bellies and long teeth. In one of the floor-boards of the back room there was a small hole caused by dry-rot, and out of this hole one night there crawled the swift assassin. We can only guess what happened after that. Perhaps the rat, lithe and silent and terrible, crept upon Elehog as he slept and slew him as Macbeth slew Duncan; perhaps Elehog, who was so trustful and unquestioning, accepted his murderer as merely another gift of the good Providence—and went forward without fear or doubt to play a game with him. It must surely have happened that way; for Elehog's prickles were already stiff and sharp, and they provided him with a ready defence if it had occurred to him to use it. But he had not learned, he had never needed, to use it; in all the three months he was with us we had never known him to curl up, and he would allow himself to be picked up and handled without even troubling to raise his backward-sloping spines.

I can imagine his waddling slowly towards the hateful rat and sniffing it with the same friendly inquisitiveness with which he sniffed boots and matchsticks and bits of string; and then, I suppose, it was quickly over, for the assassin had him by the throat. Poor little Elehog discovered too late what pacifists wiser than he have often discovered too late, that there is a kind of aggression that doesn't even allow you sufficient time to turn the other cheek. You can't reason with a rat any more than you can negotiate with a bomb. So much for live and let live!

His slayer dragged Elehog to the hole, where we found him in the morning, jammed halfway down it by his prickles, gnawed and bloody, with his hind legs stiffly sprawled out, and his absurd backside and his short, fat, elephant-grey tail ridiculously pointing at the ceiling: nothing peaceful, nothing comforting, nothing in the least heroic about that ending, only the ancient grotesquerie of violent death, the cruel parody of a lifelike attitude, which is always the signature of the roughs and toughs when they write their sneering answer to gentle creatures who practise the philosophy of live and let live.

WISDOM FROM PUBLILIUS SYRUS
(circa 44 B.C.)

ANY possession that you well could spare
Is but a burden and increases care.

A reckless thirst for vengeance it betrays
To set your next-door neighbour's house ablaze.

Are you obscure? Be not for that dismayed:
Even a single hair will cast a shade.

No stroke of luck so good but you can find
Something in it that isn't to your mind.

The man who comes to know he is a fool
Has learnt at least some wisdom in Life's school.

The master who's afraid to dominate
His staff, himself lives in the menial state.

DENIS TURNER.

WAITING FOR RAIN

I AM not changed who keep
This sun-hushed place;
Earth's diamond glass has bared
No different face.

Nothing is altered yet:
The traveller goes
Bowed by the gate, the bee
Tilts the spread rose.

A boy cries from the copse,
Near harness rings,
Fitfully through the hedge
A linnet sings;

And hearing, I perceive
How ruthless fall
Beauty's bright strokes to-day;
But that is all:

All, until all shall change,
Leaf-curtains part,
The rose-cup overbrim,
And the empty heart.

D. FREEMAN LARKIN.

OLD ENAMELLED GLASS—I

By E. M. ELVILLE

1.—FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN ENAMELLED GLASS VESSELS

IN the eyes of the experienced collector, coloured glasses mark the highest point of artistic excellence ever reached by the glass-maker. Nothing further can be added to the beauty of a glass article than its elegance of form and its delicate colour. It may be argued by the purist, therefore, that the deliberate decoration of glass by means of enamels is anathema, similar to the over-emphasis of the cut decoration of crystal glass that led to its decline at the end of the nineteenth century. It is true, moreover, that with the possible exception of the Romans, glass-makers have ever been tempted to neglect the opportunities of enhancement offered by the essential qualities of the glass itself and have devised many methods, both ingenious and artistic, in the attempt to render an object of glass more attractive. Enamelled glass must, perforce, come into this category.

The Roman craftsmen produced classical examples of those types of glass objects where utility and grace of form are blended and where the qualities inherent in the glass, such as tender shades of colour, were but barely emphasised by added decoration. Yet there is evidence that the Romans were skilled in the art of enamelling and specimens are extant where they used it with such artistic effect that even the most æsthetically minded critic would not deny them forgiveness. Such specimens are not numerous, however, and it has become a controversial matter as to whether enamelling was practised by the Romans to any great extent. It must not be overlooked that most specimens of Roman glass are found buried in damp places, and the prolonged weathering to which they have been subjected, causing extensive corrosion of the glass, would tend to destroy the softer natured enamels altogether.

The term enamelling as understood by ceramists may need to be explained. Enamel can be applied to the surface of a vessel of porcelain, earthenware or glass and consists of a pigment made up of a flux, which is a substance used to promote fusion, a metallic oxide which is the essential colouring agent, and a medium, such as oil or water, to give the pigment the consistency required for application with a brush or other means to the vessel being decorated. The specimen after decoration is then fired in a kiln so that the constituents of the enamel fuse together into a glassy substance. So that the specimen should not be distorted by the firing process, it is obviously necessary that the enamel should be the more readily fusible substance.

It would appear that the Romans used the same method as in modern processes, that is, of reducing the enamel to a fine powder and applying cold before firing, the only means by which delicate execution can be achieved. Specimens are preserved in several museums. Fig. 1 depicts fragments of Roman glass from the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, showing the use of quite a number of colours.

Following the collapse of the Roman Empire, the art of glass-making is lost in obscurity for a number of centuries, and so far as enamelled glass is concerned there is little or record until the revival of the art by the oriental glass-makers in the fourteenth century. The best-known examples of their craftsmanship are the enamelled lamps which were used for lighting mosques. Many are preserved in museums to-day, some fine examples being in the collection of oriental glass at the British Museum, while the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum is claimed to be the finest in Europe. A typical specimen is shown in Fig. 2, which illustrates a lamp of clear glass, painted in enamel colours, chiefly blue, red, white and gold. Round the neck are three verses from the Koran and on the body is the inscription "Glory to our Lord and the Sultan El Mâlik El Muzaffar, the wise and the just, pillar of the World and religion; may his victory be great." This probably refers to El Muzaffar, Sultan of Egypt, 1308-1310. The lamp is just under a foot in height.

Most of these enamelled mosque lamps are inscribed with the name of the artist who was responsible for the enamelling. The work in glass cannot be described as good, the merit being wholly in the decoration in enamel.

There is also preserved in the Slade Collection in the British Museum, a bottle enamelled with birds and an enamelled covered bowl, both probably of Egyptian origin. Such enamelled vessels as were brought into Western Europe were evidently much prized, for some are mentioned in the Royal Inventories of France. In 1380 Charles V had *trois pots de voirre rouge à la façon de Damas. Un petit voirre ouvré par dehors d images à la façon de Damas. Un bacis plat de voirre peint à façon de Demas, et une bordure d'argent esmaillé de France de Bourgogne. Une lampe de voirre ouvrée en façon de Demas sans aucune garnison.*

It can be seen from many specimens extant to-day that Damascus was the seat of this art up to the fifteenth century. The fall of Damascus in 1400 and the rise to fame of the Venetian workers which took place at this period were undoubtedly contributory causes in the decline of the art of enamelling practised by these ancient craftsmen.

The earliest examples of the skill of the glass enamellers of Murano, the island near Venice, appear to belong to the fifteenth century. A specimen in the Correr Museum at Venice is ascribed by Lazari to *circa* 1440. It is a cup of blue glass enamelled and gilt, the chief subjects being the portraits of a young man and a woman in medallions. It is, therefore, in all probability a marriage cup. Many other fine examples belonging to this period of Venetian enamelled glass are preserved; one, from the collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum is shown in Fig. 3. It is of an elaborate glass bowl enamelled in the style typical of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century.

Fig. 4 is from the same collection and is of a roundel in clear glass painted in gilt and coloured enamels. The specimen shows that the elaborate style persisted up to the middle of the sixteenth century.

2.—GLASS LAMP, PAINTED WITH ENAMEL COLOURS
Egyptian, fourteenth century

The free use of enamel and gilding would appear to indicate that the Venetian glass-makers were familiar with the products of Egypt and Damascus, the gilding especially showing signs of advancement in the art.

Enamelling by the Venetians was used as a means of decoration on both coloured and colourless glass. The cups and vases of the fifteenth century were usually rather massive, but in the sixteenth century, when extreme lightness and elegance of form were demanded by fashion, the drinking-glasses were too light to bear the heat of the enamelling furnace without losing their shape.

Enamelling was, therefore, to a great extent confined during the sixteenth century to tazze, bowls or salt-cellars. The form of decoration was chiefly coats-of-arms, the Lion of St. Mark, or merely flowers or dots, in place of the portraits and other elaborate subjects employed in the fifteenth century.

The change of style in decoration with form is well illustrated in Fig. 6, which is of a lightly fashioned goblet of clear glass painted in gilt and enamels.

It is claimed by most writers that enamelling went out of fashion in Italy about 1530, an opinion based no doubt on the forms of the existing specimens of glass of that period and the arms which were enamelled upon them.

To the French glass-makers of the sixteenth century can be attributed a small group of enamelled glasses that differs in all respects from any other. The colours are usually red, blue, white and dull yellow and differ from the Italian colours in shade, while the execution is more delicate. The style of decoration differs also from the Italian, being composed of small panels of scroll-work, the subjects being figures dressed in the costumes worn in France during the reign of Henry II, that is, during the middle of the sixteenth century. A collector who possesses specimens of this period is indeed fortunate, as they are exceedingly rare. There are two examples in the British Museum and a few at the Victoria and Albert, but a few still exist in private collections. An example is shown in Fig. 5 from the collection at the Victoria and Albert.

Garnier offers the opinion that these enamelled glasses came from Goult, a village in Provence, where a glassworks was established by an Italian, Benoît de Ferry.

Enamelled glass was also later produced in many other French glassworks. The same writer divides the Italian-French 16th-century enamelled glass into three distinct categories :—

1. Those characterised by exact imitation of Venetian form and style.
2. Those in which the decoration is carefully executed and in which gold is associated with enamel.
3. Those with no gold, in which the execution is carelessly done.

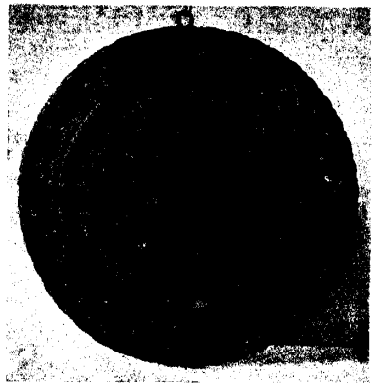
French enamelled glass persisted up to the eighteenth century, but it is difficult to suggest, with one or two exceptions, where the existing specimens were made.

Fig. 7 is an illustration of a glass bottle with enamelled decoration and dated 1729. It is characteristic of the conventional style of the period, the Italian influence of the sixteenth century having been entirely lost.

Photographs copyright Victoria and Albert Museum.

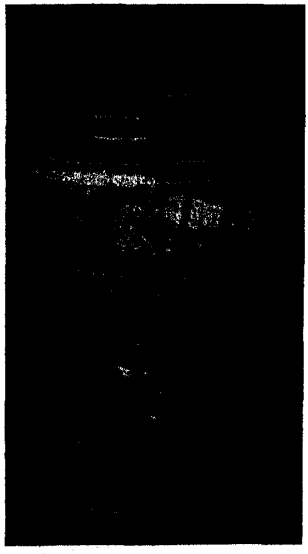
(To be concluded)

3.—VENETIAN GLASS BOWL ENAMELLED IN STYLE OF FIFTEENTH-SIXTEENTH CENTURIES



4.—ROUNDEL IN CLEAR GLASS PAINTED IN GILT AND COLOURED ENAMELS. Sixteenth century

5.—BEAKER. French, style of Henri II. Mid-sixteenth century



6.—LIGHTLY FASHIONED GOBLET OF CLEAR GLASS. Venetian, sixteenth century

7.—GLASS BOTTLE WITH ENAMELLED DECORATION. French, dated 1729

LUCAN HOUSE, CO. DUBLIN

THE PROPERTY OF MR. WILLIAM TEELING, M.P.

Built c. 1776 by the Rt. Hon. Agmondisham Vesey from his own designs, with stucco decorations by the Dublin master-builder and designer, Michael Stapleton

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

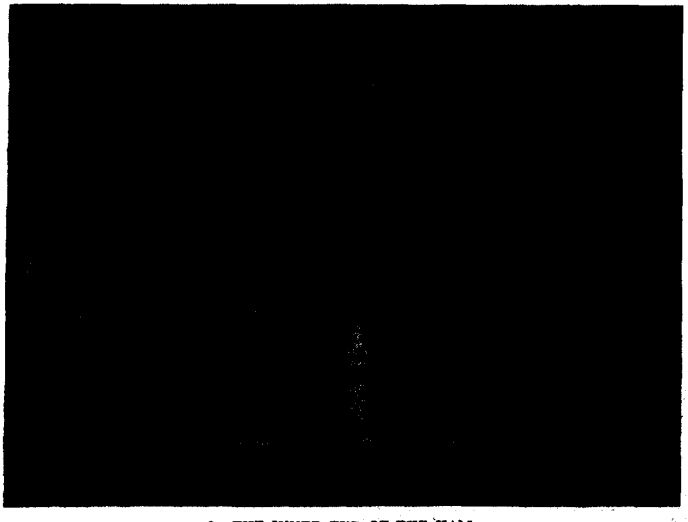
1.—*THE ENTRANCE FRONT*

"THE house, on the banks of the Liffey, is rebuilding," Arthur Young noted in his *Tour of Ireland* in 1776. "But the wood on the river, with walks through it, spreading here and there into cool meadows, is exceedingly beautiful. The walk is perfectly sequestered, and has that melancholy gloom which should ever dwell in such a place." Why, he does not say. Because of the slight gorge through which the Liffey, here a tumbling rocky river, flows? Because it was raining heavily, as it was at the time of my visit? Or because of the crumbling castle of the Fitz-Geralds, heavily embowered in trees, which adjoins the Georgian house? Had the latter been completed, the impressionable Young would have felt less melancholy, for it is a beautiful little building within which the exquisite decorations introduce "the most considerable designer and stuccadore in Dublin in the last quarter of the eighteenth century," according to Mr. C. P. Curran.

Young, however, was perforce describing only the demesne, a sizeable area laid out along the right bank of the river on the early landscape principle of the *ferme ornée*—meadowland surrounded by woodland—which the house overlooks from the east end, and which is now known as Sarsfield's Demesne.

The old castle had been bought by a forbear, who was Mayor of Dublin, of the famous Patrick Sarsfield, created Earl of Lucan by James II in exile. Patrick's elder brother William married a daughter of Lucy Walters, of whom Charles II was the reputed father. On William Sarsfield's death in 1675 his widow tried to use her influence with the King to break the male entail in favour of this daughter, adducing, as an additional reason, her brother-in-law's Roman Catholicism. Charles II, however, to his credit, is reported to have said, "Certainly not, Patrick Sarsfield is the heir," and accordingly Lucan with an estate of £2,000 came to that fiery and gallant young Irishman. He served in the English Army, in Hamilton's regiment in the French Army, under Monmouth at Sedgemoor, helped Tyrconnel to remodel the Irish Army, and commanded the Irish troops brought to England by James II when the Seven Bishops were on trial. Subsequently he held important subordinate commands in the Boyne and Limerick campaigns against King William, and was the life and soul of the resistance up till the Battle of Aughrim and the final capitulation of Limerick in 1691. He was killed at the Battle of Landen two years later. His confiscated estate was restored by King William to the niece (the previous claimant), who had married a Vesey. When she died, leaving an only daughter, her husband contrived to retain Lucan and transmit it to a son by a second marriage. The daughter married a Bingham of Castlebar, and when their son received a peerage he took in protest the title of Earl of Lucan, although he never possessed the property.

Meanwhile Lucan had come to Agmondisham Vesey, a younger son of the Archbishop of Tuam. His curious Christian name was inherited from his mother's family the Muschamps. He married his half-brother's daughter Elizabeth Vesey, the "bluestocking," known to her intimates as Mind (in contrast to her sister who kept house with her and was called Body), or The Sylph. Mr. Vesey, besides sitting in the Irish Commons where he served as Accountant-General and a Privy Councillor, was elected with the support of Burke to the Literary Club in London. There he became well known to Reynolds, Johnson, and the other members, whom he impressed with his knowledge of architecture. During their tour to the Hebrides Boswell and Johnson amused themselves by imagining a university at which the chairs would be occupied by members of the Club, among them Vesey as Professor of Architecture; since, Boswell records, "he understood architecture well and has left a very good specimen of his knowledge and taste in that art by an elegant house built on a plan of his own at Lucan."



2.—THE INNER END OF THE HALL

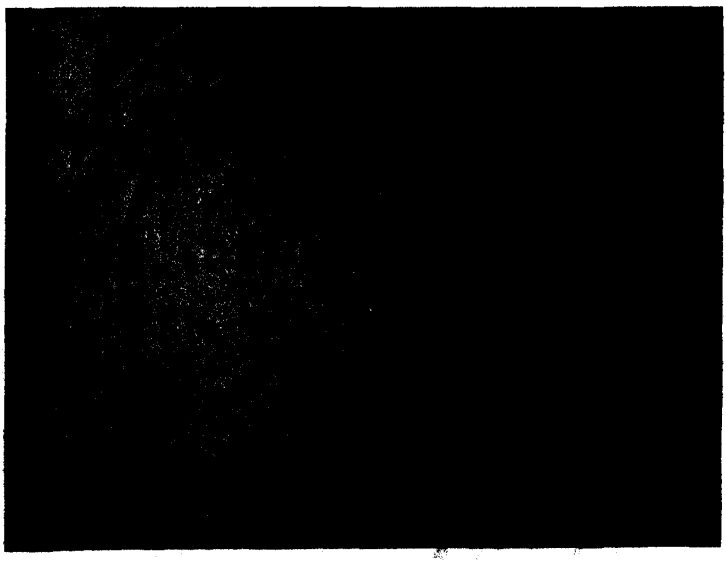
That Vesey had some practical knowledge of the subject is shown by a reference in a letter of Sir William Chambers to Lord Charlemont (August 2, 1775): "Mr. Vesey's method of slating I am a stranger to," and again "Mr. Vesey's friend Stephens, a very ingenious pupil of mine, died at Rome about two months ago, which is a loss to the arts as he was very promising." I know nothing about Stephens; but the context suggests that he may have been of some assistance to Vesey in preparation of the Lucan plans.

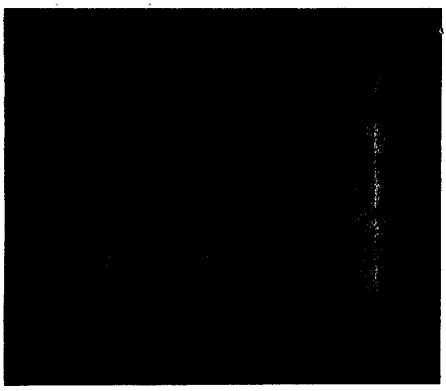
There is no doubt at all of a much more considerable artist's collaboration—Michael Stapleton, "our Dublin Adam" as Mr. C. P. Curran terms him in an admirable study of *Dublin Plaster Work* (*J. of R. Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1940). A collection of Stapleton's original designs for decoration, now in the National Library of Ireland, includes a "Plan of Mr. Vesey's house at Lucan," with notes, obviously prepared in view of decorative

3.—THE DRAWING-ROOM and (Fig. 4 below) the DRAWING-ROOM CEILING. A fine and typical example of the work of Michael Stapleton. Originally the breakfast-room (See plan, Fig. 10)

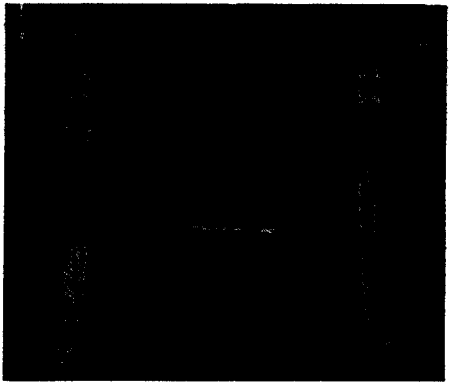
work. There is no doubt that he carried out the stucco decorations of which the drawing-room is the most notable (Figs. 3 and 4) since they are identical in conception to his known work at Powerscourt House, Dublin, and Belvedere.

Externally Lucan House is a plain rectangle of two storeys with hipped slate roof, except that the centre of the entrance front is carried up to a pediment behind which is an attic floor, while the centre of the garden front is a semi-circular bow, also with attic. A third excrescence is invisible: the basement extends some 25 ft. to the side (right in Fig. 1) where the ground slopes towards the river, and the service entrance is situated, thus enabling the house to have four fronts and no back. There are a few English instances of the back-door problem being overcome by means of a subterranean tunnel (Harleyford, Uppark) or





5.—THE DRAWING-ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE



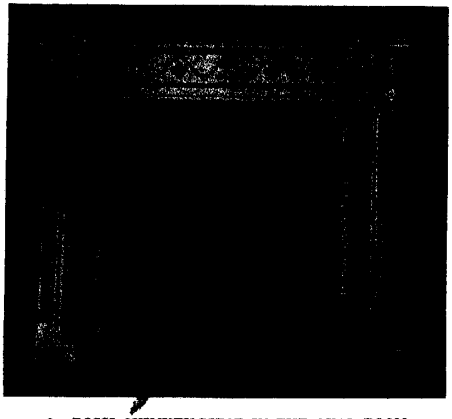
6.—THE DINING-ROOM CHIMNEY-PIECE

an extended basement (Midford Castle); and in each, as here, the motive was to set the house unencumbered in a designed landscape setting. This survives unaltered at Lucan, where the lawn of the demesne reaches on all sides up to the base of the walls—except, of course, for the approach drive. The plain geometrical character of the back elevation (Fig. 7) is singularly effective, and so, more conventionally, is the front, with the chimney flues carried up the side of the attic to the roof, of which the pediment correctly serves as the gable end. On the entrance front the ground storey is of

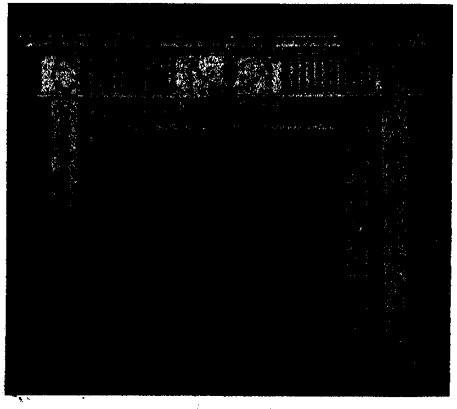
7.—THE BACK OF THE HOUSE TOWARDS THE DEMESNE

channelled ashlar granite, the middle section with arched apertures, of which the central one contains the front door (Fig. 12). The setting of the fanlight without a frame, the unrelated mouldings of the lintel and the plain imposts are departures from classic usage not quite redeemed by the charming relief over the door—but the treatment is none the less delightfully original and well adapted to the tough material.

The plan is of the simplest, but impeccably balanced and detailed. The entrance hall (Fig. 2) with pale green walls has a screen of yellow Siena scagliola



8.—BOSSI CHIMNEY-PIECE IN THE OVAL ROOM



9.—A BOSSI CHIMNEY-PIECE IN A BEDROOM

columns at its inner end. Of its five doorways that in front opens into the oval room (Fig. 11) in which the three arched windows are balanced at the inner end by three similar arches containing the doorway and two dummy glazed windows, with candelabra in relief on the intervening surfaces, and a fine Bossi fireplace in the middle of one side (Fig. 8) facing a doorway in the other. The ceiling has a typical Stapleton design of oval plan.

In the drawing-room (breakfast-room in plan, Fig. 10) Stapleton's decoration of walls and ceiling is gilded. The ceiling, slightly domed, centres in a gilt relief medallion (Fig. 4). The walls, pale grey, have arabesques disposed round grisaille plaques with chocolate ground. Traditionally these were painted by Angelica Kaufmann when staying with the Veseys a few months before the house was finished. She did spend some months of 1771 in Ireland painting portraits and decorations for her patrons, so this may be so. But there were other Irish artists capable of the work, and the plaques are integral to Stapleton's design which was presumably finished by then. It is very characteristic of his delicate, more naturalistic treatment of the Pompeian style popularised by Robert Adam.

The chimney-piece in the "breakfast-room" (Fig. 5) was designed *en suite* in white marble. That of the adjoining dining-

10.—"GROUND-FLOOR PLAN FOR MR. VESEY'S HOUSE AT LUCAN," BY MICHAEL STAPLETON

The following notes in Stapledon's writing have been transcribed from a fainter duplicate:

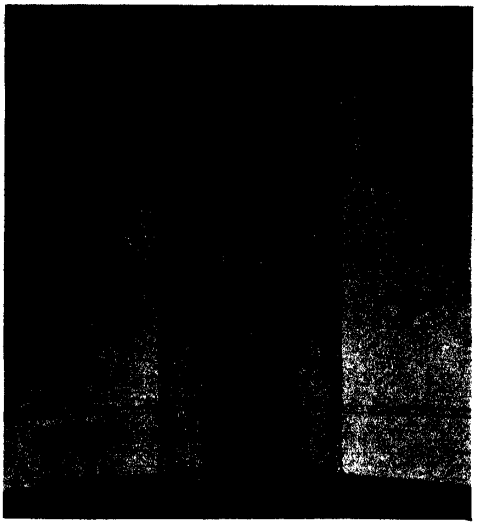
The dotted lines in plan show the manner of the division of Bedchamber story.

The wall that forms the Oval room in parlour story is carried up no higher than the first story, which leaves an open lobby from great stairs to the wall at ★ the same width as stairs—the light at the end is not very strong as it is too great a distance from the Venetian window of stairs—a sky-light would be a vast improvement.

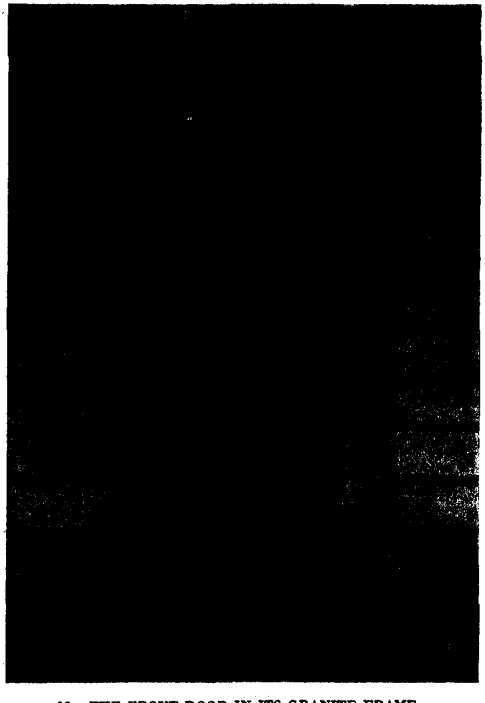
room (which has lost most of its original treatment) has another fine chimney-piece with coloured marble background (Fig. 6). The "study," to the right of the hall, has a ceiling design of intersecting circular husk-festoons, and the original bookcases.

The walls of the adjoining staircase are painted as ashlar masonry in grey stipple. A Venetian window lighting it gives a pretty view of the Liffey and has above it a group of plaster medallions by Stapleton. At the head of the stairs a screen of columns carries the attic wall and forms the fourth side of an oblong landing, on which stands a cast-iron stove, shaped as an urn on a pedestal, probably contemporary. The bedrooms, including a large oval one, are plain except for one Bossi fireplace (Fig. 9).

Vesey died without children in 1785, and Lucan went to a nephew from whom it descended to the Vesey-Colthursts of Blarney Castle. In 1921 the estate was sold and the original contents, said to be of very fine quality, were dispersed. Mr. Teeling is now trying to find them again, to restore them to Lucan. The house remained unoccupied till bought about 1930 by the late Charles H. O'Conor. On his death in 1939 he left his property to his widow for eventual division among his seven children. On her death in 1941 Lucan House was purchased by Mr. William Teeling, M.P., who subsequently married one of Mr. and Mrs. O'Conor's daughters. The house is at present leased to H.E. the Italian Minister.



11.—THE OVAL ROOM. THE INNER END AND DOORWAY TO HALL

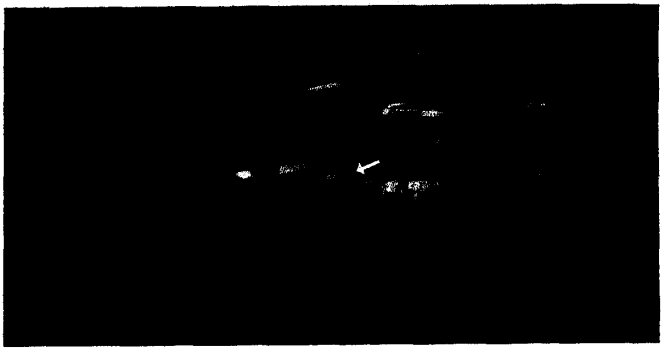


12.—THE FRONT DOOR IN ITS GRANITE FRAME

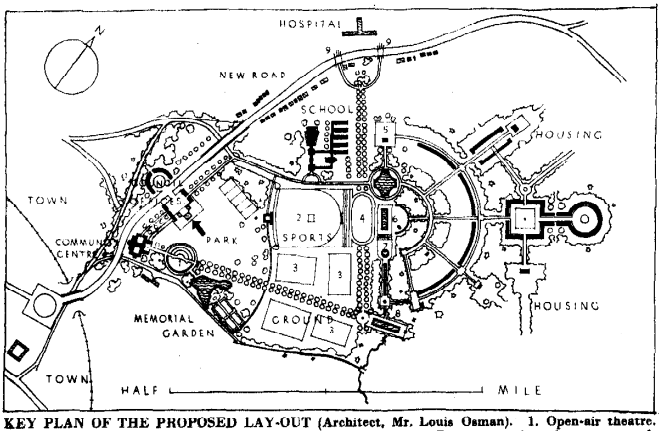
A COUNTRY TOWN'S WAR MEMORIAL

FROM the garden city estates—Port Sunlight and Bournville—to the garden cities themselves—Letchworth, Hampstead and Welwyn—and on to the new satellite towns, the progress of planning has evolved out of the idealism of individuals until now it is accepted by the State as the foundation of orderly development and a healthy social structure in the creation of new communities. Indeed, we have reached the stage where the word "planning" is no longer a talisman and in the minds of many has begun to assume a sinister and almost malevolent aspect after the controversies raised by the Government's proposals for the new towns. But objections, however well based, are concerned only with detail or with balancing the merits of one site against another; they do not invalidate the principle of planning; otherwise 19th-century chaos, with added 20th-century complications, would have to be acknowledged as inevitable.

In the belief that *laissez-faire* is an out-of-date policy in the life of towns no less than in the life of nations, the people of East Grinstead are considering a project which, it can be claimed, is of more than local interest.



MODEL OF THE PROPOSED CIVIC AND CULTURAL CENTRE FOR EAST GRINSTEAD. Looking north-east. The town with the church is seen in the right foreground. An arrow indicates the position of East Court, the new Council offices



KEY PLAN OF THE PROPOSED LAY-OUT (Architect, Mr. Louis Osman). 1. Open-air theatre. 2. Full-size cricket and football pitches. 3. Subsidiary pitches. 4. Running-track and sports ground. 5. Staff house. 6. Swimming-pool. 7. Paddling-pool. 8. Lake. 9. Bridges across main road from hospital

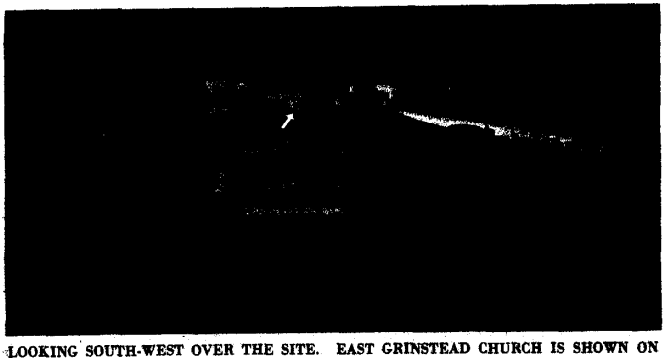
This old Sussex market town, standing on a high ridge from which the ground falls sharply on almost all sides, has its own particular characteristics and problems, one of which is that it lies on the route of the main London-Eastbourne road, for which a by-pass is already needed. The East Grinstead project, however, is not concerned with that, but is a plan for forming a new civic and cultural centre for the town. Through local initiative a trust has been formed which has purchased the East Court estate for the benefit of the town.

East Court is a Georgian house of some distinction standing on high ground just outside the town to the north-east. Its estate, comprising 124 acres of gardens, park, meadow and woodland, extends north-eastward across a deep valley and up the wooded hillside beyond. To the west it is bounded by the beautiful Blackwell Hollow, one of the hollow lanes of this region, cut out of the sandstone and over-canopied by beeches. At present this lane is the main exit from the town to the north-east. About half a mile out, it passes the Queen Victoria Hospital, now well known as one of the most important centres of plastic surgery in the country.

The Manor Charitable Trust which has acquired the property has offered it as a gift to the town of East Grinstead provided that certain conditions are observed. The house itself with the four acres of garden has been re-purchased by the East Grinstead Council for the Council offices.

Among the conditions governing the use of the remainder of the estate one is that part of it should provide a site for a war memorial; another is that a portion of the estate should be reserved for the benefit of the town as a whole, it being left to the town to decide how best it should be used. To help finance the project it may be necessary to use part of the property for housing developments.

It has been decided that the war memorial might eventually comprise a garden of remembrance, playing fields



LOOKING SOUTH-WEST OVER THE SITE. EAST GRINSTEAD CHURCH IS SHOWN ON THE HORIZON, TOP LEFT

(including cricket and football pitches suitable for county matches), a community centre, an open-air theatre and some park land and gardens. It will not be possible to fulfil the whole project without financial support, for which an appeal is to be launched. In the meantime the trust has commissioned Mr. Louis Osman, a London architect, to draw up a plan, which, though not finally settled, provides a framework within which a long-term project can be carried out.

Mr. Osman's plan, reproduced here along with two photographs of the model which he has prepared, shows the outline of the scheme. The town lies towards the left of the plan, Sackville College (on the north side of the old High Street) being indicated in the bottom left-hand corner. East Court House—the new Council offices—is shown with suggested extensions. Not far off, to the southward, is the proposed site for the community centre, on ground slightly higher than East Court itself. To be hollowed out of the falling ground eastward would be the open-air theatre, with an existing lake lower down, and, on the far side of the lake, the garden of remembrance. Down in the valley provision is made for cricket and football grounds, a running-track and sports ground, staff house, swimming-pool, paddling-pool and lake (Nos. 2 to 8 on the plan). A new road, *emerging from a roundabout behind Sackville* College and running east of Blackwell Hollow and immediately to the west of the community centre and Council offices, would join the present road before reaching the hospital. Blackwell Hollow would be closed to traffic and become a pleasant walk. The suggested lay-out for new housing on the eastern slope of the valley is shown on the right of the plan.

EAST COURT HOUSE, THE NEW OFFICES OF THE COUNCIL

The type of lay-out visualised is formal—possibly in some respects too formal for the broken and irregular terrain. Two avenues, one aligned on the community centre and one on the hospital descending the valley meet at a *rondé-point* near the boundary of the property. The hospital is thus brought into the scheme. Patients will have only to cross the road by a bridge to enjoy a walk or watch a cricket match. *The alignment of the cricket ground and* pavilion, sports ground and swimming-pool (2, 4 and 6) is arranged so that it is axial to the lay-out of the houses on the eastern slope. Perhaps with the precedent of Bath in mind Mr. Osman has visualised terraced building with a linked circus and square and a wide crescent lower down. The effect could be very striking, though whether present-day difficulties with domestic staff will induce the ordinary Englishman to overcome his dislike for living in terraces and to sacrifice the cherished seclusion of his own garden is a question still undecided. Another *possible criticism* is the projected avenue centred on the community centre, which would cut athwart the general lie of the ground and emphasise rather than diminish the rivalry between the community centre and the *County* offices as competing *foci*. From its prominent position on the brow of the hill the Georgian house, with whatever additions to it may be made, will retain its dominating position in the landscape, and it would be more appropriate that the community centre should be kept subordinate to it.

A new County Council School is to be built before very long, and provision is made for it in the plan to the north-east of the Council offices. But the site is not yet settled, and an alternative idea under consideration is to place the school close to the community centre, where it would be nearer the town.

Though details may be criticised, the whole project shows great imagination and foresight. It would be difficult to think of a finer war *memorial*. The *idea of a civic and cultural* centre, where administration, education and recreation all find a place in an ordered and open setting of natural beauty, was one not unknown in classical Greece but is new to 20th-century England.

A. S. O.

WILD-FOWL ON THE SALTINGS

By J. B. DROUGHT

WHEREIN lies the fascination of wild-fowling? As often as not it means long days and longer nights on saltings and shore in every kind of weather, and a quite inadequate return for the patience and energy displayed. In fact the keener the wind and the fouler the weather the better are the chances of the shooter; none the less, under such "favourable" conditions he probably counts himself lucky if he outwits the wariest birds once in every half a dozen outings.

It is, I think, this very gamble that whets the sporting appetite. In no other shooting circumstances do you get the same uncertainty or anything like the variety of sport; nor are your skill and craft so highly tested. And there is another point of some moment to those not over-burdened with this world's goods. Over very large areas of our coasts in normal times the shooting of wild-fowl is free, and except where local authorities exercise extra-territorial rights, the shore-shooter can wander where the fancy takes him. Parenthetically this does not always make for sport. Too profuse advertisement of any particular spot always brings in its train a host of shooters armed with artillery of all calibres from 4- to 12-bores, and many of these individuals walk the saltings shooting at anything they see and at any distance, and return after having possibly effectually scared every living creature within a radius of miles, under the impression that this is wild-fowling.

* * *

The successful fowler serves a long apprenticeship. How long you will realise if you search a quiet foreshore at half tide with a pair of good field-glasses. In the "crawling foam" you will notice crowds of long-legged and long-billed waders losing not a moment as the flowing tide gradually covers up their feeding-ground. There will be ducks of all sorts, grey plover, knots, dunlins, terns and oyster-catchers and many others rising, whirling, contracting and expanding close to the surface of the water. But the curious thing about this shore watching is that you may wait in one place for hours, and see nothing close at hand except the gulls. As soon as the mud-flats are again exposed, the waders come thronging back, and although they do not return in the same flights as sped inland, the crowd on the sea feeding-grounds is just the same. Not waders only, but also all kinds of land birds, snipe and woodcock, driven in hard weather from inland bogs to the more open feeding-spaces at the river estuaries. Then one sees literally every kind of wild-fowl searching anxiously for whatever the flats and bays and saltings may hold.

* * *

Yet, needless to say, success in shooting does not come by observation alone. The novice's first job is reconnaissance, and by this I do not mean half an hour's "look see" at the feathered tribes hovering above the ebb. To spend a whole day, carefully concealed with a spy-glass, in marking the exact lines of various species at high water and the start of ebb, noting the precise places they pass over and then studying the lie of the land in order to pick out the spots of greatest vantage on the lines of flight in which to lie in wait, will yield good dividends.

In this connection the novice must note the levels of high water; for many a man has gone out to a first-rate vantage point, forgetful of a rising tide and the possibility of quick-sands, and found himself cut off. The spot which is high and dry and easy of access at low tide is a very different proposition when a raging torrent sweeps between it and the mainland at high water, as many a fatal ending to a flight-shooter has shown.

A study of the habits of various birds, be they curlew, plover, duck or geese, will show you how wind affects their movements. You will notice on a blustery winter day, for instance, that wigeon tend to flight in earlier from the sea than on a calm moonlight night. You will mark where they "knock" up with the tide, and note the spots where you can take advantage of natural cover, and where you may dig with advantage a hiding pit athwart the lines of flight. The sharper the weather, the more fowl you will see, but you will remember that, although you may be well placed on their flighting lines, they may be so high as to be untouchable, so your best pitch will always be on some line where the wild-fowl must come into the teeth of a wind and so be kept down reasonably low. This obviously is not always possible, but, in so far as it can be attained, it is almost as important as your own concealment.

* * *

So when you have decided on your pitch the next problem is concealment. Natural cover, if available, such as a "lie" among the grasses behind the sand dunes or a sea wall, is obviously preferable to artificial cover. In most places it becomes necessary to construct pits, which should be only extensive enough to give room for sudden and easy movement and which must be rendered inconspicuous.

No birds will come within distance of anything unnatural, so, if a parapet is necessary, it must harmonise in covering with the surroundings and conform so far to the lie of the ground as to appear like a natural hillock. The pit itself should not be so deep as to mask a man's view or restrict his gun-play to front or rear, but it must be deep enough to conceal him thoroughly, for even a glint of moonlight on an upturned face or on a gun-barrel spotted at a hundred yards will be enough to turn a skein of geese or a flight of duck clean away and send them right up into the skies.

It is as well, also, to construct alternative pits along a line of flight. Once settled in the place of your selection, be as immobile as a statue until birds are within range.

Clothing is important. You cannot shoot if you are uncomfortable, and it is no exaggeration to say that, however warmly clad you are, you will probably still be cold. So the oldest clothes, which give freedom of movement and are suited to the drab greyness of a winter evening in the marshes, are desirable. Head-gear especially should be inconspicuous—a Balaclava helmet is as good as anything else—and I prefer a long-chambered 12-bore gun.

HOW FISH PERCEIVE CURRENTS

By H. CHAPMAN PINCHER

A TROUT feeding in a clear stream faces the water current and keeps a fairly definite position relative to the bottom. It is aware of the current as a force tending to sweep it downstream and its swimming movements are adjusted so that the stream just neutralises them, the result being the stationary feeding position. How does a fish perceive currents and current changes and how is its muscular effort so nicely regulated?

Experiments show that the lateral lines, the ears, touch organs and eyes are all concerned with appreciation of current, the eyes being the most important of these sense organs under normal conditions. Fish position themselves in water so that stationary objects appear to their eyes to be at rest. When we are sitting in a moving train we appear to be stationary and the countryside seems to be moving. To a fish being swept downstream by a current of water the bottom seems to be moving upstream. As a result of stimuli received from the eyes, the fish's brain controls swimming movements so that the bottom appears stationary.

The experimental evidence for this is very interesting. In the first place hundreds of controlled experiments have shown that fishes are capable of recognising a particular stone or object by which they could position themselves. Thus carp have been trained to distinguish between a white triangle and a white square. Pollack are not excited when a straight wire is waved about in front of them but react immediately to a wire bent like a worm. In trials in which the factor of brightness was carefully eliminated, goldfish could distinguish between white circles 3·3, 3·0 and 2·7 cms. in diameter. They could also detect differences of 0·8 cms. in the width of vertical stripes. One specimen could perceive a difference of 0·1 cm.

The appreciation of colour by many species of bony fishes is well established; it may sometimes be more strongly developed than recognition of shape. Thus if carp are trained to go to a violet disc in preference to a blue disc and to a white triangle instead of a white square, when offered a violet square and a blue triangle, they choose the violet square.

Killifish were used in the experiments which proved the prime importance of the eyes in current perception. A cloth with black and white transverse stripes was drawn underneath an aquarium containing the fish (Fig. 1). Although the water in the aquarium was not moving, the fish swam with the cloth, keeping up with a particular stripe.

When a bottle filled with water and containing a fish was moved over a stationary object, the fish moved in the opposite direction to the bottle as indicated in Fig 2. Again the water had no currents in it and the fish positioned itself relatively to the object.

When a small aquarium containing weeds and other stationary objects was rotated, sticklebacks in it swam in the direction of the rotation, *i.e.* with the current. But when the rotation ceased the fish stopped. This meant that the fish were actually swimming against a current in order to remain stationary with respect to the aquarium, for the water was still moving round with the momentum gained during rotation.

That the eyes are not the sole sense organs concerned is shown by experiments on blinded fishes. A blind goldfish in a channel of moving water faces the current and swims against it. If the channel is circular, the fish swims in the middle, apparently sensing some difference of the currents striking its two flanks in any other position.

Removing the eyes definitely reduces a fish's power to position itself in currents, however, and many species are helpless until they sink to the bottom, when touch organs are brought into play.

Blinded minnows suspended in water are not affected when a sheet of muslin is pulled along to give the impression of a moving river bed. But if they touch the muslin they swim along with it.

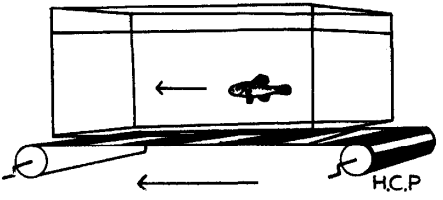
Experiments with blinded goldfish indicate that the semicircular canals of the ears in some way appreciate current changes. Removing the lateral-line nerves has no effect on this function.

The precise value of the lateral lines in current perception in other fishes is difficult to assess. It has certainly been over-estimated in the past.

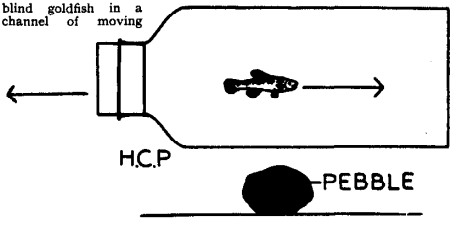
The automatic mechanism whereby visual stimuli position a fish is, of course, commonly overruled by more exciting stimuli such as the appearance of food or of an enemy. But such changes are normally short-term. A trout may move a couple of feet out of position to take a fly, but usually returns at once to its base.

During migrations the normal mechanism may be overruled completely on a long-term basis. Salmon, sea trout and eels moving seaward swim for weeks with the currents. Young plaice and herring spawned inshore drift with the currents to the feeding-grounds.

The mode of this inhibition of a normal process is completely unknown. It is probably the effect of glandular secretions.



1.—KILLIFISH SWIMMING TO KEEP UP WITH A STRIPE ON A CLOTH DRAWN BENEATH THE AQUARIUM



2.—(*Right*) FISH SWIMMING IN A MOVING BOTTLE IN ORDER TO KEEP ITS POSITION RELATIVE TO A STATIONARY PEBBLE

THE DIVERSIONS OF RYE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

A LITTLE while ago I was writing in anticipation of the President's Putter meeting at Rye. Now that meeting is only a memory, but it is a surpassingly pleasant one. For once in a while that which was so long looked forward to fully came up to expectations. Colonel Craigie and Mr. Geoffrey Foster, for the Society, and Mr. Harry Watney, the Captain, for the Rye Golf Club, had slaved nobly and everything went like clockwork. The weather, too, was on its best behaviour. There was one very wet afternoon, but what is that in three days at a time of year when we take such risks? Otherwise it was perfect, and to clamber up on to a sandhill and look at the great panorama of view, and Rye perched on its hill-top, was to draw a deep sigh of satisfaction, beyond all words.

The course, considering all it went through in war-time, was in very fine order (there were a few fairways on which the players were allowed "preferred lies"), and a sterner test of golf no one could wish to see. One ecstatic person declared that this meeting was the first thing that had really made him feel that the war was over, and no one could "say fairer than that."

* * *

Now to praise famous men and in particular the winner, L. G. Crawley. On the medal, which is the prize of victory, are inscribed the words *Primus inter pares*, but on this occasion, in a notably strong field, there really were no "pares." During those three days the winner was quite definitely better than anyone else. Sweeny, Martin, Wethered, Beck and Lucas make up a remarkable array of scalps, and no one of those players could get him past the 18th hole. He had his relatively less impressive moments against Wethered, and he perceptibly weakened for two or three holes in the final, but then took himself by the scruff of the neck and recovered his game. Apart from those two brief aberrations he played the sort of golf which might, as Andrew Kirkaldy said of Harry Vardon, have "broken the heart of an iron ox." He was powerful, controlled, and appallingly accurate. Above everything else it was his iron shots up to the pin that did it. Time and time again they flew straight as arrows and the ball plumped down within a few yards of the hole. Neither he himself nor the spectators troubled to look where it had gone; they knew, and so did the wretched adversary, who must have found it a most dispiriting experience. In short, Crawley's iron play was like that, not of a good amateur, but of the very best professional.

* * *

This horribly accurate approaching, moreover, was followed by very good putting. He did miss one or two short ones—who does not?—but he holed a lot that, if not indecently long, were anything but short. In this competition the couples start alternately from the first and the tenth tees, and it so happened that Crawley nearly always started at the tenth. Twice, at any rate, he holed his first nine holes in 34, and once, against the luckless Martin, in 33. This with the ground slow and heavy and the ball inclined to "bobble" (if I may coin an onomatopoic word) on the greens was desperate work. As he now lives at Rye and actually on the course, he has the advantage of knowing it intimately under all conditions of wind and weather, but nothing can diminish the fact that he played magnificently. As in his own description of the tournament he has not, both from

modesty and lack of space, done himself full justice, I have tried to do it for him.

It was very pleasant to see the runner-up, P. B. Lucas, do so well, since he is clearly one of our British hopes, and the Walker Cup Committee will no doubt have taken note. This is not to say that he was always wholly accurate, for he was not, and indeed it is not easy for one who drives so prodigiously far not to err now and again. He did make some crooked shots, and there was one, as I thought, ill-judged second to the fifth hole in the final which may have cost him very dearly. Again he had two very close shaves: one against Longhurst and another against Micklem in the semi-final. Against Longhurst he was two down with four to play, and one down going to the home hole, but he saved himself by a fine four and then holed a brutal and splendid putt to win at the 19th. In the semi-final both he and Micklem were a little patchy and disappointing; each gave rather too many chances and took too few. Still, if he did not play with anything like the mechanical precision of Crawley, Lucas played the kind of golf that it warms the heart to see. In his first year at Cambridge everyone prophesied almost unutterable things for him, and they may yet come to pass.

* * *

The two semi-finalists, Micklem and Beck, both played very well till they got there. Micklem continues to justify his achievement at Birkdale, and Beck has lost none of his vigour and fine cheerful fighting power with the years. If I say nothing of Sweeny, it is both because everyone knows what a good player he is and because he does not, alas, concern our selecto s for the Walker Cup. I observe that the American selectors have nominated him as one of the reserves on their side. That it will be a very good side I do not for a moment doubt, but this particular and rather intimidating gesture need not unduly alarm us. For our sake I hope they will not have to call on their reserves. And here, though it is a slight wandering from the point, I must say how happy I am to see that our old friend, Francis Ouimet, is coming again as "non-playing captain." The match would not be itself without him.

Apart from those I have already named, I don't know that our own selectors can have learnt much; but there are one or two young or youngish players who, if not coming into the category of candidates, yet deserve mention for playing well. Halstead, who would have been the Cambridge captain had there been no war, beat Oppenheimer and only just lost a fierce match to Beck, in which, whenever I watched them, either one or the other and sometimes both was putting in a very brave thrust near the green. I. M. Stewart, too, got through three rounds and gave Beck a great run for his money on that odiously wet Saturday afternoon. Of the two undergraduate players, Hurst, the Oxford secretary, though he came down with a sad bump in the singles, reached the final of the foursomes for the Secretary's Niblick, and that was good educational experience. Incidentally it was appropriate and delightful that Sir Harold Gillies, whose fertile and perennially juvenile mind devised the Niblick, should this time himself wirf it.

* * *

I have said before, but I will say it again for the last time, that Rye is a better course than ever it was, even though it will yet be better still when Major Tippet's two new holes come in. However much the sentimental or conservative —and I am both—may have loved the old course, that of to-day has gained an undeniable something of bigness and grandeur. The fifth, with its narrow way between the sand-hills and the precipice, and the seventh and eighth seem to me to have a real quality of greatness. A kind friend drove me along the road in his car to watch the play at the two holes beyond the Coastguards' houses, now the third and fourth, and though I am glad to have seen them once more I shall not really lament their departure, for neither of them, especially the third, is what it used to be. Let them be unwept though not unhonoured or unsung. I looked tenderly at that pretty little gathering green at the third and remembered how sometimes one got an undeserved three there, but all things come to an end, and its time has passed.

TRAINING FOR FARMING

By ANTHONY HURD

MUCH has been talked about the number of men and women who would come into farming on leaving the Forces. It was thought that several thousands (some said as many as 100,000) would, after their experience of open-air life, be most reluctant to return to offices and factories and would want to make careers for themselves on the land. It is now known that these estimates of the potential recruits to agriculture were far too optimistic. Now that the great movement of demobilisation is almost complete, we find that 4,343 men and 173 women are taking the farm-training course provided at Government expense. They have become working pupils on good farms; 229 men and 240 women are taking the more technical courses offered by agricultural colleges and farm institutes.

LEARNING HOW TO RING A PIG

I have had the opportunity of talking to Service men, both in the Middle East and in Germany, about the career prospects that British agriculture can offer. At R.A.F. camps in the Suez Canal zone and in Palestine, I found that there were small groups of men taking short agricultural courses and reading all they could about farming in Britain and the Dominions. They welcomed the opportunity of questioning someone from England who could tell them first hand of present conditions and future possibilities. I always made it clear that the first essential was to gain experience at the expense of a competent farmer, rather than to be tempted into starting a small farm straight away and paying for one's own experience.

The question of farm wages was bound to arise. Men in the Services know perfectly well that between the two wars agriculture was a depressed industry, and that even up to 1939 the average wage was no more than 35s. a week. They want to be assured before they decide on a farming job that the present level of farm wages based on a £4 a week minimum will be maintained. No one, not even the Minister of Agriculture himself, could give a binding assurance, but I think I satisfied my questioners that Britain will continue to need a fully developed agriculture, and that this necessarily requires an adequately paid labour force. If town wages and farm wages can be kept at the present levels, there is little doubt in my mind that agriculture will be able to draw the recruits it needs, not only from the villages but from the towns also. The big consideration with the young man and his wife is housing and amenities. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the whole future of agriculture and of this country's food supplies depends on the number of decent houses with electricity and piped water that can be provided in the villages and on the farms.

A few weeks ago I visited the Rhine Army School of Agriculture at Ostinghausen in Westphalia. There I found a keen set of men taking a preliminary agricultural course before they left the Army. About 500 Service men and women have taken courses at Ostinghausen, where they can learn how to milk a cow and handle a tractor, and gain some experience of market-gardening as well as of general farming. This Rhine school is housed in a 17th-century manor that was modernised by the Nazis for use as a farm-training school, with particular emphasis on instruction in milking. The buildings are solid and well equipped. I was interested particularly to see a mobile electric motor used for driving the threshing-box, the saw-bench and so on. Since a good many of the men taking the farm course at Ostinghausen fancy poultry farming as a livelihood, a miniature chicken-farm has been started where chicks are reared and carried through for egg production and the table. There is also a good vegetable garden with a sergeant-gardener in charge who struck me as a first-class man.

I was impressed by the quality and enthusiasm of the 60 men taking the course, notably the sergeants, with whom I spent a convivial evening in their mess. Most of them have a farming background or farming connections, and they know what to expect. Almost all had the ambition to take a smallholding of their own. By now they will have seen the Government's proposals for extending smallholdings, and particularly the provision that the new smallholdings are to be allocated by the county councils to men who have sufficient practical experience to give them the best chance of making a success of the venture. There will not be smallholdings set aside specially for Service men.

This Government decision reinforces the advice that each man should gain at least two years' experience on one or more good farms before launching out on his own. Almost half the men taking the course at Ostinghausen are entering for the Government farm-training scheme, so their first taste of practical farming on this 250-acre farm has not destroyed their ambition for a career on the land.

Major C. A. Mackillop is the commandant of the school. Unfortunately, I missed him, as he was home on leave when I was there. But Captain Neate and Captain Parsons, both of them curiously enough having close connections with my own county, Wiltshire, told me all I wanted to know. It is certainly important that men chosen for the staffs of such agricultural schools as this should have a practical farming background. This helps the novice searching around for a post-Army career to make up his mind whether he really likes the men and the atmosphere of farming as well as the everyday conditions of farming life.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE KISSING BOUGH REVIVED

SIR,—From letters I have received in the last month it is clear that quite a number of families have revived the Kissing Bough since you published my article on it in your Christmas number. I have even been told that a shop in Oxford Street was offering it for sale, with apples, candles and evergreens, but of this I have no proof, since by that time I was at Lyme Regis, where, in one house, the Kissing Bough appeared as a large globe of rosemary, with two circles of eight candles each, and a cluster of red apples in the centre.—LAURENCE WHISTLER, 18, *Lansdowne Walk, W.*11.

A NORFOLK EXAMPLE

SIR,—I had never heard of Kissing Boughs until I read Mr. Laurence Whistler's article about them, but in the same week I saw one in our small Norfolk village. The frame was made of osier, and had been constructed by the grandson of the owner of the cottage, an old lady of 80, who had lived in Northumberland as a young woman. She told me that in those days Kissing Boughs were to be seen at Christmas in every Northumbrian cottage.—CATHERINE VAUGHAN-MORGAN, *Sustead Old Hall, Roughton, Norwich.*

DOCKING OF HORSES' TAILS

SIR,—I was attracted by the delightful drawing of Arabs by John Board, in your issue of December 20 last, and was very much pleased that he alluded to the pernicious and cruel practice of docking. He says, "Can we not, too, once and for all set our faces against this cruel fashion?" and enlarges on the horse's "lifelong sufferings"; and every true lover of horses will agree.

John Board's reference to Shows is very apt, for Shows are at the bottom of this docking business. Some say they would not be able to sell horses that had long tails; in other words, the horse has to undergo mutilation, and its resulting consequences, to suit a senseless fashion! Why should this be singular to England? Why cause our Dominions to curse our methods, and foreigners to laugh at them? Before 1939 a friend of mine went to judge at a well-known foreign show (international) and told me that 11 coaches turned out, all long-tails except one team, the English!

Those who dock know the consequences, and know that it is cruel; they will not admit it, and will not stop it; therefore the law must step in and make it illegal, as other countries have done, the latest being Sweden, whose veterinary profession presented their Government with a protest against the unnecessary barbarism in June, 1945. The Government passed a law at once and docking was forbidden from the day that law was passed!

I have the honour and pleasure to work for horses, in my spare time, for the R.S.P.C.A. Will those of your readers who are interested please write to the Acting Chief Secretary, 105, Jermyn Street, S.W.1., or myself, to join our crusade to make docking illegal? The horses would be more than grateful. We appeal for offers of practical help or, at least, for offers to sign petitions to Parliament, so that when our Bill (passed in the House of Lords and read a first time in the House of Commons immediately before the war in 1939) is re-introduced, we can have an overwhelming weight of popular protest against such a barbarous act being still perpetrated in England.—H. HUME POLLOCK (Major), *United University Club, 1, Suffolk Street, S.W.*1.

AN ELIZABETHAN CEILING IN ONE OF THE ROOMS AT THE OLD PUNCH HOUSE, CHICHESTER. (*Below*) THE PUNCH HOUSE
See letter: Elizabethan Chichester

THE POWERSCOURT ANTLERS

From the Duke of Bedford.

SIR,—I, too, was struck by the wonderful stag's head at Powerscourt, illustrated in your issue of December 6 last. Indeed, it seemed almost too good to be true, and I thought of writing to enquire if it were really genuine!

It is curious, and rather a pity, that the beauty of those perfectly amazing tops is somewhat marred by the odd, malformed brow tines.—BEDFORD, *Crowholt, Woburn, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.*

FOUR OF A SET OF SPILLIKINS WITH HEAVY, GAILY-PAINTED TOPS
See letter: A Set of Spillikins

A SET OF SPILLIKINS

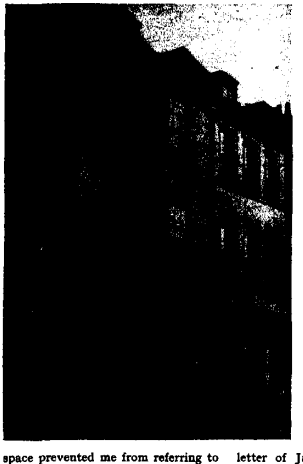
SIR,—Among a box of spillikins I bought at an old curiosity shop I found a curious set with gaily-painted tops, illustrations of four of which I enclose in the hope that some of your readers may be able to explain their origin.

The set comprises a strange assortment, including two more soldiers, one in red and one in green, a dog, a tower, a clown, three parakeets, several wind instruments, a monk, a woman in laced bodice and Tyrolean hat, and various pennants and pikes. Each is numbered on the back, the numbers varying from 32 for one of the parakeets to 1,000 for the soldier depicted in my illustration.

They are crudely painted and may be bone, not ivory. The heavy tops make them quite unsuitable as spillikins, and it would be interesting to know whether they were intended for a game, what country they come from and whether other sets exist.—IVY C. MARTIN (Miss), *Woodham Lodge, Addlestone, Surrey.*

ELIZABETHAN CHICHESTER

SIR,—In the recently published articles on Chichester exigencies of space prevented me from referring to an interesting building in East Street, photographs of which your readers may like to see. This is what is known as the Old Punch House, standing on the south side of the street only a few yards from the Cross. To-day it has a plastered Georgian front, swelling into a three-sided bay with sash windows; the bay runs up to eaves level, the modillion cornice being carried round it, and is supported below on a pair of Etruscan columns.



James Spershott refers to this house in his 18th-century memoirs. Before being so "greatly Transmographyed and put into the modern taste" it had a front of "several Stories Projecting one over the other and abundance of window lights of the old small sort of Diamon Glass . . . the whole front with Pillars at the Entrance curiously wrought and Embellished with various ornaments of Mouldings, carved Flowers, Images &c." "The most notable peice of Antiquity in the Carpentry way" is Spershott's summing up of a front that suggests by his description something approaching in elaboration that of Sir Paul Pindar's house now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Formerly known as Scarborough House, this was for over a century the town house of the Lumleys, but its builder is thought to have been William Holland, three times mayor of Chichester, whose name with the date 1595 was discovered on a beam. The interior contains evidence of its Elizabethan origin in panelling and two elaborately decorated plaster ceilings in the front rooms on the first and second floors. The Tudor rose appears in the bosses of the ceiling illustrated.

This house is one of the few links between mediæval and Georgian Chichester. Early in the nineteenth century its proprietor, a Mr. Parker, was celebrated for his milk punch, to which the building owes its present name. The charming shop front on the left, the fan light and the delicately ornamented Doric frieze are pleasant features, with which the plate glass of neighbouring shops ill accords.

It is unfortunate that a lighting standard intrudes into the view of this old Chichester house front. It should not be beyond the wit of designers to evolve a type of standard for modern overhead lighting that is good to look at. Ugly lighting standards, usually placed with no regard for the buildings in their vicinity, have now to be added to the overhead cables, telegraph wires, traffic signs and other deformities that mar our old country towns and villages.—ARTHUR OSWALD, *Lingfield, Surrey.*

A LONG-LIVED HEN

SIR, With reference to the letter about a fourteen-year-old hen in your issue of December 27 last, I remember some 50 years ago our keeper sending a hen up to the house with the suggestion that she should be boiled, as she had sat pheasant eggs for 17 years. I remember her as a rather small sandy hen, and I don't think she showed any signs of old age.—F. L. CONGREVE (Col.), *Langtrees, Landford, Wiltshire.*

MONOCULTURE IN NATURE

SIR,—Mr. Haworth-Booth makes some curious statements in his letter of January 3 about the part played by monoculture in Nature. "Monoculture," he says, "is a commonplace in Nature," and he gives as examples the prairies, the heather moors, the bracken hills and pine forest, all of which, according to him, increase the fertility of the soil. Admittedly, the prairies were rich in humus before they were broken by the plough. But why? For the obvious reason that they were pastured by teeming herds of bison and other grazing animals; and they were certainly not composed of only one species of grasses. If a field is left fallow for a season, Nature's way is clearly indicated by the number of different species of grass, herb and wild flower that repopulate it. And it is decidedly odd to pick out heather moors and bracken hills as criteria of a high fertility. And how many

aboriginal forests of pine or fir were of a single species?

If "monocultures increase the fertility of the soil," why has balanced mixed farming been in the common experience of mankind throughout all ages and in every geographical region the surest means of preserving natural fertility? Because it is a mimetic adaptation of Nature's own methods of mixing the vegetative covering of the earth's surface and of her balances, by way of competition or mutual benefit, between a variety of plant species and genera. It is axiomatic that, the poorer the soil, the fewer the species that have colonised it. The Swiss herdsmen are probably the best in the world. I know of one who, employed on the farm of a friend of mine, spent his first week's leisure in collecting an amazing diversity of herbs and grasses which he bundled and hung up in the kitchen. From that time forward, the dairy herd never suffered from a day's illness, because this herdsman, by a kind of divination, anticipated a cow going sick and dosed it from his hanging herbarium. What was he doing but imitating the methods of Nature?

Photosynthesis is, of course, indispensable to the life of the plant, as breathing is to human life. But a man may breathe and yet be sick, a plant be green and yet unhealthy. Moreover, the monocultural Welsh plantings of conifers are not on "bracken land" but on good sheep-walks.—H. J. MASSINGHAM, *Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire.*

TITS AND MILK BOTTLES

SIR,—I was very interested in Major Jarvis's recent remarks about great tits attacking the caps of milk bottles, especially because my own observations lead me to a different conclusion from his.

During the war, owing to the delay in delivery, it became the custom to leave the milk outside in the shade within view of the morning-room window. Great tits and blue tits would fly down to the bottles and peck at the cardboard caps, ultimately prising them off. Once a cap was off no bird attempted to touch the cream but concentrated on the cap, irrespective of which side was uppermost. On many occasions there was no trace of milk or cream on the exposed underside of the cap, but this did not appear to affect the birds' enjoyment of, apparently, a cardboard meal.

So much for fact; now for theory. Both great tits and blue tits are great lovers of fat and, particularly in the gardens of bird-lovers, have been educated in its appreciation. I understand the cardboard caps are impregnated with wax of some kind and I believe this to be the source of attraction to the birds.—LOCKHART E. V. HOLMES, *Winder, Oakway, Gayton, Cheshire.*

A NORFOLK PICTURE

SIR,—Can any of your readers help me to trace the whereabouts of a picture measuring 35 ins. by 41 ins., painted in oils, by William Williams of Sir William Jerningham, 6th Bt., of Cossey near Norwich, and of his wife, with a view of Norwich in the distance? Until 1911 it was at Lexham Hall, Norfolk, and it was sold at Christie's on June 19, 1911, being No. 728 in the catalogue of sale.

The purchaser was the late Mr. Locket Agnew, on whose death it is believed to have passed to his widow. She died in 1922 or 1923, and seventy of her pictures were put up for sale at Christie's on June 15, 1923. The picture about which I enquire was not among them. It is, therefore, possible that Mr. Agnew disposed of it before his death.—T. B. TRAPPES-LOMAX (Brigadier), *Great Hockham Hall, Norwich, Norfolk.*

AN OLD SUFFOLK BOWLING CLUB

SIR,—Last year you published a photograph of the old Company of Ringers of Halesworth, Suffolk, and I now send you a companion piece in an early photograph of a Halesworth Bowls Club, taken outside the Tuns Hotel about 1880. They are a queer assortment of old characters, and some of them appear in the Ringers' group, notably the local butcher, complete with long boots and beaver hat. Two notables are there, third and sixth from the left—Tom Page and Charles Partridge, who achieved local fame by marrying two sisters, the Misses Vanneck, collateral members of a near-by titled family.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMPANY OF RINGERS AT HALESWORTH, SUFFOLK, SEATED OUTSIDE THE TUNS HOTEL ABOUT 1880

See letter: An Old Suffolk Bowling Club

It came about thus. Charles was groom at the more famous hostelry, the Angel, from whose stables these two sisters were sometimes driven out. In the absence of the coachman on one occasion he had to deputise, and at the conclusion of the drive one of the ladies asked him his name and if he was married. On his replying "No" to the second question, she asked him if he would like to be. He was not sure about this: "It depends," he said. "Would you like to marry me?" she then asked, to be answered swiftly, "Yes, I would." He was then taken into the house and arrangements were made. When he left he rushed off to his friend Tom, then a widower who kept a near-by village inn, and asked him if he would like to marry Miss —, as her sister had just proposed to him, and if he was quick he could get the other one. Tom, nothing loath, harnessed his pony, went off hot-foot to the two sisters, proposed and was accepted.

The two little boys in the photograph are ball boys.—ALLAN JOBSON, *Beauchamp Cottage*, 21, *Croton Dale, S.E.*19.

HOLBECHE HOUSE, HIMLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE, WHERE SOME OF GUY FAWKES'S CONFEDERATES SHELTERED AFTER THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

See letter: Link with the Gunpowder Plot

LINK WITH THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

SIR,—As Arbiter announced last week, Holbeche House was a lot in the break-up auction of Lord Dudley's Himley estates, near Wolverhampton.

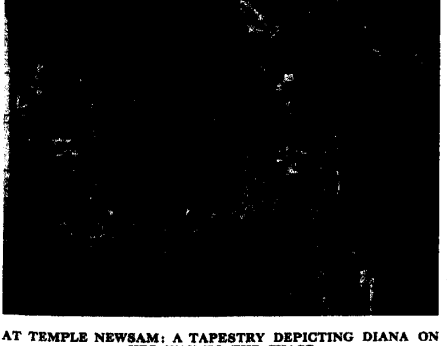
Stephen Littleton lived in it as it was in 1605, and after the arrest of Guy Fawkes sheltered some of his confederates. While they were drying gunpowder in front of an open fire it blew up, greatly damaging the house. The next day, November 8, the Sheriff of Worcestershire demanded the surrender of the conspirators. Catesby, and others, who had been injured by the explosion, thereupon quitted the house, and were shot down by the Sheriff's men. Others were captured inside the house, after the Sheriff had ordered that it should be burned down. Probably amid the pressing business of the moment his orders did not result in the complete obliteration of the building.—W. G. L., *Hampstead, N.W.*3.

A SPORTING TAPESTRY

SIR,—I thought you might care to see the accompanying photograph of a large tapestry illustrating Diana going to the Hunt, which has recently been acquired from the collection of the late Sir Edmund Davis, Chilham Castle, Kent, and set up in Temple Newsam mansion, near Leeds (referred to in recent correspondence), which now serves Leeds as an Art Gallery.

The subject, magnificently conceived, is carried out in blues, greens and pinks that give an air of luxuriance to the general scene and charm to such incidentals as the giant sunflower (?) on the extreme left, and the minute study in the right foreground, where a farm-labourer with have slung over his shoulder and dog by his side beholds with awe the fair Diana.

This tapestry, and another hung near by (also from Chilham Castle), were woven at the Mortlake tapestry factory founded by James I in 1619.—G. B. W., *Leeds.*



AT TEMPLE NEWSAM: A TAPESTRY DEPICTING DIANA ON HER WAY TO THE CHASE

See letter: A Sporting Tapestry

PHOTOGRAPHING SUN-BIRDS IN CEYLON

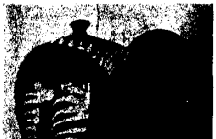
SIR,—My garden, with the maidan in front of it, is full of birds because I encourage them to visit it. Early in the morning I wake up to the calls of the house-crows and the magpie-robins, the cries of the keels and the golden orioles and the songs of purple sun-birds.

Some months ago, a pair of purple sun-birds (*Cinnyris Asiaticus*), settling down on the pomegranate tree in my back compound, started looking about for a site for home-building. It was holiday time for me, and that set me observing their habits from the open back verandah. I noticed that the birds had a great idea which they were trying to put into execution. Near the end of a thorny, leafless twig there was a bit of rag (remnant of a piece of linen that my servants had wrapped round a pomegranate fruit to help it to ripen) in a suspended position. This the birds started using as a foundation, or rather a nucleus around which to build their nest.

That was enough for me! Taking an old discarded canvas cloth that once did duty for a drop-scene, I began lashing the ends of it loosely to the post that held the wire-netting alongside the back verandah. An upturned box of deal-wood set on the ground for me to stand on, and a high stool placed on it to set my camera on, was the next step. Then, after making a few observation holes for my eyes and the camera lens, I started watching. Since my hide was only about six feet away, the birds seemed a trifle

suspicious or alarmed at first, but soon gained confidence.

On getting into the hide with my camera, I found the pair busy building their hanging structure. I noticed that they alternately brought, in their sickle-shaped beaks, various kinds of building material consisting of threads of gossamer, little bits of bark, scraps of dead twigs, empty chrysalis cases, and even the chewed-out remains of the betel leaf. Often the bird bringing the material hovered on effulgent wings in front of the nest, or settled

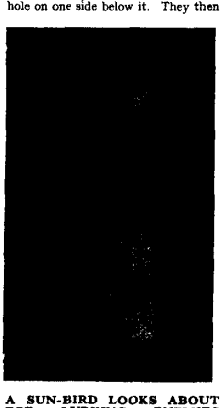


AN OLD SCOTTISH "SAUT BACKET"

See letter: Can Britain Still Make It?

down on the twig close by to make sure that no enemies were lurking at hand. For crows and kites were haunting the place, and it was evident that the birds wanted to keep their nest-building a secret to avoid trouble later on.

After a day or two I found that the couple had completed the neat little eave, or porch, with the entrance-hole on one side below it. They then



A SUN-BIRD LOOKS ABOUT FOR LURKING ENEMIES BEFORE ENTERING ITS NEST TO FEED ITS YOUNG

See letter: Photographing Sun-birds in Ceylon

brought vegetable down (silky hairs from the fruits of *Calotropis gigantea*) to make the interior cushy for the sitting parent, and later the chicks. This manner of parental instinct greatly impressed me. The mother-bird soon began to sit on the brownish-white eggs marked with fine, streaky spots of brown. And when, in a few days, the young were hatched, it was great fun watching both the parents bringing food (nectar and pollen, small spiders and insects) for their offspring.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon.*

THE KEA'S RECORD

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Sydney Porter's remarks about the kea (November 8, 1946), I would suggest that he reads *The Kea, A New Zealand Problem*, by G. R. Marriner, F.R.M.S. (Williams and Norgate, London, 1909). In spite of Mr. Porter's defence of the bird, this book seems to prove fairly conclusively that it was at one time a notorious sheep-killer.

Especially interesting is the theory of how it started on its career of crime, first hunting for grubs in the so-called vegetable sheep that grow in New Zealand, and then finally digging for tit-bits in the sheep themselves.—C. G. CHAPLIN, *Millbrook Farm, Haverford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.*

CAN BRITAIN STILL MAKE IT?

SIR,—Among our modern pottery one looks in vain for a "saut backet," such as the old Scottish vessel depicted in my photograph. Yet how sensible the shape is! Dust is kept out of the salt, while the housewife's hand has easy access.

This example was probably made in the late eighteenth century by Scott Brothers of Portobello, of local red clay decorated with a pale pipe slip clay producing a chocolate ground colour.

The firm made also dinner ware and tea sets when the pottery industry flourished in Scotland. An elaborate example of a salt bucket can be seen in the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh.—J. M. S., *Newbridge, Midlothian.*

"MUSICAL" DOGS

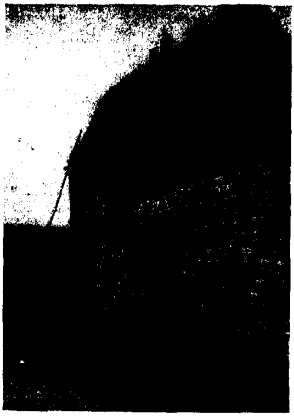
SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence about "musical" dogs, most of our dogs have disliked any form of music (we had one that pleased us children immensely by howling dismally whenever guests favoured us with a song), but our present dog, a venerable Airedale, finds the wireless extremely soothing. He hates to be left alone, and is apt to bark and grumble, especially if left in the afternoon, when one member of the family goes to rest and the other is gardening; but he is perfectly happy if the radio is turned on. Thus you may find him lying down all alone listening to a symphony concert or anything rather highbrow, but not swing, which, he barks, he can't bear.—ELIZABETH CROSS, *The Thatched Cottage, Idbury, Kingham, Oxford.*

AN OLD NORFOLK MOUSE-TRAP

SIR,—The trap illustrated in your issue of December 27 is a clumsy version of the old Norfolk mouse-trap, one of which is still in the Strangers' Hall Museum in Norwich. The measurements given by your correspondent

THE HIDE FROM WHICH THE SUN-BIRDS WERE PHOTOGRAPHED

See letter: Photographing Sun-birds in Ceylon



A SHORED-UP HOUSE IN YORKSHIRE DAMAGED BY COAL WORKINGS BENEATH

See letter: Damage by Colliery Workings

show that there is not sufficient room for an adult rat to pass through the trap (bearing in mind the central pillars) nor is the sliding block weighty enough to kill so large an animal.

In my youth I made several of these traps, and caught literally hundreds of mice with them. No bait is needed, and the trigger is unusually light. Death is instantaneous.—SAMBROOKE TAYLOR, 97, *St. Giles, Norwich, Norfolk.*

COLLECTING ALMS IN PERPETUITY

SIR,—In the very interesting article, *The Valley Time Forgot* (December 20, 1946), M. Lisle refers to "Poor John" in Halifax, Yorkshire, Parish Church, "whose gnarled, 15th century hand still supplicatingly grasps the poor-box."

I think she must mean the life-size figure known locally as Old Tristram, for it is he who holds the poor-box, near the south door of the church.

I enclose a photograph of this curious piece of wood-carving. It seems that the original Tristram collected alms for the poor over such a long period that when he died about 200 years ago somebody had this novel idea of letting him continue the good work!—WAYFARER, *Leeds.*

DAMAGE BY COLLIERY WORKINGS

SIR,—Very few people, I fear, realise the havoc being caused in the countryside by land subsidence, as a result of the many miles of underground colliery workings. This is a very grave menace, having disastrous effects in several ways.

Not long ago I was in an attractive village in Yorkshire that is one of a group remaining unspoiled by industry.

Here the squire is fighting a losing battle with the menace. The fabric of many of the houses is being seriously damaged by the moving foundations, and, as can be seen in my photograph, extensive cracks in the houses are appearing, and it is necessary to shore up the walls to prevent their collapse. Note the deep crack in the house side, and the brickwork patching, telling of previous trouble.

The village has many houses such as this, and even the old church (which possesses one of the finest automatic carillons in the county) is similarly damaged.

This is only one village so suffering. Yet there must be countless buildings in other places likewise affected. It is, I suppose, a necessary evil; the problem of combating it seems beyond our architects and engineers.—J. F. L. LYONS, *2, Bentley Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.*

JOHN WILKES

SIR,—In her article on locks, in COUNTRY LIFE of January 3, Miss Jourdain says that there are scanty records of John Wilkes, the Birmingham locksmith. I have a "family tree" of the Wilkes family made by my uncle, John Wilkes, fifty or more years ago. Because of a custom in the family I was given the name John. Edward Wilkes, 1612-1686 (of Leighton Buzzard), had four children, Mathew, Mark, Luke and Joan. Luke Wilkes, 1649, had a son, Israel Wilkes, 1689-1761. This Israel Wilkes married Sarah Heaton, and their son, John Wilkes, 1727-1797, was "Liberty" Wilkes. Boswell's friend.

John Wilkes, 1683-1753, locksmith, of Birmingham, was the son of Mark Wilkes of Leighton Buzzard, a grandson of Edward W., 1612-1686. In 1713 this John Wilkes bought the corner house, against Litchfield Street, in Old Priory Square, Birmingham, and was living there until he died in 1753.—B. JOHN FLETCHER, *Danesway House, Sapperton, Near Cirencester.*

BIRDS OF KENT

SIR,—Many years have elapsed since the publication, by Dr. Norman Ticehurst, of *A History of the Birds of Kent*. During the interval much fresh and important material has accumulated, and it is now clearly desirable

AT HALIFAX PARISH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE: "OLD TRISTRAM," THE ALMS-COLLECTOR, CLASPING HIS POOR-BOX

See letter: Collecting Alms in Perpetuity

to prepare a new avifauna for the county.

After consultation with Dr. Ticehurst I have decided to undertake this work, to be published round about 1950, and I shall be most grateful if anyone who has relevant notes would send them to me.—JAMES M. HARRISON, *Bowerwood House, St. Botolphs Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.*

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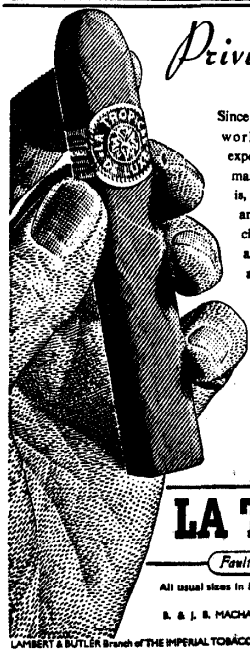

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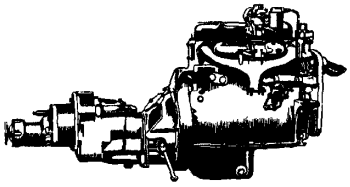

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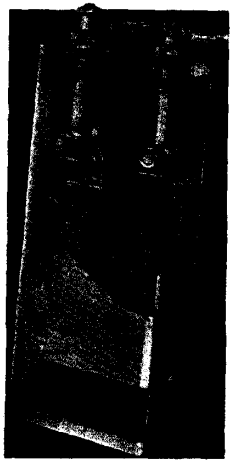

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NEW BOOKS

HOLIDAY MEMORIES: BUILDERS' COPY-BOOKS

IN the Rain and the Sun (Hutchinson, 21s.) is an apt title which gives a pleasantly Harrovian flavour to Mr. L. S. Amery's new volume of holiday reminiscence—some of it is more *serious than that might imply*—and neatly rounds off a sequence which began with *Days of Fresh Air*. Work hard and play hard has been Mr. Amery's rule through a long and successful life, and it is evident that he has enjoyed his strenuous times on mountain playgrounds as much as his triumphs in debate and council chamber. To him public life is very much like mountaineering. It needs *determination and endurance*. It needs judgment of what lies ahead and skill in dealing with each problem as you come to it. It needs, not least, a steady head on exposed summits. Mr. Amery should know, for in both spheres he has shown his pre-eminence in these virtues.

To the climber the chapters which he devoted to the Alps—he has, it must be remembered, been president of the Alpine Club—will be full of interest, derived not only from the accounts of individual exploits but from the familiarity which this English statesman and empire-builder shows with the whole Alpine tradition, with guides and with half a century's mountain-worshippers of his own and other countries. When at the beginning of this volume he finds himself back at Macugnaga contemplating an attack on the east face of Monte Rosa he summons up memories of the Abate Achille Ratti—afterwards to be Pope—and adds later that moving story of the last moments of W. P. Ker. How well this passion for things Alpine fits in with the author's other *devotion to the Empire* appears in his casual remark that "I have seen nothing comparable" with the stupendous ice and rock face of Monte Rosa "except the west face of Mount Robson in the Rockies or, just possibly, the snow face of Mount Tasman from the slopes of Mount Cook in the New Zealand Alps."

Were this away, the admirable series of mountain photographs with *which the book is illustrated would* show that Mr. Amery, whenever his official duties took him to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand or particularly Canada, had no difficulty in finding the sort of relaxation he most desired. In all the Dominions Mr. Amery is at home and in more of the Colonies than one has space to mention. Of all the peoples of the Empire he writes with understanding and discernment and, though his book contains little flavour of political sentiment and makes no attempt to deal with political problems, it is easy to discover why this indefatigable administrator has achieved so constant and ready a success in handling problems, that others have found beyond them. Though the chronology of such a record is probably of little importance, it should perhaps be added that this volume just carries us from war to war. W. E. B.

18TH-CENTURY BUILDING

THE gulf that now separates architects from builders in all matters of taste came about in the nineteenth century, and for this great calamity, which has fouled the fair face of England, the architects must be held largely responsible. In the eighteenth century there was an admirable machinery whereby ideas and precedents were communicated from London to the provinces and from the most celebrated architect to the humblest builder. By the publication of pattern books, the numberless Builders' *Assistants* and *Exemplars*, which we now find in second-hand book shops, the country builder kept abreast of (or but little behind) the current fashions, and, moreover, received excellent technical advice as well as patterns to follow in his designs. Batty Langley and Isaac Ware were two of the chief purveyors of "assistance" to builders, but a later and less known writer in the same field was the industrious William Pain, who, aided by his son James, found a ready sale for his *Builder's Companion* and *British Palladio*. Eighty of their designs have been collected and are now re-published in a handy little book, *Decorative Details of the 18th Century*, by William and James Pain (A. Tiranti, 6s.). In an enthusiastic preface Professor Richardson points out that these pattern books have more than a mere historical interest, and that William Pain can be of value to the student of to-day. His designs were produced when the influence of Robert Adam was at its height, and, no doubt, innumerable modest houses in our country towns showing the good taste and Adam-like detail of the late eighteenth century were due to Pain's influence. When he wrote, taste was still unbled, architects and builders spoke in the same architectural language; later on the architect, thinking only of his wealthy clients, forgot about the education of the builder, with the fatal results which we deplore to-day. A. S. O.

A. A.'s WAR-TIME

THERE are a good many readers who *will not need to be told* what Anthony Armstrong was doing during the war and who, having been called upon in the circle of their own wartime experience to peruse a periodical known as *Tee Emm*, have somehow or other discovered the identity of the creator of Pilot-officer Percy Prune. It was certainly good business on the part of the R.A.F. to acquire A. A. for "the duration" and to set him to *work to edit that Force's Training* Memorandum, and it is not without significance that many instructors and senior officers to-day should suggest that Prune, with his constant boobs and miraculous escapes from accidents due to his own folly, did much towards helping to keep down the number of careless flying accidents.

The authentic biography of Prune can now be read in the pages of *We Keep Going* (Collins, 8s. 6d.), *though* one hastens to add that it is only a small part of Mr. Armstrong's story. *We Keep Going* is the legitimate heir and successor of *Cottage Into House* and *Village at War*, and readers of those humorous adventures of the spirit in rural surroundings will know exactly what to expect. This time it is the garden and the family that have been going strong with the help of Mr. Michael Gibson's most apposite illustrations. Certainly A. A. has not lost his zest for country life during his war-time sojourn in the heart of Kingsway. R. J.

TWO CENTURIES OF FOX-HUNTING

MANY English people think of American fox-hunting as a late offshoot of the British sport, not realising that it has been almost as long established overseas as in the home islands. How many of us have ever thought of George Washington as a fox-hunting squire, yet he was an ardent devotee of the sport. Mr. A. Henry Higginson has, in his new book, *Two Centuries of Fox-Hunting* (Collins, 15s.) to tell us something of early fox-hunting both in the States and over here. He says, "there seems to be a very considerable difference of opinion as to the exact date when organised fox-hunting came into being in America. Robert Brooke, Esq., who came to Maryland in 1650, undoubtedly brought a pack of hounds with him, and he undoubtedly hunted foxes with them in the Western Hemisphere." Mr. Higginson adds that it is doubtful if these hounds were used for hunting only foxes, but this remark applies equally to English hounds of the same date which we may suspect *were employed to hunt almost anything*.

The description of the young George Washington and his keenness about everything connected with the chase makes particularly interesting reading, as do the extracts from his diary which tell among many other things:—"January 8—hunting again in same company. Started a fox and ran him 4 hours—took the *hounds off at night*." Other good hunts around Mount Vernon are recorded, until Fate decreed that this country gentleman should become the first President of the United States of America and be troubled by more weighty cares than those of breeding and maintaining a pack of hounds.

After considering many aspects of early hunting in his native land, Mr. Higginson turns to the early days of fox-hunting in England and gives us some interesting details of the rise of the sport to the "golden age" of fox-hunting here, quoting at length Nimrod's celebrated description of hunting in Leicestershire about 1825, which to modern ears, accustomed to the difficulties of barbed wire and other troubles, seems a description of Paradise itself. Just as the author's remarks on hunting in the past give us much to think about, so do his later chapters on the present and the future state of the sport—"Fox-hunting will continue under the management of the dwellers on the land, be they land owners or tenants, all working together towards a common end—and by the *children whose love of sport*, particularly of fox-hunting, has been fostered by that grand institution, the Institute of the Horse and Pony Club." F. P.

PALESTINE: THE ARAB CASE

THERE has been *obvious need for* some time of a short, intelligent and temperate statement of the Arab case with regard to Palestine. The propaganda which reaches the British and American public comes almost entirely from the Jewish side and is handsomely financed by interested parties in both countries. Such a statement, to be effective, should make clear at the start the historical background *against which the events following* the 1914 war and the acceptance by Great Britain of a mandate for Palestine under the League of Nations must be seen to be understood.

In his Foreword to just such a book, *Palestine Through the Fog of Propaganda*, by M. F. Abcarius (Hutchinson, 12s. 6d.), Major-General Sir Edward Spears points out the baffling effect of assimilated Biblical memories and a vague conception of geography on the average well-meaning citizen. The Jews were promised Palestine in the Bible; so much is clear to him. It seldom occurs to him that the prophecy that the Jews would return to Palestine has long ago been fulfilled, since it was made during the Captivity in Babylon, from which they did in fact return to the Promised Land.

This, of course, is only one instance of the mental confusion which besets British men and women who endeavour to understand the Arab point of view. When we come to modern and contemporary developments almost as fundamental misconceptions will be found with regard to, for instance, the Balfour Declaration and British policy with regard to a Jewish National Home. Mr. Abcarius's book gives a clear and objective account of the main developments which during the Mandate period led up to the present difficult situation, and makes perfectly clear the essential difference between the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine and the conversion of Palestine into a Jewish State.

The later chapters carry the story as far as the Report of the Enquiry Commission. Not the least valuable parts of the book are those which deal with land policy under the Mandate and with agriculture and industry. The argument that the Zionists have proved excellent agricultural colonists provokes the reply that if fanatical colonists working for no pay, yet backed by unlimited wealth, set to work on the land in England some remarkable results might be expected. L. S.

THE ESCAPE OF ST. PAUL'S

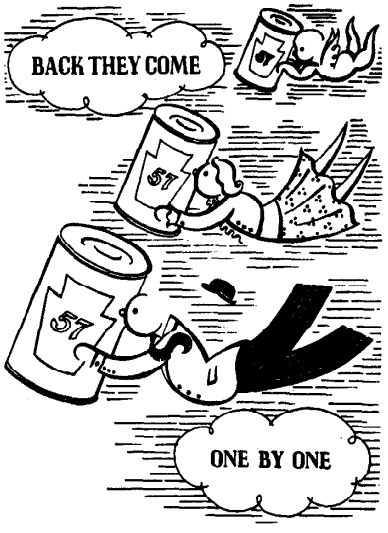
AS long ago as April, 1939, the Chapter of St. Paul's met to consider the almost imminent emergency of war. Wren's great building, dominating the ancient city from the highest point within its boundaries, is the Cathedral not only of London but of the Empire. Three earlier churches have gone up in flames upon the spot. What if in the conflagration of war Wren's masterpiece should follow its predecessors?

In *St. Paul's Cathedral in Wartime* (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.), the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Matthews, has now put on record the complete story of the battle which was then prepared. It is an enthralling story, which might have ended abruptly on too many occasions. In October, 1940, and April, 1941, high explosive bombs struck the Cathedral and the second tore a great hole in the roof of the Choir, and brought the dome of the north transept crashing through the floor. All the windows were smashed; the High Altar was destroyed. The many *illustrations* of Dr. Matthews's book show not only how remarkably the Cathedral escaped the wholesale destruction which eventually overtook the whole of its neighbourhood, but how costly will be the necessary repairs to the fabric itself for which the Dean and Chapter have now appealed for £100,000. To this fund the royalties from the sale of this book will be given.

Dr. Matthews's narrative, though full of fact, is not destitute of either humour or drama. He tells us, for instance, of a discussion as to whether the conspicuous dome could be camouflaged. No genius, he says, arose able to make it resemble either a farm-yard or a haystack. As for the work of protection which is so graphically described, the Dean is proud to tell us that the Cathedral Watch was voted by its members "the best club in London." E. B.

SCOTTISH WAY OF LIFE

AN essay of the length of those that grace the Britain in Pictures series of books is a small compass within which to embrace a subject so individual and complex as the Scottish way of life, and Miss Janet Adam Smith's *Life Among the Scots* (Collins, 4s.) may be said rather to whet than to satisfy one's appetite for information about the pattern of living north of the Border. As a guide to the Scottish character, moreover, it is at times a little lacking in penetration. The main influences that have made Scots men and women what they are, however, are admirably sketched, and the author has wisely made space to examine the question of the future of the Scottish way of life in the light of the depressions of the inter-war years. The illustrations are delightful, notably an etching of Libberton Wynd, Edinburgh, by Walter Geike and William McTaggart's oil painting, *The Emigrants*. J. K. A.



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NEW BOOKS

MICHAEL SADLEIR'S GLAMOUR

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. MICHAEL SADLEIR, in a note prefacing his new novel, *Forlorn Sunset* (Constable, 12s. 6d.), refers to its predecessor, *Fanny by Gaslight*, which, like this book, is set in London during the seventies of the last century. "Inevitably," says the author, this book "lacks the glamour of its predecessor."

Now here we are, at the very outset, up against a question: What is glamour? I have not read *Fanny by Gaslight*, and so I cannot speak of that book's quality; but if I had been asked what was the outstanding thing about *Forlorn Sunset*, I should have said "Glamour."

Unhappily, glamour is a word that has fallen on evil days, and for that we must chiefly blame the films and musical shows which have narrowed the word down to a description of lush femininity. Very few of the young of this generation hear the word glamour without thinking of "glamour girls," who are all so painfully real and corporeal, whereas glamour as it was understood, and should be understood, is a matter of incorporeal enchantment, witchcraft, magic. I fear that the sound which reaches the modern ear is "glammer," which has nothing to do with "glamourie," an earlier form of the word.

FORLORN SUNSET. *By Michael Sadleir* (Constable, 12s. 6d.)

BOMBER OFFENSIVE. *By Air-Marshal Sir Arthur Harris* (Collins, 21s.)

Now, the very title of this book is glamorous in this authentic sense. Each word of it is glamorous, especially the word *forlorn*. "Forlorn—the very word is like a bell," Keats wrote; and there's another glamorous word—hell. Glamour is all compact of these words that express the uneasy edge of things, where the real and the unreal melt and intermingle.

THACKERAY

I am sure it was not of Ziegfield girls nor of Mr. Cochran's young ladies—or rather the contemporary equivalents—that Thackeray was thinking when he said that the very basis of a good novel must be glamour. The saying is the more worth considering when one remembers that Thackeray was hardly the man to write the bastardised sludge that would be called glamorous to-day. He was close enough to the hard firm outline of life; but he knew (as every novelist knows if he is at all conscious of what he is doing) that in the most realistic-seeming novel there is a no-man's-land, of which it is as well that the reader should be unaware, in which the outline is not truly that of life, however much it may seem to be so, but is subtly infused with that magic, that witchcraft, that glamour, which is the author's imagination playing through and transcending the material he presents. Without this there would be no point in novels at all. You could get all you wanted to know from blue-books and newspapers. A novelist, to be worth reading, must be a medicine-man, and not a manager of a chemist' shop.

How true these considerations are when applied to this novel of Mr. Sadleir's you may gather when you learn that its theme is the trade in women, in all its aspects, together with some consideration of remedial measures, in the London of the 'seventies. How intolerably dull and boring on the one hand, how revoltingly salacious on the other, the treatment of such a theme could be it is not difficult to imagine. Only the application of glamour has made it what I take it to be, and that is a novel that stands head and shoulders above the stuff being turned out by the propagandist and intelligentsia novelists of to-day. It is made from end to end out of the hard and cruel stuff of life, but this is passed through the mesh of a fine imagination which imparts the virtues of pity and forgiveness.

How is this done? How doe what I call glamour come into so hard a case? This interests me as a novelist and I hope it will interest my readers too. Well, you know how you can be walking through a London main thoroughfare when the lights are coming on and the dusk is thickening, and some exploring instinct drives you off that main track into the lanes and warrens that never lie far behind. What a strange new world ten footsteps can take you into! Here the lights are fewer, and the dusk is thicker; a few lamps on brackets, a few people sliding dubiously into and out of shadows, a few pubs leading a life curiously remote from that of more public hostelries; back-doors and garbage-cans and cats: indeed, this seems a new world, but, in fact, it is only the hidden and hinder part of the world we know, the place where that world's attributes display themselves in the glamorous half-lights of both mental and physical existence.

WEALTH AND POVERTY

Now what Mr. Sadleir has done is to come upon his theme through these back approaches. The whole story, startling as it is in the detailed and documented wealth of its knowledge, is none the less webbed in the grey mystery in which dark deeds are done. We tread in all the furtive ways where wealth grinds the faces of the poor; the money-lenders and pawnbrokers, the purveyors of hell's delights, the rich at one another's throats, the poor with no thought beyond the amelioration of their poverty by whatever means: we are shown all these—a positively cosmic geography of vice, rapacity and sin. And, as I say, we are shown it all in that fascinating distorting half-light of its secret backways which reveals by the very intent of concealment.

I have named no names, made no attempt to outline the plot of the

story. I have tried to indicate its character rather than to follow its course. It need only be said that, fundamentally, it is the greatest story of all: the story of sin, repentance, and redemption, and that the author has handled it with the understanding of an artist.

BOMBER COMMAND

Air-Marshal Sir Arthur Harris tells in *Bomber Offensive* (Collins, 21s.) the story of the force which he commanded during the war. Those who want the detailed account of that force are not likely ever to find it better set out than it is here, but I do not propose in this review to go into that side of the matter. What is of more interest, and, I think, more importance, is Sir Arthur's opinion about the value of his weapon in relation to other weapons: though even this is now academic, because he believes that the bomber has "had its day." He has the humour to admit that this is not likely to be either recognised or acknowledged. "I have not the slightest doubt that the Air Force will go the way of the other services and tend to cling to the antiquated weapons with which it will conceive its interests to be bound up. An obvious line of defence for the bomber will be to insist on its use for the dropping of atomic bombs."

To put Sir Arthur's claim for the bomber (had it been fully used) into a sentence: he thinks it could have made the invasion of Europe unnecessary. It is all, of course, a matter of "ifs." If the R.A.F. had got the men, aircraft and equipment which they asked for, and if the Americans also had not had resources diverted from the essential weapon—the bomber—then "the result would have been the inevitable and total collapse of Germany, and there would have been no need for the invasion."

Sir Arthur complains that Bomber Command was never allowed to show what it could really do. Between the two wars the R.A.F. "repeatedly escaped destruction at the hands of the other two services only by the skin of its teeth." "For nearly twenty years I watched the army and navy, both singly and in concert, engineer one deliberate attempt after another to destroy the Royal Air Force. Time after time they were within a hair-breadth of success; time after time Trenchard, and Trenchard alone, saved us."

And now he thinks that (for war purposes) the R.A.F. is as obsolete as the "dinosaurs" of the navy, which command his supreme contempt. The atomic bomb has the field. Or rather, as he prefers to call it, the "atomic exploder." We should give up the thought of bombs carried in aeroplanes. "My own opinion is that an ordinary embassy official, or for that matter a commercial traveller or tourist, will eventually prove just as good, and potentially more secretive, a conveyor of atomic explosives as any aircraft, rocket or other machine."

THE FUTURE

How will disputes be settled in future? Those who imagined that reason might have something to do with it will be discouraged by Sir Arthur's view of the trend of events. He sees his diplomats, commercial travellers, or what not, infiltrating into a country, each carrying a bit of innocent-looking luggage which, fitted together, becomes an "atomic exploder." "The threat of its presence could then be used to back an ultimatum, or it could be used to destroy outright the area in which it was placed. So let us not imagine that wars—once an affair of small professional armies and just lately the concern of entire nations—are necessarily to remain within the province of what are called the 'armed forces.' Most probably wars will be taken over by the scientists, the diplomats and the 'cloak and dagger men.' With weapons potentially so lethal as atomic explosives, there is no need to embroil millions in production and in battle for many years when decisions can be brought about in a few seconds by the exercise of a little chicanery on the part of a very few persons."

For myself, I find this anything but a heartening prospect, because it seems to me that "decisions" so brought about would lack even the appearance or promise of permanence, seeing that the retaliation would be as secret and successful as the first attack. One has only to envisage Britain, Russia, America and Japan living in these conditions to realise that the world would then be in such a nightmare of fear and suspicion that neither civilisation nor sanity would be any longer possible. Perhaps it is because he realises this that Sir Arthur Harris writes, almost with satisfaction: "My part in the next war will be to be destroyed by it."

POET OF WILD LIFE

LIKE the little field and woodland creatures of whom, at her best, she writes, Miss Ruth Tomalin, in *Threnody For Dormice* (Fortune Press, 5s.), moves lightly, gently but surely through her native element, which in her case is verse. The *Threnody* itself, her longest piece, endears her to us as she writes of "the secret silken dormouse" and states the simple fact that

Men have no knowledge how a dormouse dies.

But Miss Tomalin has that knowledge, and with soft touches she admires, loves, pities all small creatures that perish, especially those whose fate is linked up with town encroaching on country, making

the land a crowded street,
long centuries of loss with no return.

This is a theme on which she writes again and again, as in *Rime For A New Road*:

This is the song the orchids cry,
Butterfly, Spider and Bee—
Under the shining roads we lie,
Deep as the shining sea . . .

Miss Tomalin's is an individual approach, although in one poem, *Invasion Spring*, there is a noticeable echo of Housman. She has humour, a universal compassion, a craftsmanship that sometimes, as in *Hawk Moth*, touches perfection. This is a book of delicate enchantments, and deserves a better format than it receives. But the design on the jacket, by Rosemary Cosgrave, catches delightfully the very spirit of the shy, sweet verses. V. H. F.

MEN AND AFFAIRS

IN *Running Commentary* (Rockliff, 10s. 6d.), Mr. Reginald Pound records, in diary form, his impressions of and reactions to the world around him during the earlier part of the war and the months immediately preceding it. It is a lively, anecdotal narrative, marked by a wit that flashes out suddenly and at times unexpectedly from an underlying seriousness. Persons loom larger in it than do events, but the author's personality, though all-pervading, is never allowed to obtrude itself to the suppression of others'. During part of the war Mr. Pound served with the B.B.C. at Evesham, and he has many shrewd and amusing things to say about life there. It is to be hoped that this book, which takes up where *Pound Notes* left off, is but the forerunner of yet another on similar lines. J. K. A.

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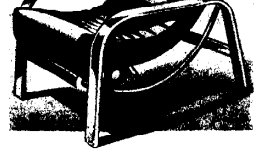

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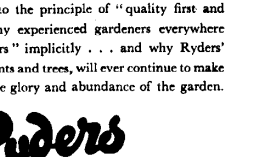

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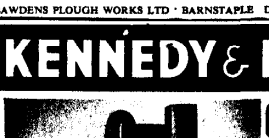

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FARMING NOTES

STATE CONTROL AND SELF-HELP

MR. SIDNEY FOSTER, who has been a tower of strength to the Milk Marketing Board as General Manager, is a realist. Talking to Norfolk farmers at the annual meeting of the county branch of the N.F.U., he stressed that, while the State may offer agriculture security, farmers must not rest on guarantees: they must use their powers of organisation if they want to preserve and develop the home market. Whatever hopes we may cherish of stability under the Agriculture Bill, God helps those who help themselves; and farmers have a clear field for positive self-help. How dangerous it would be if, in exchange for guaranteed prices, they allowed themselves to be cut off at their farm gates from all access or right to the markets beyond. It is hardly likely that the producers of New Zealand, Australia and Canada and other countries that have access to our markets will be content to allow the Ministry of Food or any other State agency in this country to manage the marketing of their produce. As Mr. Foster rightly said, agricultural marketing schemes are complementary to the provisions of the Agriculture Bill. They make possible the blending of self-help with State control.

A Suffolk Farmers' Club

AT Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, local farmers and townspeople connected with agriculture are starting a social club, and the premises are to serve as the offices of the local branch of the N.F.U. It is certainly a great advantage to any farming community to have a local centre where the threads of N.F.U. organisation, Young Farmers' Clubs and other agricultural activities can be woven together. Farmers in Lancashire have their Agriculture House at Preston, and those in Wiltshire their Agriculture House at Devizes. At Bury St. Edmunds the purpose of the farmers' club is to further the interests of farmers, socially and in their business, and I am sure that it will meet with a good response. Apart from the Farmers' Club in London, the most impressive club of this type that I have visited is the Saddle and Sirloin adjoining the Chicago stockyards. There the leading men in the livestock markets and the killing trade meet for lunch and recreation, and I have no doubt that much profitable business is done there, too. The most impressive of the features of the Saddle and Sirloin Club is the collection of paintings of the pioneers in the livestock world, including some of our breeders who laid the foundations for our beef breeds, which have spread their qualities over the world.

Bird Seed Crops

IS it really necessary now for the Ministry of Agriculture to be fussing over a new Birdseed, Millet and Canary Seed (Control of Cultivation) Order? There has been, since 1944, a similar order prohibiting the growing of buckwheat and canary seed except with consent from the W.A.E.C. The new Order extends and strengthens the permit. Millet is now brought under permit. This, according to the Ministry, has now become necessary "in order to ensure the maximum production of essential food crops." As merely a few hundred acres are likely to be involved anyway, and only the exceptional farmer is likely to want to grow a patch of one of these crops for bird seed, it seems rather fantastic to take legislative power to discourage such enterprise at a time when we are gaily spending foreign exchange on the importation of pineapples, pears, peaches and other luxury food-stuffs.

Eggs and Packing Stations

THOSE farmers who keep hens commercially now have the opportunity of changing the packing station to which they send their eggs. When the zoning of egg collection was started, many farmers who normally sent their eggs to a local farmer's co-operative packing station were ordered to sell through a private firm's packing station if that happened to be the nearest at hand. Conversely, some farmers found their business transferred to co-operative packing stations. Now all have the opportunity of asking for their registration to be changed. Under price control we all get the same standard price, and the grading should be done equally fairly at all the packing stations, but those poultry-keepers who send their eggs to societies of which they are members earn also a bonus on their sales. In the days when feeding stuffs were plentiful and eggs abounded, this was a valuable consideration, and even to-day an extra 1d. or 2d a. dozen is not to be sneezed at. It will be interesting to see how many farmers take this opportunity of changing their registration. Those who are content with the service they are now getting need take no action.

Debts due to the W.A.E.C.

THE Ministry of Agriculture has developed an annoying practice of cross-accounting in making payment of ploughing grants. If the farmer to whom payment is due is in the habit of employing labour provided by the W.A.E.C. he finds that instead of his being paid his ploughing grant in a straightforward way, the amount is set against any outstanding sums that he currently owes for the hire of German prisoners or other labour. As the Committees are habitually two or three months behind in sending out their labour accounts, confusion is made worse confounded by this silly cross-accounting, which must make more work for Civil Servants as well as bring confusion to the farmers' accounts. Why the Ministry should feel unable to trust a farmer to pay regularly for the labour he hires, especially when he is in the habit of sending a monthly cheque, is hard to understand. No doubt someone in the Ministry or the Treasury thought he was being clever in safeguarding the public purse, but it is an exasperating practice that should be stopped. In the farmer's accounts the ploughing grant has no connection at all with his expenditure on labour and the one has to be disentangled from the other.

Bath and West Show

AT Cheltenham the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society mean to make a success of their first post-war show, which will be held there this summer. The scope of the classes for livestock has been increased and the educational side of the show is being taken seriously by several Government Departments. The Bath and West Society has always encouraged craftsmanship and the Hon. J. W. Best, who looks after this side of the show, has ambitious plans for showing sheep-shearing, horse-shoeing, basket-making and scything, as well as livestock-judging competitions for members of young farmers' clubs. The West Country is rich in craftsmen and it is well that their skill should have encouragement like this.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE PRINCIPLES OF COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION for any interest in real estate came to the fore just over 100 years ago, mainly as a result of the railway enterprise of that period, and a comprehensive measure called the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act was passed in 1845. It covered the acquisition of real property and other interests required for undertakings of a public nature, including canals and street widenings, and it constituted virtually a code of compensation law. It did not confer any sort of right to compensation, either for land taken or damage done, but it prescribed the machinery by which compensation might be obtained, and amending Acts were passed in 1860 and 1889. In certain circumstances the owners of land could call on railway companies to pay compensation or to buy the land, and the time within which the powers must be exercised was strictly defined.

TIME-HONOURED BASIS OF EXPROPRIATION

TO get the perspective of current proposals for depriving owners of an element of value in their real estate it is necessary to consider and keep in mind the outlines of ordinary expropriation as fixed by the principal Act (that of 1845) and a great accumulation of case law. It has been suggested that, whatever the compensation payable, it should be augmented by 10 per cent. Such an addition was always made when juries tried compensation claims. The origin and the reason for making it were often discussed and the true explanation seems to be that given by the late Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., M.P., who quoted the remark: "You may give an owner so many thousands of pounds for his property, but he will have to re-invest the money, and in order to secure him in the future enjoyment of income as large as that he has already had you must provide for the cost of re-investment." On the whole the likelihood of any compensation payable in the future being increased by an arbitrary 10 per cent. is improbable.

ASCERTAINMENT OF PRINCIPLES

THE Uthwatt Committee was not the first to deal with the question of ownership and compensation, and it is significant that a committee appointed by the Ministry of Reconstruction sat as long ago as 1918. The view was then expressed that land for public purposes must be made available easily, cheaply and speedily. Progress towards that ideal has been slow, and might have remained so but for the pressure of post-war work. To judge current proposals it is well to glance at the letter and the spirit of expropriation as it was carried out before either of the two great wars. Plainly evident was a growing feeling that too much regard might be paid to the protection of the rights of ownership. Many exorbitant claims were presented, ignoring the fact that even a public authority acquiring land for a public purpose was entitled to a fair deal.

BETTERMENT AND WORSEMENT

BETTERMENT, the principle that persons the value of whose property was clearly increased by a public improvement could be equitably required to contribute to the cost of the improvement, was embodied in an Act promoted by the L.C.C. This involved the making of a double valuation, one before and the other after the improvement, and it gave rise to worsement, the right to a set-off in the event of a decrease in value. The idea of betterment was not new, for it is traceable in property dealings just after the Great Fire of London.

An important feature of betterment is that it may vary from time to time. For example, during the reconstruction of large areas that have been cleared by enemy action the first premises to be lettable may enjoy a temporary inflation of value—what may be called scarcity value—and eventually, when much or all of an area has been rebuilt on, rents may tend towards a lower level.

Betterment is a very complex subject, and an eminent valuer, who was retained to assess it some years ago in connection with a small London improvement, afterwards declared his dislike of the principle. There will be special difficulties in levying a betterment charge on property that has been for years merely a site, affording no basis of comparison of rentals. All that can be predicted about rebuilding is that it will cost so much that the prospect of any owner deriving enough to warrant a betterment levy is very remote.

LAND FOR NEW TOWN

LORD SEFTON has accepted £375,000 for, roundly, 4,000 acres at Kirkby, Lancashire, from the Liverpool Corporation, which intends to form an industrial township on the property.

The East Burton estate of 433 acres at Wool, Dorset, has been sold for £34,000, at Dorchester.

Buxhalls estate, 400 acres with a house in the Georgian style, at Lindfield, near Haywards Heath, Sussex, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on behalf of the executors of Lord Cautley, K.C. The Ouse flows through the estate for more than a mile.

£43,000 FOR HIMLEY HALL

ACCORDING to a speech made a day or two after the private sale of Himley Hall, in Staffordshire, announced last week, the Coal Board paid £43,000 for the mansion and about 200 acres. Eventually the underlying beds of coal close to the Hall are expected to prove that in the purchase the State has made a good bargain, apart from the value of the Hall as headquarters of the section of the Board administering mining in that part of the Midlands.

MAYFAIR AND HAMPSTEAD HEATH

THE Mayfair freehold formerly held by the Bath Club in Berkeley Street and Dover Street was sold to an insurance company last year. A long lease of the property has been acquired with a view to adapting it to the purposes of Slough Estates and two other concerns. Bombing wrought havoc with the premises.

A valuable extension of Hampstead Heath, 3 or 4 acres, with a frontage of 350 feet to North End Road and adjoining Jack Straw's Castle, seems about to be acquired for public use, for there is every likelihood that the purchase-money will be quickly raised.

Two houses, Fern Lodge and Heathlands, stood on the land, until their obliteration by bombing. The War Damage Commission has agreed the compensation due for the property, and, deducting that amount, the sum needed is £26,000. It is said that on a very clear day the Hog's Back and Hindhead in Surrey are visible from the place.

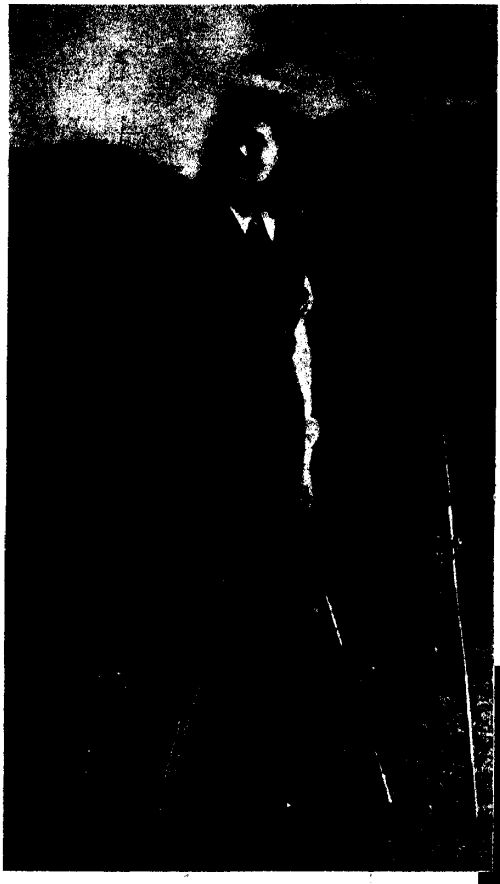
ARBITER.

See how they run —

Some liquids 'run' easily. Others are sticky or viscous. Some substances are so viscous that their movement can be detected only by periodical observation over months or even years. Pitch, for example, when examined under laboratory conditions, flows so slowly that at ordinary temperatures it would take tens of years to move only a few inches. The chemist frequently needs to find exactly how 'thick' or how 'thin' a given liquid is: in other words, to determine its viscosity with accuracy. Viscosity can be measured by noting the time taken for a sample to pass through a hole of standard size. The newer type of viscometer is more elaborate and enables a detailed analysis of viscosity to be made. In one form of instrument the liquid to be tested is placed in a metal cup which rotates about a closely-fitting plunger suspended from a fine steel wire. As the liquid is carried round it exerts a drag on the plunger causing it to turn and thus to twist its supporting wire — the greater the viscosity of the liquid, the greater the drag. The degree of twist is shown on a finely graduated scale from which readings can be taken. These provide figures from which viscosity can be calculated with great accuracy. It is this new accuracy that, to give one example, enables the oil-refiner to achieve complete uniformity in every grade of oil he produces, for the British chemical industry uses the viscometer in a hundred ways to further its ability to serve the public.

ICI

GOLFING



Cardigan, waistcoat and slacks in Bedford cord, rust-coloured with a canary yellow shirt, or grey blue with tomato

Designed to be worn over a sweater or folded scarf, a battle-dress top slit down the front, belted snugly over the skirt, which has a fly-fastening. Both Jaeger

THE famous departments for sports clothes are beginning to look more like themselves again after their almost total black-out during the war. Golfing, winter sports, squash, and tennis clothes, the majority on tried and proved lines, others incorporating lively innovations to mark the lapse of time, are actually visible in the shops. Such has been the demand during the autumn that the well-known makes are bespoke before they are delivered and have been hardly ever on view during the last year. But now the shelves and rails look full of colour as twinsets and Shetland sweaters, shirts and skirts, slacks and shorts begin to arrive in numbers. Pure camel cloth topcoats and tweeds are a refreshing sight again after four years during which stocks dwindled to zero. The waterproof windjackets are still scarce; suède jerkins, jackets, waistcoats and skirts comparatively plentiful.

Munro are weaving their ribbed twinsets in a wool that corresponds exactly to the yarn used for the tweed from which the skirt is made. Skirts are box-pleated all round; colours are peat brown and a medium leafy green. They make a splendid golfing outfit, when they can be located; Simpsons had some, but they have been swamped with orders. Small dice-checked tweeds in three or four mixed colours and an infinite variety of pleated effects are plentiful, and here one is struck by the number of times yellow is used as a subsidiary colour in these tweeds, also in the sweaters and woollen squares that accompany them. Canary yellow or maize are far and away the most in evidence, used with bracken brown, Lincoln green, the new grey-green and lichen shades that have been brought in for this spring, and flashed with plum and crimson.

The battle-dress has inspired Jaeger in their latest design for golf, and a very practical and charming outfit is the result. The top is almost pure battle-dress but can be opened to the waist or pinned up so that a plain, round-necked woollen sweater or a scarf can be worn underneath according to the temperature. They are making Bedford cord in a rust and a grey-blue for matching outfits of slacks, waistcoat and a cardigan jacket that is lined. There is also a skirt to go with this set; sometimes the entire outfit is in one colour; at other times the waistcoat can be in a contrast and the whole idea is for a very bright shirt to make yet another splash of colour. Jaeger showed for mid-winter this whole outfit in rust with a canary coloured shirt and two pairs of slacks, one beige, one rust.

Leathercraft are showing a lot of bright tan and plum, putting plum suède jerkins over dice-checked shirts with a gored skirt to match the waistcoat or a tweed that tones with the shirt. Their suède shirts are tailored like a silk so pliable is the leather. Belts

(*Continued on page* 298)

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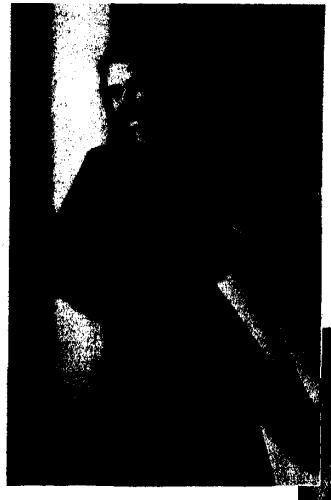


Twinset in cashmere with deep armholes and padded shoulders. Ballantyne

Golding Brevitts with welted leather soles. Left, reversed calf piped in nut brown; right, brown calf saddle-stitched in white

match up to tams that have a pompom on top, or with dear little pull-on hats in suède.

AT Fortnum and Mason is the latest in sleeveless woollen hand-knits, square-necked and open under the arms, belted in to a neat waist by a deep band that fastens with two straps and buckles at one side. With it go shirts in striped plum and white cotton or in dice-checked cellular cotton in tweed colourings. Cardigans in fine wool are bound at the neck and down the fronts and are occasionally cut to a square close to the throat—instead of the usual round. Woollen sweaters, woven to look like a fine crêpe, are new, with a narrow rib binding to the round neck and on top of the breast pocket. They are chic in bracken brown matching exactly the tweed skirt or slacks. Wolsey show a twinset where the collar of the jumper pulls out over the cardigan, and Pringle weave an elastic thread through the round neck of both cardigan and jumper so that they keep absolutely close to the neck.

Cardigans in thick wool have a deep ribbed band at the waist to fit them in snugly and a round neck buttoning neatly to the base of the throat so that they can have a shirt worn underneath with the collar pulled over. Sleeveless waistcoats are shown everywhere in suède, leather, hand-knit wool or in Bedford cord or whipcord. They have armholes sufficiently wide not to hamper movement. On a dry, sunny course, trousers are the favourite outfit worn with a waterproof jacket, preferably warmly lined. On a muddy golf course, a divided skirt is popular, as trousers get so muddy and have to be tucked inside ankle socks—a hideous idea. Scarves and berets are often gay in colour and shoulder bags complete the uniform.

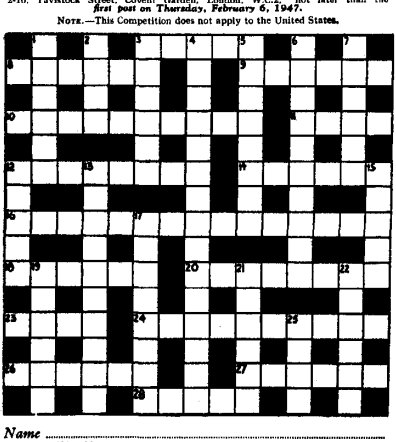
Shoes are still terribly hard to obtain. All the big makers have designs for the spring that they mostly show one behind closed doors, but the prospect is brighter than it was last year. The new models show a high cut with a broad, rather stubby toe, and the shoes are often *saddle-stitched round an apron front*. There are also wedge laced shoes with a high pointed tongue and a toeless front that are extremely comfortable. For summer, these shoes are shown with brown leather wedge soles and white buckskin uppers, but to my mind the all-brown are infinitely smarter. The question is whether to have rubber soles or not. There seems to be a complete difference of opinion among the golfers I have spoken to—some like them, some think they slip on a muddy course. But in many instances one puts down one's name and waits for a pair.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 888

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 888, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the *first post on Thursday, February 6, 1947.*

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....
(*Mr., Mrs., etc.*)

Address .....

ACROSS

3. *Montezuma, for instance (5)*
8. Their presence doesn't frighten railway passengers (6)
9. This is always in the air (6)
10. Good swimmers, presumably (10)
11. Star turn (4)
12. A *memento* that contains its own *mori* (8)
14. One view of epacts (6)
16. Whither Virginia Woolf took her readers (2, 3, 10)
18. Rakish school? (6)
20. 1 down and 9 across (8)
23. Music for the Three Musketeers, perhaps (4)
24. By these did early man show what a worm he was? (10)
26. It is got from cigar licences (Phew!) (6)
27. When the glass gives encouragement (6)
28. Chosen (5)

DOWN

1. No, I die (anagr.) (6)
2. "That's the —— thrush; he sings each song twice over"—*Browning* (4)
3. Abyssinian brave (6)
4. Sounds like a new species of tripeds (11, 4)
5. Invariable (8)
6. It is cars to the ship at sea (10)
7. Just describes the fever of the rush hour (6)
12. Matrimonial alliance or contest (5)
13. Not the scene of this life of ours (5, 5)
15. Rooted in boots? (5)
17. Name associated both with a mutiny and a revolt (8)
19. You can find one at home (in Norfolk), however (6)
21. "Examples, groes as earth. —— me" —*Shakespeare* (6)
22. So Kent could be made to give evidence (6)
25. What young cuckoos do with their foster mother's offspring (4)

SOLUTION TO No. 887. *The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 24, will be announced next week.*

ACROSS.—1, Ladder-back; 6, A Cap; 9, Truncheons; 10, Toll; 12, Sleeve; 13, Ionic; 16, Inroads; 18, Declaim; 19, Heckler; 21, Carydon; 22, Faked; 23, Bantam; 27, Null; 28, Divergence; 29, Lost; 30, White sheet.

DOWN.—1 and 14, Late night final; 2, Daub; 3, Excel; 4, Brewers; 5, Contend; 7, Crown lands; 8 and 26, Policeman's beat; 11, Mincer; 15, Brick-kilns; 17, Allude; 20, Rubbish; 21, Content; 24, Angus; 25, Knee.

The winner of Crossword No. 886 is

Mr. R. Harper,
Chilterns,
Benslow Rise,
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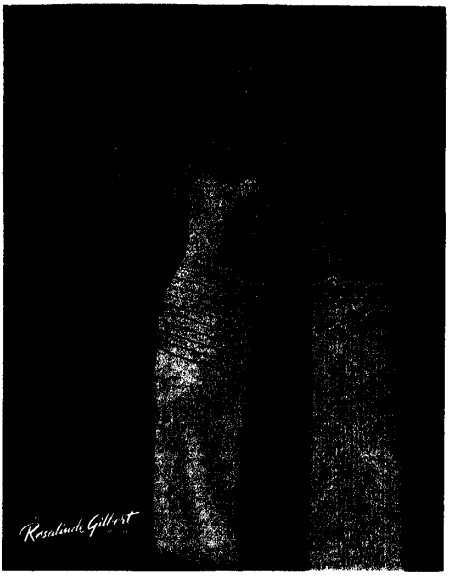

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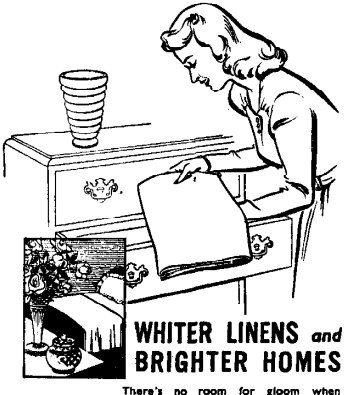

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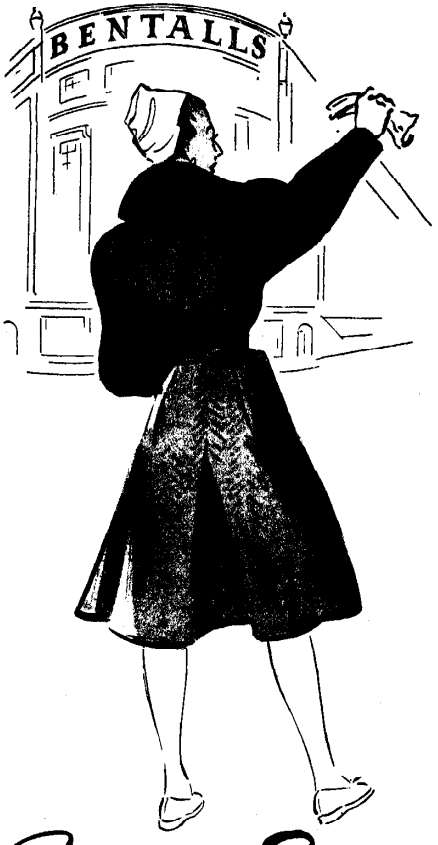

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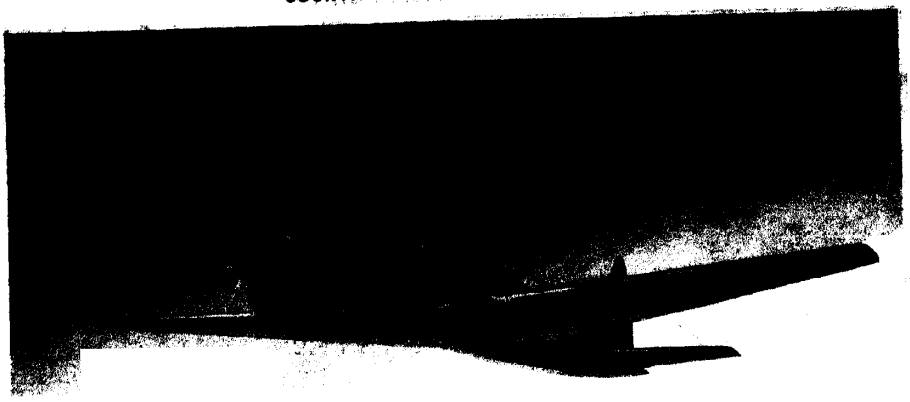

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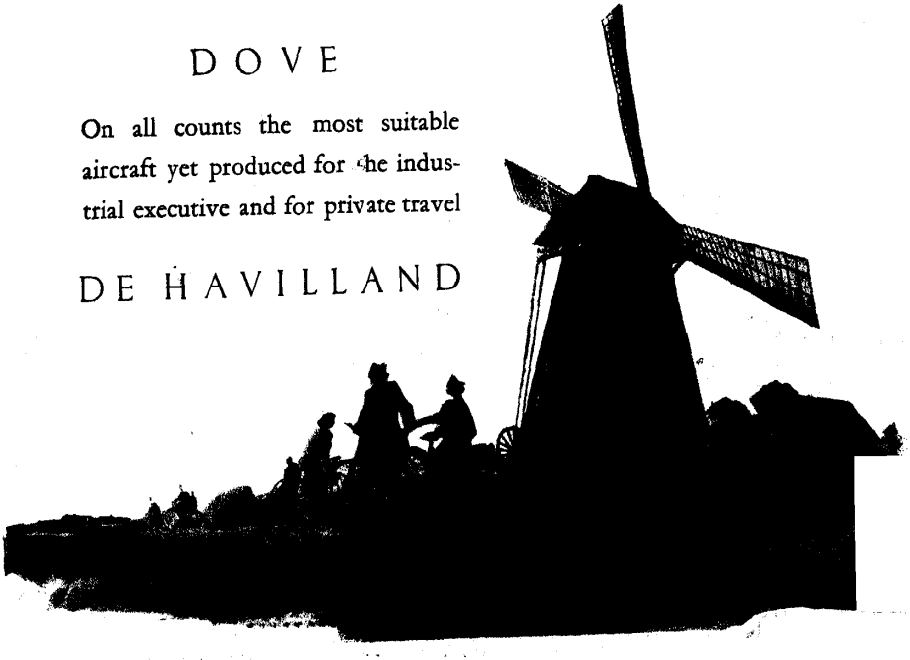
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